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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st November, 1901.

No. 811-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will reach Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 18th December 1901, arriving at Howrah by special train at 5 P.M., Calcutta time.

On arrival at the Howrah Railway Station, His Excellency will be received by the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Howrah; and at Government House, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, Members of His Excellency's Executive and Legislative Councils, Judges of the High Court, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, all principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard-of-Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard-of-Honour of Native Troops, with Band, outside the station.

The route taken will be by the Hughli Bridge, Strand Road, Fairlie Place, Dalhousie Square, North, and Old Court House Street.

The Body-Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse will form His Excellency's Escort.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

A Guard-of-Honour of British Infantry and of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House.

Full dress will be worn by those entitled to wear uniform, Review order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning dress.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lieut-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st November, 1901.

No. 5923.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province will take rank in Article 15 of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with Home Department Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

No. 5925.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

No. 5927.—The following draft of certain amendments which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), in the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901, is published, in accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (2), of the said Act and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1964, dated the 2nd September, 1887, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 1st December, 1901.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

In the first paragraph of Rule 8, after the word "sea" the words "river or land" shall be inserted.

After Rule 13, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:

"Rule 13 A.—Licenses for the importation of explosives into British India by river or land may be granted by the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned, or, if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10."

In Rule 18 for the word and figures "11 and 13" the word and figures "11, 13 and 13 A" shall be substituted.

In the heading of Form A in the schedule, after the figure "13" the figure "13A" shall be inserted; and the words "into the Port of" shall be omitted.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 31st October, 1901.

No. 896.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioners in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:

Mr. S. S. Skinner.

Mr. J. F. Graham.

The 1st November, 1901.

No. 899.—The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th November 1901.

No. 904.—The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign from the forenoon of the 14th instant the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall be continued to him from the 14th instant until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 905.—Under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased, with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint Mr James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 31st October, 1901.

No. 766.—With reference to rules 4 and 9 of the rules published with Home Department Notification No. 529, dated the 8th September 1899, and to rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 364-T. F., dated the 10th October 1894, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices, and in the Clerical Establishments of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, commencing on Saturday, the 4th January 1902.

The examination at Allahabad and Lahore will be held at the same time at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively. The hours of examination at Calcutta will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is fourteen. Of these, seven will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates duly qualified appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining seven vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates temporarily resident, but not domiciled, in any of the Provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

The probable number of vacancies in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal is thirteen. These will be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10) into the nearest Treasury and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this Notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to rule 8 of the rules* published with the Home Department Notification of the 8th September 1899 and to rule 5 of the rules published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal of the 10th October 1894 as amended by Notification No. 877-T. F., dated the 17th October 1896, prescribing the particulars and documents† which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

* *Particulars and documents prescribed in rule 8 of the rules published with the Home Department Notification of 8th September 1899—*

(1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school, when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

(3) If the candidate is employed under Government, a certificate by the head of the office or department to the effect that, in his opinion, there is no objection to the candidate appearing at the ensuing Clerkship Examination.

(4) A statement whether the candidate has appeared at any previous Clerkship Examination, and, if so, in what year.

† *Particulars and documents prescribed in rule 5 of the rules published with the Resolution of the Bengal Government of the 10th October 1894, as amended by Notification No. 877-T. F., dated the 17th October 1896—*

(1) The candidate's certificate of the Entrance or any higher University Examination, or of Standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools.

(2) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(3) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, and in case a year has not elapsed since he left school, a copy of the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school certified by the Head Master. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

The 1st November, 1901.

No. 780.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 25th October 1901, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

SANITARY.

Plague.

The 1st November, 1901.

No. 2002.—The following telegram is published for general information:

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 24th October 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Naples. Prohibition pastes withdrawn.

No. 2008.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajmer in the Ajmer District, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Ballia, Allahabad, Benares and Jaunpur Districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts and the Patiala State of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State, are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Pushkar fair.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ajmer, Tabiji Saradhna, Mangaliawas, Madar, Ladpura, Akhri and to the stations of Nasirabad and Bandanwara on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway shall be sold from the 7th to the 30th November 1901 (both days inclusive), within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Ballia, Allahabad, Benares and Jaunpur Districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts and the Patiala State of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Pushkar fair.

No. 2021.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and by the same sub-section as applied by the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.A.,

dated the 4th February 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands, and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper, from the Benares, Ballia, Allahabad or Jaunpur District of the North-Western Provinces, into or through any other part of India to which the provisions of the said Act extend or have been applied.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th October, 1901.

No. 1490.—Captain E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, is appointed to be a Cantonment Magistrate, substantive *pro tempore, vice* Major E. H. Bernard, late Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansi, with effect from the 14th February 1901, and is confirmed as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 4th July 1901.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st November, 1901.

No. 491.—The services of the Reverend J. Cameron, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

A. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 31st October, 1901.

No. 3876—37-22.—The services of Mr. R. C. Hamilton, Indian Civil Service, which were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on famine duty by notification No. 902, dated 22nd March 1901, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st November 1901.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 31st October, 1901.

No. 2357—141-2.—Captain A Mears, I.S C., officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days in combination with furlough for nine months and twenty-three days, under the provisions of Articles 291 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EMIGRATION.

The 31st October, 1901.

No. 387—61-6.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, namely:

In the diet scale prescribed in No. 2 (*c*) of schedule G after the words "Brand's Essence of Beef" the words "or Bovril" shall be inserted.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st November, 1901.

No. 2975-*F*.—Major W. A. Sykes, M.B., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 9th November, 1901.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 30th October, 1901.

No. 5607-P.—Mr. T. H. Worgan, having been appointed a Probationer in Class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, is attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 26th of October 1901.

No. 5608-P.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 3466-P., dated the 26th June 1901, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 29th June 1901, Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., is appointed substantively to Class I of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 29th of April 1901.

No. 5623-P.—The services of Major C. T. Hudson, I.M.S. (Bombay Establishment), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 4th of November 1901.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

No. 5633-A.

The 1st November, 1901.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read the following Reports on the working of the Mints and Assay Offices of Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1900-01:

From the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 1385, dated the 11th of July 1901.
From the Mint Master, Bombay, No. 643, dated the 8th of July 1901.
From the Assay Master, Calcutta, No. 59, dated the 19th of June 1901.
From the Assay Master, Bombay, No. 79, dated the 6th of July 1901.

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS.

1. **Receipt of Gold.**—Gold continued to be imported into the country throughout the year and the tenders at the Mints, though less than those of the preceding twelve months, exceeded eight crores of rupees in value. The statement below compares the value and composition of the tenders with those of past years:

Year.	Calcutta.				Bombay.				Total.
	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Value of bullion.	Total.	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Value of bullion.	Total.	Total value of gold tendered.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99 ...	58,12,905	7,031	60,801	58,80,737	2,03,17,762	3,79,763	11,77,443	2,18,74,968	2,77,55,705
1899-1900 ...	1,72,83,588	13,184	39,06,467	2,12,03,239	2,08,62,105	3,32,000	4,41,31,650	6,53,25,755	8,65,28,994
1900-1901 ...	3,06,88,860	26,021	81,20,071	3,88,34,952	1,90,74,375	10,050	2,21,43,788	4,12,28,213	8,00,63,165

The gold bullion received in the year under review consisted of—

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.
Japanese gold yens	80,62,385	72,86,522
Other foreign gold coin and bullion ...	...	51
Gold of the Indian mines ...	...	55,25,971
Bazaar gold and miscellaneous ...	57,686	93,31,244
Total ...	81,20,071	2,21,43,788

2. **Coinage of Gold and Silver.**—No gold was coined at either of the Mints. The silver coinage, exclusive of British dollars, was as follows:

	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL
	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.
Rupees	5,99,85,801	11,14,56,347	17,14,42,148
Alwar rupees	37,170	...	37,170
Quarter rupees	4,01,455	...	4,01,455
One-eighth rupees	2,13,074	5,54,877	7,67,951
Total ...	6,06,37,500	11,20,11,224	17,26,48,724

The silver coinage of the year was the highest on record, having, apart from dollar coinage which did not exist in 1877-78, exceeded even that of 1877-78 by over a crore.

The demand for rupees which made itself felt in the closing months of the preceding year was accentuated in the early part of the year and was at one time so acute that the Mints had to work under great pressure to keep abreast of it. The Mints were fed mainly with silver purchased in England, but to meet urgent demands silver was on several occasions purchased in India. Altogether, the purchases of silver since the recommencement of rupee coinage in February 1900 have amounted to 50,297,224 ozs. standard in England and 1,91,41,493 standard tolas (=7,113,393 standard ozs.) in India. In addition to this, a large quantity of coined silver was received during the year from the Native States of Baroda, Jodhpore, Nawanagar and Radhanpur, for recoinage into British Indian rupees. The most important of these conversion operations was that of the Babashahi coinage undertaken for the Baroda State, and concurrently the Government of India undertook the withdrawal and recoinage of the Babashahi coins circulating in British territory. The coin issued to Native States during the year in exchange for their coins was Rs. 3,54,71,369; in addition, a sum of Rs. 37,170 was coined for the Alwar State under the Native Coinage Act, 1876.

3. **Dollar Coinage.**—The coinage of dollars during each of the last five years is stated in the following table:

Years.	Silver coined into dollars. Tolas (rupee standard).	Number of dollars coined.
1896-97	13,922,299	6,135,617
1897-98	48,300,826	21,286,427
1898-99	48,888,833	21,545,564
1899-1900	69,759,048	30,743,159
1900-1901	21,488,248	9,469,991

Dollars were coined at the Calcutta Mint for the first time, one of the local Banks having tendered a small quantity of silver. The number of coins struck was 363,372; with this exception, the whole of the dollar coinage was done at the Bombay Mint.

4. **Copper Coinage.**—Copper was coined at the Calcutta Mint only, and the coinage consisted of pice, half pice, Straits Settlement cents and quarter cents and Ceylon cents of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,04,694. A few pie pieces were also struck.

5. **Operative Losses:**

Silver.—The loss on the rupee coinage of the Calcutta Mint for 1899-1900 was adjusted during the year under report; including this, the total loss adjusted gave a rate of Rs. 36·1 per lakh. In the Bombay Mint the loss per lakh was Rs. 24·76 on Government coinage and Rs. 40·69 on dollar coinage.

Copper.—In the Calcutta Mint the operative loss on copper coinage was ·401 in 1900-1901 as against ·274 in the previous year.

6. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The revenue and expenditure of the two Mints for the last five years are shown in the following table:

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	22,603	1,76,822	1,99,425	8,02,246	5,57,678	13,59,924
1897-98	2,37,889	11,67,871	14,05,760	8,26,888	7,95,629	16,22,517
1898-99	80,625	7,60,543	8,41,168	7,72,265	8,88,216	16,60,481
1899-1900	33,42,231	9,36,637	42,78,868	8,34,048	8,55,931	16,89,979
1900-1901	1,48,10,320	3,27,79,064	4,75,89,384	10,44,801	12,80,725	23,25,526

The receipts include Rs. 4,71,65,693 on account of the gross gain on silver coinage operations and Rs. 2,15,246 on account of seigniorage on dollar coinage. The net profit on the rupee coinage of the year, though taken as Mint revenue in the first instance, has been transferred to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund in the general accounts of the Government of India.

The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two Mints for the year under review compares as follows with the expenditure of 1899-1900:

	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Increase in 1900-01.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Increase in 1900-01.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Increase in 1900-01.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Establishment ...	1,44,030	1,62,793	18,763	1,48,261	1,63,242	14,981	2,92,291	3,26,035	33,744
Temporary establishment and overtime work.	51,729	90,760	39,031	72,179	1,38,527	66,348	1,23,908	2,29,287	1,05,379
Total ...	1,95,759	2,53,553	57,794	2,20,440	3,01,769	81,329	4,16,199	5,55,322	1,39,123

The increase of expenditure was necessitated by the exceptionally heavy coinage of the year.

7. **Stores.**—The cost of stores consumed in the Calcutta Mint was Rs. 1,19,301 against Rs. 50,702 in the preceding year. In the Bombay Mint the expenditure was Rs. 1,80,274 against Rs. 92,228 in 1899-1900. The figure of the Bombay Mint for 1900-01 includes a sum of Rs. 51,731 for apparatus and chemicals obtained from England for the silver (acid) refinery installed during the year; the refinery was required to enable the Mint to deal with Native State coins, and in particular Baroda Babashahis, which are of low touch.

8. *Pro formâ* **charges.**—The indirect charges were:

	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Increase in 1900-1901.	1899-1900	1900-01.	Increase in 1900-1901.	1899-1900	1900-01.	Increase in 1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pension and furlough allowances.	22,640	25,875	3,235	11,633	12,080	447	34,273	37,955	3,682
Interest on stock and block.	3,89,011	4,61,630	72,619	3,37,430	5,28,855	1,91,425	7,26,441	9,90,485	2,64,044
Total ...	4,11,651	4,87,505	75,854	3,49,063	5,40,935	1,91,872	7,60,714	10,28,440	2,67,726

The increase in 1900-1901 is due mainly to the average silver balance held, on which interest is charged, having been higher than in the preceding year. The capital sunk in the Mint buildings and plant practically remained unchanged, being Rs. 77,13,648 in the case of the Calcutta Mint and Rs. 37,89,784 in the case of the Bombay Mint.

9. **Miscellaneous work.**—The amount of miscellaneous work done in the two Mints is shewn in the table below:

Year.	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realized.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realized.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realized.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-1900 ...	71,625	74,939	3,314	10,935	11,366	431	82,560	86,305	3,745
1900-1901 ...	39,228	46,078	6,850	6,950	7,215	265	46,178	53,293	7,115

Medals and decorations for the Military Department and for various public institutions, and scales and other miscellaneous work for Government Departments and the public are the chief items which constitute this class of work. The demand was not very large, although the profit was higher than in the preceding year.

10. **Offences connected with coinage.**—The following figures show the number of offences against the coinage during the last four years:

	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
1897	1,101	1,295	852
1898	795	998	582
1899	983	1,183	680
1900	1,370	1,704	1,066

Very close attention is now paid to the subject of counterfeiting: a vigilant watch is kept over professional counterfeiters and more careful examination than formerly is made of coins received in Treasuries, and on Railways, etc., to detect base coins. It is doubtful whether the increases shown in the above table represent correctly the real increase in the practice of counterfeiting. The Government continues to take the keenest interest in this subject.

II.—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES.

11. **Number of assays made.**—Apart from a number of miscellaneous assays, the gold and silver assays made during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 were as follows:

Year.	Calcutta Assay Office.		Bombay Assay Office.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1899-1900	1,214	11,523	5,845	33,404
1900-1901	1,094	28,641	6,141	58,233

12. **Meltings for standard coinage.**—The average fineness per mille of silver meltings for coinage during the year was as follows:

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees	916·048	916·089
Quarter rupees	915·864	...
One-eighth rupees	915·643	915·484
British dollars	899·237	898·957

13. **Parting assays of silver coins.**—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins of the Calcutta mintage was ·247 per mille for rupees, ·379 for quarter rupees, ·392 for one-eighth rupees and ·095 for dollars. Eliminating dollars from the calculation, the silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint is computed to have contained about 5,655 Troy ounces of gold, of the value of £23,977 approximately. In the Bombay Mint, the proportion was ·117 per mille for rupees, ·027 for one-eighth rupees, and ·092 for British dollars.

14. **Pyx trials of silver coins.**—The results of the pyx trials in the Calcutta and Bombay Assay Offices are summarised in a tabular form as follows:

	Trials for weight.			Trials for fineness.				
	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins assayed.		Average fineness per mille of coins assayed.	
					Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.
Calcutta.								
Rupees	601	6,010	180·042	603	6,030	12,060	916·394	916·581
Quarter rupees	13	130	44·983	13	130	1,300	916·386	916·646
One-eighth rupees	9	90	22·537	9	90	1,800	916·194	916·366
Dollars	18	360	416·023	18	90	270	899·963	900·183
Bombay.								
Rupees	1,133	22,780	179·989	1,133	5,680	28,325	916·910	916·879
One-eighth rupees	...	...	...	12	...	2,400	...	917·117
British dollars	100	2,000	415·976	100	500	1,500	899·796	899·857

In Calcutta, one rupee in each of two trials was found beyond the legal remedy for weight, and in fifteen different trials single coins were found outside the legal remedy for fineness, but in each case the result of a second pyx proved favourable and the coins were passed. In Bombay, six trials disclosed one rupee in each to be beyond the legal remedy for weight, and three trials disclosed one

coin in each to be outside the legal remedy for fineness. Fresh trials in each case, however, gave satisfactory results and the coins were passed.

15. **Pyx trials in England for 1899-1900.**—The result of the pyx trials made in England showed the average weight and fineness of the British Indian coins from the Calcutta and Bombay Mints and of British dollars from the Bombay Mint to be closely in accordance with the standards laid down for the two classes of coins.

16. **Reference standard weights.**—The quinquennial verification of the Calcutta Assay Office standard sets of weight pieces was completed during the year under report.

17. The year 1900-1901 was a remarkable one in the history of the Mints. For over six years, from the latter part of 1893 to the early part of 1900, the work of the Mints had been comparatively light, and establishments had been reduced: they were then suddenly called on to face a year of work heavier than that of any year in their history. New workmen had to be engaged and trained by the small staff of trained men on the establishment: with a full complement of skilled and trained labour a heavy rupee coinage requires at all times most watchful and careful supervision, and with a large element of imperfectly trained labour the strain thrown on the whole staff and the difficulty and responsibility of successfully carrying through the heavy coinage were very great. There were also difficulties connected with material, such as crucibles, the stock of which, sufficient only for ordinary requirements, was quite inadequate for the heavy and continuous coinage which had to be undertaken All these difficulties were cheerfully faced and successfully overcome; and the results of the year are regarded with very great satisfaction by the Government of India. His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the most excellent work done by the officers and the members of the establishments of the Mint and Assay Departments. He wishes to convey his special thanks to Colonel Scott, Major Davidson and Colonel Porter, the Masters of the Mints, and to Colonel Milne and Colonel MacCartie, the Assay Masters.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st November, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 975.—Mr. Moreshwar Sadanund Ajinkya, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 14th December 1900, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 976.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Geoffrey Leigh Blair. Dated 6th October 1901.

Arthur Kenneth Norris. Dated 4th October 1901.

Francis Faith Hodgson. Dated 5th October 1901.

Alan Latham. Dated 7th October 1901.

George Burnet Abercrombie Rind. Dated 7th October 1901.

Gunning Campbell Charles Clarke. Dated 6th October 1901.

Roderick William Macdonald. Dated 6th October 1901.

Robert Arthur Harvey Robertson. Dated 6th October 1901.

Shafto Phillips. Dated 8th October 1901.

Alexander Forrest Harper.. Dated 8th October 1901.

Cecil Herbert Tyrrell. Dated 10th October 1901.

George Airy. Dated 7th October 1901.

John Holt Wilson. Dated 8th October 1901.

Godfrey Pearse. Dated 10th October 1901.

Colin Water Johnstone Smith. Dated 9th October 1901.

Cyril Byam Gannon. Dated 7th October 1901.

William Arthur MacDonell Garstin. Dated 7th October 1901.

John Harvey De Wiederhold Carruthers. Dated 12th October 1901.

Leland George Crosthwait. Dated 18th October 1901.

Horace Johnstone Goad. Dated 12th October 1901.

Murray Selwood Hewett. Dated 11th October 1901.

Arthur Lucius Wilford. Dated 11th October 1901.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 977.—Major C. G. R. Thackwell, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, with effect from the 31st October 1901.

No. 978.—Captain L. H. Marriott, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 28th October 1901.

No 979.—Lieutenant C. H. B. Wright, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 16th September 1901.

(Joined his appointment on the 16th October 1901.)

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 980.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "with the approval of the Officer Commanding the District," wherever they occur in section 131, sub-section (1), of the Cantonment Code, 1899, shall be omitted.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 981.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates specified:

Captain J. L. Rose, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, to be Special Service Officer with the status and pay of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General from the 28th June to the 15th July 1901.

Captain J. L. Rose, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, to be International Police Commissioner, Shanghai, *vice* Major W. A Watson. Dated 15th July 1901.

Lieutenant E. C. L. Wallace, Hong Kong Volunteer Regiment, to be Field Treasure Chest Officer, Tientsin, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Major Leonard. Dated 5th August 1901.

Lieutenant B. U. Nicolay, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be Post Staff Officer, Shanhaikwan, in addition to his other duties, from the 18th to the 21st July 1901.

Lieutenant E. F. Orton, 26th Baluchistan Regiment, to be graded as Staff Captain for the period he was employed on the Railway from the 11th December 1900 to the 6th August 1901, inclusive.

Captain C. G. Prendergast, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant, Tongshan Post, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Major P. M Carnegy, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 4th August 1901.

Captain P. J. Miles, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Post Staff Officer, 2nd class, Tongshan, *vice* Captain Hutchinson, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 4th August 1901.

Lieutenant J. H. Doveton, 16th Bengal Lancers, to be Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Captain, *vice* Lieutenant Hunter, Royal Engineers. Dated 10th August 1901.

Captain C. Griffiths, 16th Bengal Lancers, to be 1st class Post Staff Officer, Peking. Dated 5th August 1901.

Veterinary-Lieutenant H. J. Axe, Army Veterinary Department, to be Veterinary Inspector, Lines of Communications, in addition to his other duties. Dated 21st July 1901.

Lieutenant J. E. E. Craster, Royal Engineers, to be Assistant Field Engineer on departure of No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant C. G. W. Hunter, Royal Engineers, to be Special Service Officer, and graded as Staff Captain. Dated 24th September 1901.

Captain E. C. Creagh, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Special Service Officer, graded as Staff Captain and posted to Sinho for embarkation duty and to command troops. Dated 20th July 1901.

Captain MacC. R. E. Ray, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Lines of Communications, to be Special Service Officer, graded as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and posted to Shanghai for duty. Dated 5th August 1901.

Captain C. A. F. Hocken, 5th Bombay Cavalry, to be Field Intelligence Officer, *vice* Lieutenant St. John, who was unable to take up the appointment. Dated 21st August 1901.

No. 982.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:

INDIA OFFICE;

London, 20th September, 1901.

Military,
No. 113.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I forward herewith, for Your Excellency's information, copy of a letter addressed to Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.I.E.,

K.C.B., in acknowledgment of his final despatch No. 380-S., dated 6th July 1901.

INDIA OFFICE;

12th September, 1901.

M-9740.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your final despatch from China, No. 380-S., dated 6th July 1901; and to acquaint you in reply that the Secretary of State for India in Council has received with great satisfaction your testimony to the excellent discipline which has been maintained in the China Field Force throughout a long and trying period. His Lordship fully recognises that the duties which have been imposed upon the troops in China have been varied and arduous, but he is glad to know that they have always been thoroughly and tactfully performed, and that His Majesty's troops under your command, both British and Indian, have in all circumstances worthily upheld the honourable traditions of the services to which they belong.

I am to request that you will notify to the officers and men of the China Field Force, Lord George Hamilton's high appreciation of their conduct and bearing in quarters and in the field throughout the campaign; and, in conclusion, I am to say, with reference to the names favourably mentioned in your despatch, that your recommendations shall, in due course, receive attentive consideration.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 983.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 4th October 1901, pages 6485 to 6489 and 6490.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 4th October, 1901.

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STAFF.

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Captain R. L. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General (local Lieutenant-General in South Africa) Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Royal Engineers. Dated 18th August 1901.

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Indian Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Henry Sealy is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 6th September 1901.

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BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Bernard Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 20th May 1901.

Captain H. B. Rattray, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98. Dated 30th March 1901.

INDIA OFFICE;

4th October, 1901.

The King has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 10th July, 1901.

Arthur Robert Dick.
Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton.
Charles Edward Lloyd.
Hugh Daly, C.I.E.
John Archibald Houison-Craufurd.
Harry Troup Brown.
Frederick Weston Peile Macdonald.
Charles Marling Cartwright.
Benjamin Holloway.
FitzJames Maine Edwards, D.S.O.
Walter Sinclair Delamain.
Alfred Woodrow Stanley Wingate.
Turenne Jermyn.
William Maxwell Carpendale.
Francis Hardinge Eliott.
Clarence Yule Crommelin.
Arthur Philip Desborough Harris.
Arthur Nicholls.
Richard Pennefather Warren.
Henry Gerard Burton.
Brevet-Major Charles Henry Uvedale Price, D.S.O.
James Marshall Stewart.
Havelock Hudson.
Percy Holland.
George Ranier Crawford.
Leonard John Mathias.
Charles Clements Reed.
Albert Edward Woods.
William George Hatherell.
Oliver Goldsmith Ievers.
Edward Henry Bernard.
Folliott Churchill.
Walter Edward Brett.
Sydney Woodward Lincoln.
Brevet-Major Ernest William Stuart King Maconchy, D.S.O.
Hugh Neufvelle Taylor, D.S.O.
Arthur Pressey.
Alfred Poingdestre.
John Thornhill.
Arthur Robert Denne.
George Edward Tempest Green.
Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey.
Charles Hamerton Pritchard.
Brevet-Major Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore.

Charles William Frederick Whyte.
John Rocke Mathewes.
David Birdwood Thomson.
Harley McAlpine Johnston.
George de Sausmarez De Lisle.
William Henry Fasken.
Claude Vyvian Schneider.
Edwin Charles Barnes Cotgrave.
Alexander Augustus Elphinstone Campbell.
Daniel Edward Mocatta.
Francis Herbert Sullivan Thomas.
Arthur George Boileau Lang.
Charles Frederick Minchin, D.S.O.
George Benjamin Hodson.
Chetwynd Rokeby Alfred Bond.
William Clarence Colebrook Leslie.
George Simpson Broome.
William Loraine Conran.
Francis Arthur Loudon.
George James Cadell Hall.
William Edward Albemarle Blakeney.
Charles Griffiths.
Claude Leslie Hamilton.
Elliot Brownlow Lang.
Brevet-Major George Frederick Horace Dillon.
Frederick Doveton Maxwell.
George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O.
Charles Irvine Wimberley.
Aubrey Arbuthnot Jones.
Ralph Wise Nicholson.
William Frederic Shakespear.
William George Hay Stirling.
Charles Archer.
Philip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon.
Claud William Jacob.
Thomas Bate Hawks.
John Caillard Wentworth Erck.
William Henry Savage.
William Alexander Oswald.
Charles Ferguson Campbell.
George Herbert Arbuthnot.
John Alfred Hudson Woodward.
John Ramsay, C.I.E.
Philip Alan Smurthwaite.
Lionel Norton Herbert.
Thompson McKay.
Edward Charles Ryall.
Albert Giles.
Charles John Melliss, V.C.
Henry William Campbell.
George Christopher McDowall Birdwood.
James Levett Kaye.
George Alexander Brownrigg.
Thomas Dowglasse Leslie.
Arthur William Cripps.
Claude Melville Crawford.
Herbert Duncan Merewether.
David Beames.
George William Priestley.
Charles William O'Bryen.
Guy Lushington Holland.
Rupert Edward Sullivan.
Henry Edward Whiffin.
William Bensley Young.
Robert Patrick Horsbrugh.
Kenneth James Buchanan.
Brevet-Major Donald Baker.
Charles Edward Baynes.
Walter Lloyd Davidson.
Hugh Kennedy.
Percy William Drake Brockman.
Arthur Henry McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Alexander Lumsdaine Lindesay.
Albert Walter de Wilton.
John Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E.
Francis Henry Bagot Commeline.
Frederick Aubrey Hoghton.
Francis Gordon Cardew.
Arthur Cyril Beaumont Johnson.
Arthur Edwin Stewart Hartigan.
Louis James Andrews.
Robert Mitchell Betham.
Robert Worgan Falcon.
Eric John Eagles Swayne.
Harold Richard Mead.
Edward Alexander Gayer.
Claude William Wilkieson.
John Fisher.
James Fearnley Stewart.
Arthur Francis Bruce.
Mackenzie Walcott Baugh.
Sydney Francis Crocker.
George Wyndham Chichester Knatchbull.
Lawrence Impey.
Raoul Guy Richard de Vismes (since deceased).
John Archer Loudon.
Robert Alexander Carruthers.
Charles Edward Halkett Connell.
Henry George Bowen Raitt.
Charles Vaughan Mainwaring.
Alfred Wilberforce Leonard.
Adrian John Hebron Vanrenen.
Robert James Reid Brown.
Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery.
Frank Rowley Metcalfe Charles de Rettich Mauduit.
Ivor Philipps.
Charles Henry Frederic Binsteed.
Augustus Arthur Malcolm Maude Faulknor.
Nigel Gresley Woodyatt.
Gilbert Walter Palen.
Herbert Lionel Showers.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 9th July 1901.

Fleetwood George Campbell Ross.

Dated 10th July 1901.

Reginald St. Clair Battine.
Charles Albert Edmond O'Meara.
John Grahame Edwardes.
Walter Henry Norman.
George Batthyany Sanford.
William Bradley Hickie.
Arthur Basil Tillard, D.S.O.
Henry George Young.
Kenlis Edward Nangle.
William Best Greig.
Thomas Lane Ormiston.
Herbert Andrews Newell.
Frank Douglas Browne.
Granville Pennefather Evans.
Henry Warwick Berthon.
Arthur Leslie Jacob.
Edward Ernest Charles Dalgliesh.
Stephen Henry Edmund Nicholas.
Henry Vivian Montague Langtry.
Alick le Fleming Smith.
Harold Charles Hill.
Robert John Camac Eastwood.
Nicholas Blake Dunscombe.
William Cotton French.
Hugh William Fothergill Cooke.
Charles Godfrey.
Walter William Frederick Charles Musgrave.
Travers Edward Madden.
Herbert Reginald Hopwood.
Frank McConaghey.
Philip Frederick Pocock.
Arthur Holroyd Bridges.
William Pitt Haydon.
Alexander Cecil Gabbett.
Philip Norman Leslie.
Francis De Berckem Hancock.
James William Milne.
Alexander Leigh Tarver.
Henry James Riddell.
Hopton Arthur Scott.
Gilbert Bailey.
Torquil John McLeod.
Alexander Hazelwood Butler.
Josiah Howard Hudson.
Patrick Charles Robertson Barclay.
Wilfred Marshall Guthrie-Smith.
Walter FitzGerald Bourne.
Arthur Seymour Hollond Teed.
William Nelson Lushington.
Vincent Francis William Tregear.
Frank Evelyn Coningham.
George Callander Burn.
Andrew Alexander Irvine.
Charles Edward Tristram.
Arthur Bourke Souter.
Frederick Manners Smith.
Ian Hamilton Campbell.
Cecil Henry Buck.
Keith Hungerford Jackson.
Murray Hugh Pratt Barlow.
Sutherland Alexander Mackay Orr.
Edmund Lenthal Swifte.
Maxwell Hume Henderson.
Lionel Whitelaw Fox.
Aubrey John O'Brien.
Thomas Louis Leeds.
Halhed Brodrick Birdwood.
George Allen Preston.
Alexander Bertram Lindsay.
Francis Polglase James.
Hugh St. Aubyn Wake.
Robert Cecil Harbottle.
Arthur Hammond Ommanney.
Hugh Latimer Haughton.
Edgar William McKenzie Ballantyne.
Francis Gordon Arabin Wimberley.
Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton.
John Halket Crawford.
Clemen Laurence Seton Seton-Browne, D.S.O.
Archibald Campbell Stewart.
Charles Howard Hawes.
Alexander Coburn Edwardes.
Charles Alexander Robert Hutchinson.
Frederick Charles Tregear.
Archibald Duncan Macpherson.
George Benedict Molyneux Sarel.
Wilfrid James Mitchell.
Gonville Warneford.
Alexander Henry Gouger Thomson.
Herbert Jose Pierson Browne.
William St. George Chamier.
Harry Arthur Harington Rice.
George Ross Deas Churchill.
Edwin Harold McBride Fenn.
Charles Theobald Mathew.
Hugh Macdonald.
Charles Buxton Loring.
Percy Shelley Freese Claridge.
Arthur Gosset Crawford.
Eyre Evans Preston.
William Herbert Pennington.
William Scott.
Graham Walton.
Arthur Ditmas Cox.
Edward O'Brien.
Alfred Edward Sealy.
Pelham Maitland Home.
Cecil Delarue Mears.
James Henry Casserly.
Arthur William Donnelly Harington.
Henry Percival Keelan.
Charles Fairlie Dobbs.
Ronald Martin.
Andrew Torton Kirkwood.

George William Guy Lindesay.
Alfred Beckett Minchin, C.I.E.
Hopton Osbert Codrington.
John Charles Henry McCaskill.
William Lewis Cotton.
Arthur Baldwyn Battye.
Hyla Napier Holden.
Henry Vivian Firth.
Bertram Price Ellwood.
Eyre Walter Molyneux Purvis.
Harry Leith Tomkins, D.S.O.
Westwood Norman Hay.
Frederick Peter Charles Keily.
Percival Hart Dyke.
Alfred Stewart Capper.
Alfred Alexander Phillips Waller.
Herbert William Jackson.
Harold Hamer Grey Stansfeld.
Gilbert Landale Cattell.
Charles Philip Wynter.
Wyndham Madden Pierpoint Wood.
Andrew Skeen.
Charles Henry Brownlow Lees.
Ernest Francis Knox.
Maxwell Edward Dopping-Hepenstal.
William John Ottley.
Lionel Maury Ross Deas.
Hugh Harrison.
Alan Melville.
John Cecil Cotlandt Angelo.
Edward Frank Harding.
Reginald Limond Benwell.
Aubrey de Sausmarez Burton.
Allan Copinger Wall.
Alfred William Fortescue Knox.
Bertram Rochfort Daunt.
Francis Aylmer Maxwell, D.S.O.
Herbert Fothergill Cooke.
Norman Sinclair Coghill.
Norman Baskervyle Glegg Strong.
Cuthbert Vickers.
Richard William Creighton Blair.
James Blair Keogh.
Horace George Thomson Costley.
John Thomas Graves Adamson.
Charles Hodgkinson.
George Edmund White.
James Robert Gaussen.
Hugh Mitchell Turton.
Vivian Henry Branson.
John Rattray Nuttall.
Charles Cowan Newnham.
Edward Herbert Sweet.
Alfred Albert James.
Robert Holme Bankes Anderson.
Aubrey Vivian Searle.
Francis Charles Owens.
William Johnstone Cates.
Richard Henry Edmund Pennell.
William Frank Bainbridge.
Charles Eckford Luard.
Edward Arthur Fagan.
Harry Trevor Naylor.
Robert Joseph Tucker Stewart.
Arthur Prescott Trevor.
Vere De Vere Hunt.
Harry Townsend Fulton.
Horace Charles Oakes.
Arthur Fowler Hislop.
Henry Joseph De Barry Barnett.
Ernest Newton Heale.
Edward Gonville Bromhead.
William Cortlandt Anderson.
Henry George Lyon Corbett.
Aubrey St John Cooke.
Walter John William Brackenbury.
John Charles Pulleine Craster.
George Duncan Campbell.
Guy Neal Landale Labertouche.
Gwyn Thomas.
John Hodgkinson.
Donald Munro Watt.
Claude Harold Rowcroft.
Herbert Hulseberg.
George Chrystie.
Charles Aitchison Smith.
Donald Archibald Dugald McVean.
Alexander Bredin.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Wilfred Plassy Crookshank, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 21st April 1901, but to rank from 26th May 1900.

Lieutenant Frank Robinson Teesdale, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 22nd April 1901, but to rank from 15th December 1900.

Lieutenant Clendon Turberville Daukes, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 22nd March 1901, but to rank from 2nd February 1901.

Lieutenant Brian Lytton Cole, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 23rd April 1901, but to rank from 16th February 1901.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Godfrey Marchant. Dated 25th April 1901.

John Patrick Villiers Stuart. Dated 25th April 1901.

John Elton Home. Dated 24th June 1901.

Charles Kirkpatrick. Dated 4th July 1901.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Hugh Greenaway. Dated 15th June 1901, but to rank from 17th January 1900.

Robert Cuthbert Fergusson-Pollok. Dated 2nd June 1901, but to rank from 20th January 1900.

Edward Patrick Alexander Melville. Dated 10th May 1901, but to rank from 14th February 1900.

The King has also approved of the transfer to the half pay list of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Egerton. Dated 22nd August 1901.

Major William Legh Boswell. Dated 26th August 1901.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Duncan Raikes. Dated 15th August 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Pringle. Dated 23rd August 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Allason Simmonds. Dated 9th August 1901.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Adams. Dated 1st July 1901.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain Alfred Baker, Public Works Department. Dated 3rd April 1901.

Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain Henry Robinson, Ordnance Department. Dated 15th June 1901.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenant Aloys Reginald Sprenger. Dated 1st June 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Watson Stace. Dated 23rd July 1901.

ERRATA.

The retirement of the following officers has effect from the undermentioned dates, and not as previously notified:

Colonel T. J. McGann, Indian Medical Service (Madras Command),—5th May 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Newnham-Smith, Indian Staff Corps,—15th March 1901.

Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain J. Leahy, Ordnance Department,—13th April 1901.

The name of Captain *Sisley* Richard Davidson is incorrectly printed as Risley in the Gazette of 23rd August 1901.

The correct order of seniority of Second-Lieutenants of the Indian Staff Corps, whose promotion to be Lieutenants, with effect from 25th April 1901, was notified in the Gazette of 23rd August 1901, is as follows:

E. R. C. Wyatt.
A. W. Robertson-Glasgow.
H. B. Robinson.
C. E. M. Mayne.
G. M. Glynton.
H. F. Gordon.
A. B. Skinner.
T. G. J. Torrie.
G G. J. Sankey.
P. S. Stoney.
H R. A. Hunt.
J. Y. Tancred.
B. C Penton.
E. F. Wakefield.
M. Eliot.
G. H. Newcombe.

The correct order of seniority of the last three Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, whose appointment to the Indian Staff Corps was notified in the Gazette of 23rd August 1901, is as follows:

J. Simpson.
H. M. Davidson.
H. St. G. Boulton.

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"London Gazette," dated the 8th October 1901, page 6572.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 8th October, 1901.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned officers are granted the local rank of Major in South Africa whilst employed with the Victoria Mounted Rifles. Dated 1st August 1901:

Captain W. S. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps.

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PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 984.—Sub-Conductor William Mack, of the Miscellaneous Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1901.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 985.—The promotion of Second-Lieutenant E. M. Nixon to the rank of Lieutenant, notified in G. G O. No. 529 of 1901, is antedated to the 25th January 1901.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 986.—The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeon having completed five years'

service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 16th September 1901 :

Stephen Henry Curry.

NATIVE ARMY.

5th Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 987.—In G. G. O. No. 315 of 1901 for "Colour-Havildar Tukaram Jadhav" *read* "Colour-Havildar Tukaram Jadhao."

In G. G. O. No. 840 of 1901 for "Jemadar Sukaram Jadho" *read* "Jemadar Sukaram Jadhao."

No. 988.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :

2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry.

Havildar Sukhraj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiugulam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 190 .

2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles

Colour-Havildar Badal Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Sing Sahi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd October 1901.

30th Burma Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaghbinder Singh, deceased, with effect from the 9th September 1901.

13th Bombay Infantry.

Havildar Nizamud-din Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan (2nd), transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1901.

20th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Kadir Khan to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Dunga Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Motiram Pema, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1901.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 989.—Sub-Conductor William Hicks, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 6th June 1901.

Southern Circle.

No. 990.—Sub-Conductor Rees Ross to be Conductor ;

Store-Sergeant Thomas Edward Ward to be Sub-Conductor,

with effect from the 6th September 1901, *vice* Conductor Thomas Tiller, deceased.

No. 991.—Sub-Conductor Michael Hayes, Assistant Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor Andrew Pearston to be Con-

Frai.

William

Store-Sergeant John Nolan to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 7th September 1901, *vice* Conductor John McRobie, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

India.

No. 992.—Sub-Conductor James Hunter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, as supernumerary to the establishment, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 95 of 1894, with effect from the 21st October 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 993.—Colonel Edward Duncan Frederick Bignell, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th October 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 994.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bovill, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th November 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 995.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion of the following honorary commissioned officer, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, in recognition of his services during the South African campaign, 1899-1900 :

Bengal Miscellaneous List.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary (supernumerary) William Caldwell Ashmore to have the honorary rank of Captain, with effect from the 11th December 1900, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 996.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Louis Campbell Baines to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1901, *vice* Henry, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Norman McLeod to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1901, *vice* Baines, promoted.

No. 997.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

John David O'Donnell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1901, *vice* Jeffery, promoted.

No. 998.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Alfred Thomas Winn, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 999.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Julius Sheridan Patterson, Esquire, to be Captain, on augmentation, with effect from the 1st September 1901.

Stuart Lindsay Robertson, Gentleman, to be ,ieutenant, on augmentation, with effect from ne 1st September 1901.

John Goulburn Stuart, Gentleman, to be Se-ond-Lieutenant, on augmentation, with effect om the 1st September 1901.

ORGANISATION.

No. 1000.—The Government of India are leased to sanction the amalgamation of the entral Bengal Light Horse with the Calcutta ight Horse, the former corps becoming an utlying troop of the latter.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 38.—Commander E J. Beadmont, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Port Officer, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 31st May 1901.

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st November, 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is otified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers a the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 19th October nd 1st November 1901 :

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease	Place f decease	Testate or intestate	Remarks.
: Battalion, The East Kent Regiment.	Lieutenant Francis Charles Alexander Macnab.	13th October 1901.	Shwebo.		
th Bengal Lancers . .	Captain Francis Thackeray Warre-Cornish.	20th October 1901	Rawal Pindi.		
dian Sub.rdinate Medical Department (Bombay).	Assistant Surgeon George William Dodsworth.	11th October 1901.	Port Blair.		

E. DEBRATH, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th October, 1901.

No. 433.—His Excellency the Governor General, having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a railway from the Quetta station on the Frontier Section of the North Western Railway to Nushki, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

The project will be known as the Quetta-Nushki Railway Survey.

No. 434.—Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for twelve months, in extension of the twelve months granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 435, dated the 26th October 1900.

The 30th October, 1901.

No. 437.—Mr. G. A. Campbell, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for six months in extension of the six months' combined leave granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 239, dated the 11th June 1901.

The 31st October, 1901.

No. 438.—It is notified for general information that Mr. Thomas Robertson, C.V.O., has been appointed by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Government of India, Special Commissioner for the investigation of the Railway system in this country.

Mr. A. R. Becher, late Accountant General, Public Works Department, has been appointed officer on special duty with Mr. Robertson in connection with the foregoing appointment.

No. 440.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being undertaken to investigate the best alignment for main line of railway to connect Bishenpur or Bankura stations on the Midnapur-Jherriah Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with Hooghly or Calcutta.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction and will be known as the Bankura-Calcutta Chord Survey.

No. 441.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion and reversion of Superintending Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the 19th October 1901:

Names	From	To
Harman, J. M.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*
Arundel, E. W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*

No. 442.—The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. E Spring, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days combined with furlough for four months and eight days, under Articles 264 A and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th September 1901.

No. 444.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16, sub-section (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Parlakimedi Railway.

The 1st November, 1901.

No. 446.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1901.
Freeland, Lieutenant H. F., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent .	1st August.
Brandon, Lieutenant O G., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent .	11th September.
Aserappa, R. H. . .	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent .	1st October.
Janson, V. T. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent .	1st October.
Chatterjee, Kali Sunkur .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent .	7th October.
Walton, H. R. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary .	7th October.

No. 447.—Mr. A. R. Walsh, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 450.—The Hon'ble E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on relief of his duties as officiating Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

The 31st October, 1901.

No. 443.—The following is published for general information:

No. 1125-R.T., dated Simla, the 28th October 1901.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 84 R.T., dated the 25th January 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and the Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 432, dated the 26th October 1900, and the Government of India circular No. XII Railway, dated the 17th October 1900, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 142, dated the 27th March 1901, and the Government of India circular No. II Railway, dated the 19th March 1901, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 143, dated the 27th March 1901, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 22nd March 1901, published thereunder

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1654 Railway, dated the 4th October 1901, forwarding letter from the Agent to the Rajah of Parlakimedi No. 510 Eng:, dated the 25th September 1901.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent to the Rajah of Parlakimedi has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of Railway in British India which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, resolution No. 84 R.T., dated the 25th January 1898, and circulars Nos. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, XII Railway, dated the 17th October 1900, II Railway, dated the 19th March 1901, and III Railway, dated the 22nd March 1901, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 32, dated the 28th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, 517, dated the 7th December 1899, 29, dated the 25th January 1900, 432, dated the 26th October 1900, and 142 and 143, dated the 27th March 1901 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 29th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, 9th December 1899, 27th January 1900, 27th October 1900, and 30th March 1901), may be made applicable to the Parlakimedi railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic cited in the foregoing observations, to the Parlakimedi railway with effect from the

date or dates on which the said railway or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules, cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, for information and guidance.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th October, 1901.

No. 436.—Mr. G. T. Barlow, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on special duty to carry out preliminary enquiries concerning Protective Irrigation Works and Famine Relief Works in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st July 1901.

The 31st October, 1901.

No. 439.—Mr. H. Rainier, Examiner of Accounts, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st December 1901, under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 1st November, 1901.

No. 445.—The Government of India have no further need of the services of Mr. R. A. W. Swinnerton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad.

No. 448.—Mr. J. E. Lacey, Examiner of Accounts, is, on expiry of his privilege leave, transferred from the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Account, Madras, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Account, Punjab.

No. 449.—Mr. H. W. Schmidt, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Account, Madras.

No. 451.—With reference to the Proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5780 (Public), of 25th October 1901, Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Scott-Monorieff, C.I.E., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer, Punjab Frontier District, is appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in the Public Works Department.

No. 452.—The undermentioned officers of the Punjab Public Works Department are temporarily transferred to the Military Works Services for employment in the Punjab Frontier District Command, with effect from the 9th November 1901, until further orders:

Mr. C. H. Barratt, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Captain H. S. Rogers, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Lieutenant A. S. Holme, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Lieutenant B. J. Haslam, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. R. Astbury, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. P. C. Penn-Gaskell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. W. C. Oram, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 29th October, 1901.

No. 435.—Mr. H. A. Armstrong, officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th September 1901.

C. W. ODLING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 31st October 1901, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has been exceedingly quiet and settled during the week under review.

Pressure has been steadily high over the Assam Valley and relatively high over the central parts of India and of the Peninsula, while it has been low over the centre and south of the Bay. This area of low pressure has swayed about over different parts of the Bay surface, and, by modifying the direction of the winds over Burma on the one side, and over the Peninsula on the other, has produced the very slight alterations in the weather which the observations disclose.

On the 25th there were scattered showers in Burma and Assam and thundershowers in Malabar and South India. These showers exceeded 1" at Mergui, Lashio, Mercara, Trichinopoly and Mysore and 2" at Calicut. On the 26th the rainfall conditions were unaltered. Thundershowers continued to be reported from Malabar and South India and scattered showers from Burma and Assam. The heaviest rainfall amounts were 1·98" at Moulmein, 1·68" at Mercara and 1·63" at Mysore. There had, however, on this day been pressure changes over the Bay which favoured the extension of north-east winds to the Madras Coast, and, on the 27th, rain had practically ceased over Burma, while it had been general over part of South India and of the South Madras Coast. The heaviest falls reported were 2·85" at Negapatam and 2·63" at Madras. These favourable conditions continued on the 28th, when rain fell over the same areas, but the amounts were smaller, the heaviest having been 1·19" at Mysore and 1·00" at Madras. By the 29th north-easterly winds had disappeared from the Madras Coast and the former rainfall conditions were re-established, *viz.*, scattered showers over Lower Burma and Malabar. These conditions lasted during the 30th and 31st, but with the addition of a few showers on the Madras Coast on the 31st, on which day Madras itself reported 1·05" of rain.

The concluding table shows that rain was received during the week in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*, Burma Coast and Wet divisions, the Calicut sub-division, South India and the East Coast (South); the average actual fall ranging from 2·13" in the East Coast (South) to 0·76" in the Burma Wet division. Over the whole of the remainder of India the week was actually or practically rainless and even those divisions which received rain, with the exception of the Mysore sub-division, obtained less than the normal amount. In the East Coast (North) the autumn rainfall has to a great extent failed and unless by the intervention of a cyclonic storm, any important rain now appears unlikely in that region.

The seasonal percentages exhibit no important changes since the preceding week.

Rainfall Division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 31st October 1901.			Rainfall data from 1st May to 31st October 1901.			
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	T we
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	1·04	1·39	—0·35	133·64	130·22	+ 3·42	+
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·76	0·90	—0·14	48·74	53·00	— 4·26	—
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0·04	1·47	—1·43	28·07	25·14	+ 2·93	+
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	1·10	—1·10	77·68	69·14	+ 8·54	+
	Calcutta	0	0·88	—0·88	50·14	51·48	— 1·34	—
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·02	0·36	—0·34	63·02	68·32	— 5·30	—
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East	Dinajpur	0·03	1·13	—1·10	67·45	82·24	—14·79	—1
	Darbhanga	0	0·21	—0·21	36·29	46·03	— 9·74	—2
	Bahraich	0	0·03	—0·03	35·55	41·16	— 5·61	—1
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·73	—0·73	34·60	43·65	— 9·05	—2
	Patna	0	0·26	—0·26	28·52	39·66	—11·14	—2
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	Simla	0	0·08	—0·08	43·16	47·46	— 4·30	—
	Ludhiana	0	0·04	—0·04	30·27	36·66	— 6·39	—1
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·04	—0·04	23·51	31·43	— 7·92	—2
	Lahore	0	0·01	—0·01	15·66	21·68	— 6·02	—2
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	3·97	7·72	— 3·75	—4
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0·12	1·40	— 1·28	—9
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·04	2·54	—2·50	26·37	34·93	— 8·56	—2
	Cuttack	0	1·49	—1·49	36·56	54·75	—18·19	—3
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·52	—0·52	42·90	51·27	— 8·37	—1
	Raipur	0	0·42	— 0·42	46·93	51·29	— 4·36	—
	Jubbulpore	0	0·22	—0·22	54·73	60·07	— 5·34	—
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·08	—0·08	39·27	42·08	— 2·81	—
	Jaipur	0	0·05	—0·05	13·95	22·46	— 8·51	—38
	Indore	0	0·12	—0·12	17·30	42·70	—25·40	—59
15. West Coast	Calicut	1·57	2·52	—0·95	69·15	80·38	—11·23	—14
	Bombay	0·02	0·84	—0·82	94·75	98·03	— 3·28	— 3
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0·18	—0·18	17·68	41·54	—23·86	—57
	Rajkot	0	0·16	—0·16	7·89	21·83	—13·94	—64
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·26	—0·26	22·30	34·09	—11·79	—35
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·02	0·87	—0·85	15·67	24·08	— 8·41	—35
	Bijapur	0	0·65	—0·65	23·92	26·01	— 2·09	— 8
	Hyderabad	0	1·12	—1·22	23·07	27·12	— 4·05	—15
19. South India	Mysore	1·56	0·97	+0·59	21·24	20·40	+ 0·84	+ 4
	Madura	1·03	1·64	—0·61	18·03	19·00	— 0·97	— 5
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	2·13	3·09	—0·96	16·70	33·37	— 6·67	—20

SIMLA;
The 31st October, 1901.

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observato*

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 26th October 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Central districts, except North Arcot and the West Coast; light in the Circars, the Deccan and the South; and none in the Carnatic. Water-supplies generally are sufficient for cultivation, except in parts of the Deccan, and the Carnatic. Ploughing and other agricultural operations are in progress. Standing crops generally are in fair condition, but need rain in the Deccan, the Carnatic and North Arcot. Harvesting of early crops continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder for the most part are sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are practically stationary. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 91; women, 208; children, 328; total, 627: North Arcot—men, 4; women, 27; children, 43; total, 70: Anantapur—men, 8; women, 13; children, 11; total, 32. Test-workers—Cuddapah—men, 892; women, 931; children, 92; total, 1,915. Grand total, 2,644.

Bombay.—Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara and there was a slight fall in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kolaba, Khandesh and Bijapur. Crops have been benefited by the recent rainfall in the Deccan and the Karnatak. More rain is urgently wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, Baroda and Rajkot for standing crops or for spring cultivation. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Sindh, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Wadhwan and Baroda, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Baroda and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Reaping of autumn crops has been completed in Wadhwan, is nearly over in Thana and is in progress in Sindh, Kaira, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Rajkot. Cotton prospects generally are favourable in Broach, Nasik, Khandesh and the Karnatak and picking has been commenced in Thar and Parkar and Khandesh. Preparations for the spring crops are in progress in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Larkana and Khandesh. Spring sowings have been completed in Sholapur, are nearly over in Broach and Belgaum and are in progress in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Rajkot and Baroda, but have not been commenced in Kaira, owing to insufficient rainfall. The fodder-supply is deficient in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient for cultivation. Prices have fallen in twelve districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad, 32; Kaira and Belgaum, 34; Panch Mahals, 35; Sholapur, $35\frac{3}{20}$; Ahmednagar, $26\frac{3}{5}$; Poona, $27\frac{3}{10}$; Nasik, $26\frac{3}{40}$; Satara, $30\frac{1}{4}$; and Bijapur, $29\frac{3}{10}$.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 67,886; dependants, 12,859; total on works, 80,745. In poor-houses, 5,395;

on village relief, 44,942; total on gratuitous relief, 50,337. Figures for the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Belgaum are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 15,062; dependants, 2,057; total on works, 17,119. In poor-houses, 3,039; on village relief, 1,115; total on gratuitous relief, 4,154. Grand total, 152,355.

Bengal.—The weather during the week has been generally clear and almost rainless. The prospects of winter rice in the districts of Bihar and several other districts are not favourable, owing to the want of rain. Cultivation of spring crops is going on, but more rain would have been beneficial for the purpose. No want of fodder is felt, except at Rampurhat in the district of Birbhum. Water is sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eleven districts, fallen in twelve and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather was clear, except in the districts of Allahabad and Jhansi, where slight rain fell. The need of more rain is still felt in a few districts, especially for late rice, which is reported to have suffered to some extent in Partabgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur and Gorakhpur. Autumn crops are in good condition, except in two or three villages of the Moradabad district, where they have been damaged by grasshoppers. Prospects continue favourable. Autumn crops are being gathered. Sowings of spring crops are going on throughout the Provinces, and germination is reported to be satisfactory. Fields are being prepared for poppy in Kheri and Allahabad, and sowings have been begun in Ballia. Supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices are on the whole stationary, but in some districts indicate a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue in some districts. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops are in progress on irrigated areas. Sowings have not been made on unirrigated land to any extent, owing to the want of rain, which is still badly needed. Standing crops on irrigated land are generally in good to average condition. Prospects are very gloomy in Hissar. Elsewhere *barani* crops have suffered to a great extent, owing to the want of rain. Crops have been damaged by high winds in parts of Gurgaon, and are being damaged by field rats in parts of Ferozepore and Gujrat. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except perhaps Ferozepore. Test-works are likely to be started in the end of November next in Hissar. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon reports that the inhabitants of Rajputana (*Bagris*) are passing through the district begging. Prices of food-grains are falling slightly. Wheat is selling from 13½ to 21, gram 13 to 20, barley 19 to 25, maize 20 to 26¾, great millet 20 to 23 and bulrush-millet 17 to 25 seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA: Reaping of hillside paddy has been commenced in Tavoy and is almost completed in Akyab. Reaping of early wet weather paddy continues in two districts previously reported. Crop prospects are favourable. UPPER BURMA: Transplanting of wet weather paddy has been completed in Magwe and Shwebo, and reaping of early wet weather paddy has been commenced in Thayetmyo and Magwe. Sowing of miscellaneous crops has been commenced in the Madaya township of Mandalay and of maize in Pakokku and Magwe and sowing of sesamum in Myingyan has been completed. Reaping of hillside paddy continues as before in Pakokku. Most of the crops on alluvial lands

have been destroyed on account of the rise of the river and also along both banks of the Samoan river in Kyaukse, where further destruction has been caused by fresh floods. The state of standing crops on the whole is fair. The price of paddy has risen slightly in two districts and fallen similarly in three others. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and, with the exception of a few light showers in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha, the week has been rainless. The absence of rain has caused some damage to late rice on unirrigated fields in all the rice-growing districts whilst the other autumn crops, especially *juar*, are withering on light soils. The harvesting of early millets and of early rice continues. Cotton-picking has been begun in Wardha. The sowing of spring crops continues, except in Wardha, where it is retarded. Germination is good, but in most districts insects and grasshoppers are damaging the seedlings. Prospects are gloomy in Saugor, especially Kharai, and in the Laon pargana and the Simga tahsil of the Raipur district. Some anxiety for the young plants of winter crops is also felt in Betul. Elsewhere prospects are fair. Prices show a further tendency to fall, but in Damoh the price of rice has risen considerably, from 12 to 8½ seers. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram 18, rice 15 and *juar* 22½ seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat 8¾, gram 10, rice 8 and *juar* 12½ seers per rupee. There are only 28 persons receiving gratuitous relief in Balaghat.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. More rain is wanted in Goalpara and Kamrup. Plucking of tea is in progress and its prospects have much improved in Darrang, are good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur, poor in Kamrup and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice is nearly finished in Darrang, and its outturn is good. Sowing of pulse and ploughing for mustard are in progress. Sugarcane generally is thriving. The condition of late rice on the whole is good Cutting of jute is nearly finished and its outturn is normal in Sylhet but below average in Goalpara. Fodder is scarce in Cachar and in parts of Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Sibsagar 11, Sylhet, Tezpur and Nowgong 10, Gauhati 9½ and Dhubri and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was 1 inch and 36 cents in the Civil and Military station, and good rain fell throughout the Province. Standing crops are in good condition in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and in parts of Hassan. Horse gram and paddy are being sown in parts. Prospects are encouraging in Bangalore and Kolar; favourable in Mysore and Tumkur; fair in Hassan and improving in Chitaldrug. Prices are steady in Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug; have slightly fallen in Kolar and in parts of Kadur; and have slightly risen in Hassan and in other parts of Kadur. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Hassan. Water and fodder are available. More rain is wanted in parts of Kadur and in Hassan and Kolar.

COORG: The rainfall was 4 inches 20 cents. Picking of cardamom and reaping of *ragi* continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The rain during the week was 26 cents. Cold weather is setting in. Considerable damage to both *juar* and cotton by rats is reported. Insects resembling locusts are scattered over the province and are attacking the ears of

juar and the sprouting crops. Ploughing operations for winter crops are well advanced. Sowings are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of *juar* shows a tendency to fall.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 31 cents. The total from 1st January is 20 inches 71 cents. Autumn crops are still under harvest. Standing spring crops are in good condition, but in parts young shoots are being spoiled by insects. Rain is badly wanted in parts of the Warangal and Gulbarga divisions. Grain prices have fallen slightly. Relief works were closed in Gulburga on the 6th October. Prices—wheat 5¾, coarse rice 7½ and *juar* 15 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana—The rainfall averaged 26 cents. in three districts of Marwar; elsewhere there was none. Operations for the spring crops are in progress in ten States and in Ajmer-Merwara and are at a standstill in Bikaner, Marwar and Kherwara. Standing crops have withered, where unirrigated. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Prospects are unfavourable. Damage by locusts has been caused in five States and by rats in Kishengarh and the Todgarh tahsil of Merwara. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling in ten States, and are steady elsewhere. The cheapest grain averages 12 to 20 seers per rupee. There are 101 persons on gratuitous relief in Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer.

Central India.—The rainfall was slight in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore, and none elsewhere. Agricultural operations have been commenced in Gwalior, have been completed in Malwa and are in progress in the other Agencies. The condition of the standing crops is good in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, average in Bhopal and Bundelkhand, indifferent in Malwa and Indore and bad in Bhopal. Crops are being damaged for want of moisture in Gwalior and Indore, by rats in Malwa and by rats, locusts and want of rain in Bhopal. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally are in good condition. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, high in Bhopal, below average in Bundelkhand, slightly falling in Bhopal and fluctuating in Indore. Average prices—Gwalior, 12·12 to 20·5; Bundelkhand, 18 to 22; Malwa, 14¾; Bhopawar, 16; and Indore 6½ to 12 seers the rupee. Numbers gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 68; Rutlam, 44; total, 112.

Baroda.—The rain during the week was 19 cents. Standing crops are in fair condition, but have suffered from paucity of rain. Spring sowings have been commenced. Crops have been damaged by rats, caterpillars and locusts in parts of Baroda and the Kadi division. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri*, 26; *juar*, 22; wheat, 22, rice, superior, 13; rice inferior, 21 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works—17,822; gratuitous relief, 9,552; total, 27,374.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and is becoming colder. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 21 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE: There was no rain during the week. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices generally are stationary. Wheat sells from 15½ to 30 and maize 27 to 36 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain. The weather is bright and warm. Standing crops are in good condition. The price of rice is 9½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	1,717	951	2,668	1,915	729	2,644	— 24
Bombay	103,662	55,938	159,600	80,745	50,337	131,082	— 28,518
Central Provinces	...	31	31	...	28	28	— 3
Total British Provinces	105,379	56,920	162,299	82,660	51,094	133,754	— 28,545
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	100	100	...	101	101	+ 1
Central India States	...	781	781	...	112	112	— 669
Baroda	17,665	9,252	26,917	17,822	9,552	27,374	+ 457
Bombay Native States	14,893	3,993	18,886	17,119	4,154	21,273	+ 2,387
Total Native States	32,558	14,126	46,684	34,941	13,919	48,860	+ 2,176
GRAND TOTAL	137,937	71,046	208,983	117,601	65,013	182,614	— 26,369

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns, from persons ly relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous relief."

Name of ovince and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 28th September 1901.			For the week ending the 5th October 1901.			For the week ending the 12th October 1901.			For the week ending the 19th October 1901		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
ldapah .	1,291,903	...	1,319	1,319	418	1,043	1,461	391	909	1,300	1,717	639	2,35
ngleput .	1,312,722	...	236	236	...	158	158	...	139	139	...	...	...
rth Arcot .	2,208,391	...	975	975	...	846	846	...	442	442	...	201	20
antapur .	788,896	...	207	207	...	240	240	...	246	246	...	111	11
AL MADRAS	5,601,912	...	2,737	2,737	418	2,287	2,705	391	1,736	2,127	1,717	951	2,66
Bombay.													
medabad .	795,094	786	5,196	5,982	507	2,974	3,481	191	2,819	3,010	...	2,6	2,67
ira . .	715,725	...	231	231	...	234	234	...	258	258	...	2	28
nch Mahals	261,870	4,280	2,379	6,659	2,451	412	2,863	1,796	73	1,869	1,929		1,97
oach . .	291,428	...	34	34	...	31	31	...	10	10	...	...	...
olapur .	720,978	43,391	15,937	59,328	38,056	14,781	52,837	29,813	13,111	42,924	[illegible]	11,9	37,05
medabad .	837,774	85,698	23,838	109,536	70,392	22,626	93,018	52,170	21,353	73,523	31,[illegible]	19,745	51,37
ona . .	995,074	17,182	5,098	22,280	12,220	4,007	16,227	7,509	3,763	11,272	5,75[illegible]	3,768	9,51
sik . .	819,575	5,874	2,704	8,578	4,899	1,839	6,738	3,769	440	4,209	2,056	349	2,40
tara . .	1,146,521	8,863	6,666	15,529	7,117	5,217	12,334	6,362	3,818	10,180	1,511	1,561	3,07
japur . .	735,041	33,661	9,181	42,842	28,988	9,142	38,130	25,964	9,075	[illegible]	23,378	8,948	32,32
lgaum. .	994,209	16,018	6,341	22,359	15,534	5,992	21,526	13,355	6,755	20,110	12,254	6,605	18,85
arwar .	1,113,426	...	19	19	...	16	16	...	21	21	...	46	4
AL BOMBAY	9,426,715	215,753	77,624	293,377	180,164	67,271	247,435	140,929	61,496	202,425	103,662	55,938	159,60
Central Provinces.													
laghat .	383,331	...	45	45	...	25	25	...	31	31	...	31	3
TAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.	383,331	...	45	45	...	25	25	...	31	31	...	31	3
TAL BRITISH PROVINCES.	15,411,958	215,753	80,406	296,159	180,582	69,583	250,165	141,320	63,263	204,583	105,379	56,920	162,29
ntral India States.													
idore . .	1,099,000	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	66
ora . .	84,000	...	208	208	...	72	72	...	70	70	...	71	7
atlam . .	83,000	...	145	145	...	47	47	...	44	44	...	46	4
TAL CENTRAL IDIA STATES.	1,266,000	...	1,017	1,017	...	783	783	...	778	778	...	781	78
ydarabad .	11,537,040	2,639	1,077	3,716	1,887	318	2,205	322	179	501	...	...	...
roda . .	2,415,396	19,536	9,023	28,559	17,260	8,963	26,223	17,894	9,075	26,969	17,665	9,252	26,9

Population.	For the week ending the 28th September 1901			For the week ending the 5th October 1901.			For the week ending the 12th October 1901.			For the week ending the 19th October 1901.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
2,752,404	2,841	1,992	4,193	2,795	1,311	4,106	2,454	1,350	3,804	2,541	1,382	3,923
645,526	...	166	166	...	176	176	...	196	196	324	214	538
733,596	460	107	567	433	106	539	103	103	206	135	110	245
75,774	150	194	344	136	187	323	129	133	262	107	132	239
65,146	62	26	88	63	27	90	2	26	28	37	26	63
66,383	240	12	252	240	12	252	112	1	113	101	1	102
102,162	3,327	401	4,328	3,016	392	3,408	2,588	382	2,970	2,331	372	2,703
71,443	6,732	961	7,693	5,211	552	5,763	3,784	498	4,282	3,113	484	3,597
8,843	436	118	579	361	96	457	234	62	296	150	38	188
35,487	623	17	640	531	17	548	135	6	141	91	6	97
238,945	8,641	...	8,641	8,036	59	8,095	7,031	249	7,280	4,856	244	5,100
61,815	2,178	1,162	3,340	1,559	1,142	2,701	1,783	1,120	2,903	1,107	984	2,091
36,181	210	...	210	218	...	218	41	...	41	...	...	...
4,993,145	26,757	4,441	31,198	22,728	4,057	26,785	18,396	4,126	22,522	14,893	3,993	18,886
20,111,551	48,932	15,558	64,490	41,875	14,121	55,996	36,612	14,158	50,770	32,558	14,026	46,584
35,523,509	264,685	95,964	360,649	222,457	83,704	306,161	177,932	77,421	255,353	137,937	70,946	208,883

istricts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the ricts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. [illegible], dated 9th February, 1899, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NO. 1544.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first five months of 1901-1902 as compared with the corresponding period of 1900-1901.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to August.					Whole year.		April to August.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,45,26,000	28,38,92,000	8,49,38,000	9,72,01,000	1,22,63,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,65,33,000	6,81,40,000	3,09,48,000	3,09,14,000	...	34,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,94,57,000	8,90,68,000	3,73,55,000	3,82,68,000	9,13,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,01,41,000	5,02,09,000	2,21,05,000	2,39,14,000	18,09,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	3,90,40,000	5,95,06,000	2,35,08,000	2,44,45,000	9,37,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,05,73,000	4,78,21,000	1,88,15,000	2,23,27,000	35,12,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,00,12,000	9,33,49,000	3,02,42,000	3,29,11,000	26,69,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	69,02,82,000	69,19,85,000	24,79,11,000	26,99,80,000	2,20,69,000	...
56,400	10,000	10,200	30,800	20,600	...	Interest	88,68,000	1,00,85,000	44,89,000	50,29,000	5,40,000	...
10,600	3,200	1,600	5,700	4,100	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	8,14,50,000	3,30,11,000	1,87,79,000	2,09,71,000	21,92,000	...
1,900	1,800	500	400	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,80,45,000	1,81,19,000	67,22,000	69,42,000	2,20,000	...
87,700	87,000	49,400	52,200	2,800	...	Miscellaneous	58,66,000	73,01,000	20,43,000	22,17,000	1,74,000	...
1,800	1,200	100	4,300	4,200	...	Railways	27,54,55,000	27,63,96,000	11,02,48,000	12,90,15,000	1,87,67,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,69,19,000	2,59,65,000	1,13,47,000	1,15,47,000	2,00,000	...
26,700	25,600	8,500	9,400	900	...	Other Public Works	61,50,000	62,22,000	23,33,000	24,60,000	1,27,000	...
23,000	266,800	10,800	127,100	116,300	...	Receipts by Military Department	1,13,18,000	78,45,000	46,70,000	33,41,000	...	13,29,000
218,100	396,600	81,100	229,900	148,800	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,12,43,53,000	1,07,69,29,000	40,85,42,000	45,15,02,000	4,29,60,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
52,400	...	920,200	122,700	...	797,500	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
8,922,400	1,000,000	7,472,400	1,079,600	...	6,392,800	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,85,72,000	1,86,00,000	2,87,13,000	62,68,000	...	2,24,45,000
500,000	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	67,72,000	30,09,000	68,80,000	...	...	68,80,000
18,300	71,600	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	66,62,000	66,62,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	28,55,000	34,57,000	19,57,000	13,41,000	...	6,16,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,00,11,000	84,71,000	28,40,000	30,29,000	1,83,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	90,000	...	...	...	...	...
1,529,200	574,900	1,755,700	1,886,300	130,600	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,300,300	16,500,000	3,627,600	5,433,400	1,805,800	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,270,200	18,146,500	13,355,700	8,399,300	...	4,956,400	TOTAL	4,83,00,000	3,35,37,000	4,03,96,000	1,73,00,000	...	2,30,96,000
24,540,700	18,543,100	14,357,000	8,751,900	...	5,605,100	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,17,25,53,000	1,11,04,66,000	44,89,38,000	46,88,02,000	1,98,64,000	...
3,330,900	3,717,500	3,330,100	4,090,700	760,600	...	Opening Balance	12,63,87,000	16,23,41,000	12,66,38,000	15,89,85,000	3,23,47,000	...
27,871,600	22,260,600	17,687,100	12,842,600	...	4,844,500	GRAND TOTAL	1,29,90,40,000	1,27,28,07,000	57,55,76,000	62,77,87,000	5,22,11,000	...

Whole year.		April to August.				Disbursements.	Whole year.		April to August.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Expenditure.						
33,200	37,600	11,700	12,100	400	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,24,13,000	11,59,83,000	5,45,57,000	5,18,46,000	...	27,11,000
3,098,600	3,019,300	1,427,000	1,442,000	15,000	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,07,46,000	4,81,77,000	2,00,79,000	1,96,65,000	...	4,14,000
337,000	375,000	128,500	119,300	...	9,200	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,53,76,000	2,78,52,000	1,00,81,000	1,34,42,000	33,61,000	...
683,300	584,600	246,300	224,100	...	22,200	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,28,15,000	16,31,14,000	6,23,69,000	6,48,29,000	24,60,000	...
2,315,000	2,327,600	1,023,600	1,029,100	5,500	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,58,63,000	2,70,73,000	1,04,11,000	1,09,88,000	5,77,000	...
7,800	...	6,400	300	...	6,100	Famine Relief and Insurance	6,25,43,000	1,50,00,000	4,61,03,000	49,45,000	...	4,11,58,000
6,145,900	6,458,300	2,971,300	3,190,400	219,100	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	13,09,62,000	13,42,76,000	4,64,50,000	5,92,15,000	1,27,65,000	...
600	1,000	400	600	200	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,05,20,000	2,18,27,000	77,98,000	82,47,000	4,49,000	...
133,300	112,000	44,400	47,500	3,100	...	Other Public Works	5,73,84,000	7,11,91,000	1,78,24,000	2,00,36,000	22,12,000	...
4,442,000	5,228,500	1,689,900	1,884,600	194,700	...	Army Services	16,14,56,000	17,86,03,000	6,70,15,000	6,55,02,000	...	15,13,000
6,900	...	6,600	100	...	6,500	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,203,600	18,143,900	7,556,100	7,950,100	394,000	...	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	79,00,78,000	80,30,96,000	34,26,87,000	31,87,15,000	...	2,39,72,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to, Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	47,26,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	25,70,000	74,66,000	...	...	...	...
17,203,600	18,143,900	7,556,100	7,950,100	394,000	...	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	78,75,08,000	80,03,56,000	34,26,87,000	31,87,15,000	...	2,39,72,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
654,900	1,483,900	248,400	393,400	145,000	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	1,48,55,000	1,80,33,000	61,62,000	1,17,90,000	56,28,000	...
5,922,400	...	5,922,400	...	...	5,922,400	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,900	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,64,39,000	1,52,87,000	65,58,000	71,77,000	6,19,000	...
6,577,300	1,510,800	6,170,800	393,400	...	5,777,400	Total	3,12,94,000	3,33,20,000	1,27,20,000	1,89,67,000	62,47,000	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	8,79,000	8,79,000	...
...	...	20,000	13,200	...	6,800	Deposits and Advances (net)	3,36,62,000	50,34,000	51,11,000	...	...	51,11,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	3,17,28,000	17,90,000	93,50,000	46,54,000	...	46,96,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,15,34,000	92,17,000	1,28,16,000	52,62,000	...	75,54,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	...	2,94,000	...	2,32,000	2,32,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	4,17,62,000	1,27,92,000	2,28,70,000	2,08,79,000	...	19,91,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	19,23,67,000	25,24,53,000	5,82,25,000	9,33,51,000	3,51,26,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	2,33,000	47,000	89,000	4,74,000	3,85,000	...
...	...	20,000	1,013,200	993,200	...	Total	32,12,86,000	28,16,27,000	10,84,61,000	12,57,31,000	1,72,70,000	...
23,780,900	19,654,700	13,746,900	9,356,700	...	4,390,200	Total Disbursements	1,14,00,83,000	1,11,53,03,000	46,38,63,000	46,34,13,000	...	4,55,000
4,090,700	2,605,900	3,940,200	3,485,900	...	454,300	Closing Balance	15,89,52,000	15,75,04,000	11,17,08,000	16,43,74,000	5,26,66,000	...
27,871,600	22,260,600	17,687,100	12,842,600	...	4,844,500	GRAND TOTAL	1,29,90,40,000	1,27,28,07,000	57,55,76,000	62,77,87,000	5,22,11,000	...

A. F. COX.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3286 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the period ending 16th October 1901 :—

No. 403 of 1901.—The American By-Products Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, having a place of business at No. 26, Broadway, in the city, county and state of New York, U. S. A. *A process of manufacturing cellulosic stock and the product thereof.*

No. 404 of 1901.—The American By-Products Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, having a place of business at No. 26, Broadway, in the city, county and state of New York, U. S. A. *A process of preparing oil by sulfonating and the product thereof.*

No. 405 of 1901.—The American By-Products Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, having a place of business at No. 26, Broadway, in the city, county and state of New York, U. S. A. *A process of securing coloring matter from cotton seed hulls and the product thereof.*

No. 406 of 1901.—Syed Ali Mohammed Khan, law student of Mitre Chambers, Temple, in the county of London. *Improvements in hookahs.*

No. 407 of 1901.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde road, Redlands, Bristol, England. *Improvements in rotary motors.*

No. 408 of 1901.—Alfred Smith, machine maker, and Simeon Jackson, manager, both of North Brook works, Keighley, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in means for automatically changing shuttles in looms on failure of weft.*

No. 409 of 1901.—Louis Charles Phillip Stromeyer, mining superintendent, of Vellanaad mine, Trivandrum, South India. *Improvements in letter files consisting of a series of flaps of paper or any other flexible material bound bookwise, the file being named the "catch-as-catch-can" letter file.*

No. 410 of 1901.—Montague Churchill-Shann, electrical engineer, residing at the Grand hotel, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, in British India. *An improved system of distributing electrical energy.*

No. 3287 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 317 of 1900.—Juggan Nath Pershad, son of Lala Maharaj Kishore, a clerk in the Military works department, Benares sub-division, presently residing at Benares. *A burglar-catching machine or trap.* (Specification filed 16 October 1901.)

No. 333 of 1900.—W. B. Leonard, prosecuting inspector, South Indian railway, Trichinopoly. *A means for using the pressure of the atmosphere as a power in the same manner as steam or any other power is used.* (Specification filed 2 August 1901.)

No. 53 of 1901.—James Henry Apjohn, civil engineer, of Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved hydraulic weigh-bridge.* (Specification filed 20 September 1901.)

No. 83 of 1901.—Duncan Finlayson Macdonald, chief officer, British India Steam Navigation Company's S. S. *Fazilka*. *Improvements in derricks and cranes specially applicable to steamers and ships.* (Specification filed 3 September 1901.)

No. 123 of 1901.—Ferdinand Fanta, consulting engineer, of London, England. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture and repair of incandescent electric lamps.* (Specification filed 15 October 1901.)

No. 132 of 1901.—Jean Alexandre Lacôte, engineer, 10, rue du Débarcadére, in Paris, France. *Improvement in or relating to scutching or fibre preparing machines.* (Specification filed 15 October 1901.)

No. 169 of 1901.—James Pearson, mechanical engineer, of 44, Cumballa hill, Bombay, British India. *Improvements in tension wheels for carriages and other conveyances.* (Specification filed 16 October 1901.)

No. 207 of 1901.—The Cosmopolitan Power Company, having its office at the Temple, city of Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in the art of condensing steam or cooling fluids.* (Specification filed 11 October 1901.)

No. 218 of 1901.—Howard Darling Colman, manufacturer, of No. 320, North street, Rockford, county of Winnebago, Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in knot-tying implements.* (Specification filed 11 October 1901.)

No. 231 of 1901.—The Rowland Telegraphic Company, manufacturers, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey, U. S. A., whose principal place of business is at 711, Linden avenue, Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, U. S. A. *Improvements in electric telegraphs.* (Specification filed 30 September 1901.)

No. 273 of 1901.—James Baker, engineer, of 237, Dryburgh street, Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in bicycles driven partly by the rider's weight.* (Specification filed 11 October 1901.)

No. 300 of 1901.—The Fraser Automatic Rove Stop Company, Limited, having their registered office at 32, Bank street, Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, and James Fraser, managing director to said company. *Improvements in and relating to rove stop mechanism for spinning machines.* (Specification filed 16 October 1901.)

No. 3288 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 244 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in safety locking bars for railway points.* (From 1 December 1901 to 1 December 1902.)

No. 315 of 1894.—Henry Livingstone Sulman and Frank Litherland Teed. *Improvements in or relating to the extraction of precious metals from their ores.* (From 31 December 1901 to 31 December 1902.)

No. 161 of 1895.—Thomas Headly Stackhouse. *Improvements in type-writing machines.* (From 26 November 1901 to 26 November 1902.)

No. 276 of 1895.—James Henry Lees Milne and Frederick Sternberg. *Improvements in the preparation, packing and transport of yarns for weaving, and in warp beams for that purpose.* (From 23 November 1901 to 23 November 1902.)

No. 281 of 1895.—Everard Hesketh and Alexander Marcet. *Improvements in flasks, or cylinders for containing gases under pressure or liquefaction or the like.* (From 23 October 1901 to 23 October 1902.)

No. 218 of 1896.—Thomas Cooper John Thomas and William Mudd Still. *Improvements in gas lamps.* (From 3 November 1901 to 3 November 1902.)

No. 149 of 1897.—Simon Lake. *Submarine vessels.* (From 17 November 1901 to 17 November 1902.)

No. 392 of 1897.—Magnus Swenson. *Cotton bales and method of and apparatus for making the same.* (From 5 March 1902 to 5 March 1903.)

No. 3289 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No 138 of 1896.—L. Sardari Mul. *A corn-grinding mill fitted with an improved machinery.* (Specification filed 12 July 1897.)

No. 203 of 1896.—John Malcolm Macdonald. *An improved apparatus for decortifating fibrous plants.* (Specification filed 9 July 1897.)

No. 326 of 1896.—Shanker Abaji Bhise. *A "safety trunk," to be called Professor Bhise's safety travelling trunk and bed.* (Specification filed 12 July 1897.)

No. 87 of 1897.—Amariah Lake. *An illusory apparatus.* (Specification filed 8 July 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 358 of 1895.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in the manufacture of moulded articles.* (Specification filed 6 July 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 64 of 1894.—John Richard Rhodes. *Improvements in means for promoting the circulation of water in steam generators.* (Specification filed 6 July 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

[illegible] as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st October, 1901.

No. 157.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. W. M. Gorman, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, in Notification No. 148, dated the 18th September, 1901, is extended to 30th November, 1901.

No. 158.—Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having reverted to this department on return from deputation on the 13th September 1901, the following reversions are made, with effect from the 13th September, 1901:—

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

The 1st November, 1901.

No. 159.—Mr. P. R. Anderson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 2nd October, 1901.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 30th October, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th October, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	3,28,70,000	10,33,82,180	13,62,52,180	3,13,93,712	3,12,33,209	...	...	6,26,26,921
Allahabad	...	1,27,57,880	1,27,57,880	1,37,03,517	16,26,697	...	...	1,53,30,214
Lahore	...	2,12,96,160	2,12,96,160	90,63,235	22,99,950	...	...	1,13,63,185
Bombay	2,49,42,165	7,07,36,225	9,56,78,390	3,08,48,865	3,43,57,399	...	...	6,52,06,264
Karachi	...	80,00,800	80,00,800	24,72,135	16,57,845	...	...	41,29,980
Madras	50,26,340	2,45,62,770	2,95,89,110	2,02,74,647	42,14,918	...	...	2,44,89,565
Calicut	...	28,56,830	28,56,830	17,31,263	42,705	...	...	17,73,970
Rangoon	...	84,33,850	84,33,850	2,61,74,025	37,48,440	...	...	2,99,22,465
	6,28,38,505	25,20,86,095	31,49,24,600					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			82,090					
Total R			31,48,42,510	13,56,61,401	7,91,81,163	...	...	21,48,42,564
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								*Nil*
Net Total							R	21,48,42,564
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,21,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1888								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL							R	31,48,42,510

A. F. COX.
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 31st October, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd October, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	3,05,20,000	10,52,29,140	13,57,49,140	3,07,19,306	3,16,49,810	...	...	6,23,69,116
Allahabad	...	1,33,92,730	1,33,92,730	1,40,84,292	16,24,717	...	...	1,57,09,009
Lahore .	...	2,18,03,415	2,18,03,415	92,12,575	22,98,540	...	...	1,15,11,115
Bombay .	2,51,39,815	7,16,04,255	9,67,44,070	3,08,25,188	3,44,57,081	...	...	6,52,82,269
Karachi .	...	78,10,725	78,10,725	25,97,303	16,58,497	...	...	42,55,800
Madras .	46,77,800	2,54,53,730	3,01,31,530	2,06,05,452	45,02,798	...	...	2,51,68,250
Calicut .	...	25,06,090	25,06,090	14,30,705	42,195	...	...	14,72,900
Rangoon .	...	84,62,825	84,62,825	2,62,53,175	37,05,735	...	...	2,99,58,910
	6,03,37,615	25,63,22,910	31,66,60,525					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			9,33,210					
Total R .			31,57,27,315	13,57,87,996	7,99,39,373	...	...	21,57,27,369
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								*Nil.*
Net Total R .								21,57,27,369
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,26,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total R .								31,57,27,315

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W-83 and 144 of 8-02.	X-8 22607	100	Babus Ramsukh Bhakat and Ram Ratan Bhakat, Guramani, *vid* Araria, District Purnea.
	LA-47 01474	100	

RIVERS HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 10th October, 1901.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 26th September, 1901.

No. 183.—Mr. G. H. F. Wilson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 24th October, 1901.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. S. Revenue.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the [illegible] for the week ending 29th October, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve Fund				1,06,30,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,72,621	0	3	1,75,21,262	8	4
Public Deposits at Branches	86,48,641	8	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				7,09,31,330	6	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,45,890	0	11
Sundries				16,63,324	4	4
RUPEES				12,11,11,807	4	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				[illegible]	8	0
Other authorized Investments				[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				[illegible]	9	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				[illegible]	5	1
Bills discounted and purchased				[illegible]	15	1
Balances with other Banks				[illegible]	2	7
Bullion				[illegible]	2	0
Dead Stock				[illegible]	13	7
Stamps				[illegible]	9	1
Sundries				[illegible]	[illegible]	3
				[illegible]	4	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,59,24,377	13	5	[illegible]	15	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,82,34,243	2	3			
RUPEES				12,11,11,807	4	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs. value R 43,905 0 0
† Do. do. do. " 1,35,336 8 0
R 1,79,241 8 0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 31st October, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 42·18.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 23rd October, 1901.

No. [illegible].—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume [illegible], Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty;—

Lieutenant H. M. Salmond, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

The Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held on the 27th, 28th and 29th November, 1901.

[illegible] A. BRENDON,
Acting Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR,
The 21st October, 1901.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th October, 1901.

No. 5625-G-178.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications, Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification, No. 1692-I-A., dated the 30th April, 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, I.S.C., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant H. B. St. John, I.S.C., with effect from the 24th October, 1901.

The 26th October, 1901.

No. 5671-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Kirpa Ram attached to the Indergarh Dispensary in Kotah and second class Hospital Assistants Ali Husain and Syed Muzhar Ali attached to the dispensaries at Dug in Jhalawar and at Merta in Marwar, respectively, who passed their examination in English qualification on the 1st October, 1901, are entitled to draw the usual allowance for English qualification, with effect from that date.

By order,

[illegible] MINCHIN, Captain,
[illegible] to the [illegible] Rajputana.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

ADDENDA.

Quetta, the 26th October, 1901.

No. 9034.—In accordance with letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1616-G., dated the 7th October, 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following additions to the rules published in this office notification, marginally cited,* for the encouragement of the study of the Brahui language :—

* No. 10293-A., dated the 23rd November, 1900.

In rule I for the words "and European Assistant District Superintendent of Police" substitute the words "European Assistant District Superintendent of Police and European or Native Extra Assistant Commissioner."

Insert the following as rule II and renumber the present rules II to VI as III to VII :—

"Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, officiating Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, Munsiffs and officiating Munsiffs, not being by birth or education natives of districts in which Brahui is commonly spoken, will, if similarly situated, be permitted to present themselves for examination in Brahui. Every such candidate on passing the examination shall be entitled to receive a reward of R150; and candidates who are obliged to go out of their own districts to appear before the Board of Examiners shall, if they pass, receive travelling allowance, provided that officiating Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and Munsiffs shall not receive the reward until they have been confirmed in their appointments."

Insert the words "or Urdu" after the word "English" at the end of clause (2) of the present rule IV (new rule No. V) and strike out the words "from English tongue" in the note to the same rule.

By Order,

A. L. JACOB, *Captain,*
Second Assistant.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Madras, this 22nd day of October, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—4263, Private Thomas Smith.

Age,—27 years 6 months.

Height,—5 feet 6 inches.

Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair brown; eyes, hazel.

Trade,—Labourer.

Date of enlistment,—11th April 1893.

Place of enlistment,—Dublin.

Parish and county in which born,—St. Lawrence, Dublin.

Date of desertion or absence,—20th October, 1901.

Place of desertion or absence,—Madras.

Marks,—burn on back.

Absent without leave whilst on furlough.

Under ten years' service.

T. A. HEADLAM, *Lt.* for *Lt.-Col.*,
Commanding 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 21st day of October, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6609, Drummer Henry Heath.

Age,—25 years.

Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.

Colour of—Complexion ruddy; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.

Trade,—Labourer.

Date of Enlistment,—30th October, 1894

Place of Enlistment—Colchester.

Parish and county in which born,—St. Marys, Nottinghamshire.

Date of desertion or absence,—14th October, 1901.

Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon.

Marks,—*Nil.*

On furlough.

Over five years.

S. J. TRENCH, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding 2nd West Riding Regiment.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 10th July, 1901, the undermentioned treasure, weighing about 928 seers and valued at R347-13-0, was found by one Govindan while he was digging for cultivation, S. No. 102-A., (Patta dry land) in Keela Parithiyur village attached to 221 Parithiyur Vattam, Naninlam Taluk, Tanjore District.

Description.	Estimated weight in seers.	Probable Value. R a. p.
1. Somaskandar, Skandar and Amman, fixed in one seat with a Tiruvasi, . Copper.	About 302 seers.	113 4 0
2. Sammandar, . „	35¾ „	13 4 0
3. Amman, . . „	35¾ „	13 4 0
4. Sammandar (big), . „	61¼ „	23 2 0
5. Amman, . . „	41 „	15 6 0
6. Chandrasékarar, . „	46¾ „	17 8 0
7. Amman, . . „	66¼ „	24 13 0
8. Pillaiyar, . . „	83¼ „	31 3 0
9. Natarajar with Tiruvasi, „	126 „	47 4 0
10. Sivagami Amman, „	47½ „	17 11 0
11. Asthar Devar, . „	12¼ „	4 9 0
12. Bare Tiruvasi (2) . „	24¾ „	9 4 0
13. Water stand, . „	3½ „	1 5 0
14. Tripod, . . „	6¼ „	2 5 0
15. Cluster of lights, . „	4¼ „	1 9 0
16. Broken piece of bell, Alloy.	3¼ „	1 3 0
17. Broken pieces of a lamp, (3), Alloy . .	18½ „	6 13 0
18. Handle of [illegible] Copper.	11¾ „	0 10 0
19. Broken piece of Tupakal, Copper . .	2¼ „	0 13 0
20. Base of a lamp, . Alloy.	5¼ „	1 13 0
21. Plates (4) . . Copper.	1¼ „	0 7 0
22. Cup, ... „	¾ „	0 4 0
23. Ring, ... „	¼ „	0 1 0
TOTAL .	928	347 13 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 11th March, 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. ANDREW,
Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
[illegible] October, 1901.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

KHUSHALGARH-KOHAT-THAL RAILWAY.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawal Pindi, the 26th October 1901.

Lieutenant A. Brough, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month, with effect from 7th October, 1901, forenoon.

R. N. HODGES,
Engineer-in-Chief.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1901.

No. 37.—Lieutenant C. Walton, R.E, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Nushki Railway Survey.

The 24th October, 1901.

No. 38.—Lieutenant O. G. Brandon, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Lower Sind Extension Survey.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Soebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০		
½ আধ „ „	৮৷	„	৯৲	
¼ শিকি „ „	৪৷০	„	৪৸০	

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক বিমান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগনের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين باره آنه *

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BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the, for July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for 1900-1901. R1-8 or 2*s.* (3*a.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901, in Urdu, 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*); Hindi, 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*); in Gurmukhi 6*a.* 9*p.* or 6*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Scientific Memoirs by the Medical Officers of the Army in India—

Part XII, 1901. Contents:—(1). On the Characters and Relationships of Afzelia, (*Smith*)—*Major D. Prain, I.M.S.* (2) Inoculation of Malaria by *Anopheles*—*Captain C. F. Fearnside, I.M.S.* (3) Zoological Gleanings from the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship *Investigator*—*Major A. W. Alcock, I.M.S.* (4) Some Observations on Spirillum Fever, as seen in the monkey—*Macacus Radiatus*—*Captain George Lamb, I.M.S.* (5) On the Anatomy of the roots of Phœnix paludosa. *Roxb.*—*Lieutenant A. T. Gage, I.M.S.* (6) On some Practical Methods of Sanitation in India with special reference to Cantonments—*Major Earnest Roberts, I.M.S.* Demy 4to. Board. R5-12 or 8*s.* 9*d.* (7*a.*)

The Fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma. By R. I. POCOCK, Esq. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. R7-8 or 11*s.* 3*d.* (5*a.*)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1899-1900, and the four preceding years. Contents:—(I) Administrative Divisions. (II) Judicial Divisions. (III) Civil Justice. (IV) Criminal Justice. (V) Jails. (VI) Police. (VII) Registration. (VIII) Education. (IX) The Press. (X) Vital Statistics. (XI) Hospitals and Dispensaries (XII) Lunatics. (XIII) Vaccination. (XIV) Municipalities. (XV) Local Boards. (XVI) Factories. (XVII) Wild Animals and Snakes. F'cap. Boards. R2 or 3*s.* (10*a.*)

Countess of Dufferin's Fund Report, 16th Issue, 1900. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (2*a.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (6*a.*)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters), by A. P. G[illegible], Esq. [illegible] Cloth. [illegible] 6*s.* (8*a.*).

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31*s.* 6*d.* (R1-2*a.*)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. ROGERS, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Administration Report, 1899-1900. F'cap. Limp cover. R[illegible] or 4*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1899-1900. F'cap. Limp cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (4*a.*)

Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1899. F'cap. Boards. R[illegible] or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to February, March, April, May, July, 1901. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*) each.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of February to July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of January to May, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. [illegible] each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending December, 1900, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1898 and 1899. No. 3, 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 1R1-4 or 1s. 6d. (8a.)

Ditto. Ditto. No. 4, of 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (9a.)

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Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-8 or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1899-1900. By A. F. Cox, Esq. F'cap. Boards. 8a. or 9d. (7a.)

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) each volume.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hand Book for the 0·303 Maxim Machine Gun in Urdu, Hindi, and Gurmukhi. Paper cover. Super-Royal 16mo. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

India Military Budget Estimate for 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. R1-8 or 2s. 3d. (8a.)

Mountain Artillery Drill in Urdu, 1897 Edition. Leather. Super-Royal 16mo. R1-9-9 or 2s. 4d. (2a. 3p.)

Appendix to Mountain Artillery Drill in Urdu, 1897 Edition. Leather. Super-Royal 16mo. R1-4 or 1s. 11d. (1a.)

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. Leather. Royal 16mo. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Frontier warfare, 1901. Leather. Super-Royal 16mo. R1 or 1s. 6d. (1a.)

Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden—List of, as existing at the end of 1900. 20th issue. Super-Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 2s. 6d. (2a.)

Regimental Accounts, Native Infantry, 1901. F'cap. Boards. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (4a.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4a.) each.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Code, Vol. II, General Regulations. 6th Edition. 1900. Cloth. Royal 8vo. (plain). R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.) Interleaved R3-12 or 5s. 9d. (12a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. Paper cover. F'cap. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. Paper cover. F'cap. 8a. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts and State Railway Revenue Establishment to the Government of India, 1900. In two volumes. Royal 8vo. Boards. Vol. I R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.) Vol. II R2-3 or 3s. 9d. (6a.) Complete R5 or 7s. 6d. (9a.)

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Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 012712 of the 3½ per cent. of 1879 for Rs. 300 (three hundred only), originally standing in the name of Jogindro Nath Roy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—

JOGINDRO NATH ROY,

Residence - Harihorpore, Baroset Post Office, District 24-Pergunnahs.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes—

No. ·036005, 3 per cent, $30\frac{6}{60}$, R1,000
No. ·036218, 3 per cent, $30\frac{6}{60}$, R300
No. ·318266, 3½ per cent, $1\frac{5}{65}$, R500
No. ·095240, 3½ per cent, $1\frac{5}{65}$, R500
No. ·080062, 3 per cent, $1\frac{5}{65}$, R500

have been destroyed by fire, while in custody of the Chief Commissariat Office, Lucknow. The first and second notes were endorsed to Rai Saurup, and the last three to Sarju Parshad and Dhani Ram, who deposited them as earnest money for the contract of gram and barley in this office. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Lucknow.

R. BURLTON, *Captain,*

Offg. Chief Supply and Transport Officer.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS

No. 440 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 4th October 1901.

Returns of accidents on Indian Railways for the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1900.

READ AGAIN—

Government of India, Order No. 395 R. Stat., dated the 16th July 1900.

READ ALSO—

The following note by the Director of Railway Traffic, dated the 30th September 1901, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of Railway in India for the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1900.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., as shown under Abstract No. 4 on pages 2092 and 2093 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 39 persons and injury to 177 persons, against 31 and 187, respectively, during the previous year. The increase in the number killed was mainly due to the accident on the Bengal-Nágpur railway on the 19th August 1900.

II.—Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct; accidents to persons passing over level-crossings, trespassers, and others.

2. Of the 994 persons killed and 554 injured under this heading 83 of the killed and 258 of the injured were passengers, the remainder being persons

passing over level-crossings, trespassers, suicides and others. Details of the killed and injured will be found in Abstract No. 2 of the accompanying abstract returns of accidents.

III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of Railway Companies or Contractors caused by the travelling of trains or the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways.

3. There were reported as having been killed 235 servants of companies or contractors and 384 as injured, in addition to those included in Division I. Details of these will also be found in Abstract No. 2.

4. Altogether, the number of persons killed and injured on Indian railways in the course of public traffic during the year 1900 was as follows:—

	1900.		Previous year.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	14	85	7	86	7	...	...	
By accidents from other causes	83	258	60	191	23	67	...	
Servants—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	21	84	20	92	1	...	...	
By accidents from other causes	236	384	182	339	54	45	..	...
Other persons—								
From accidents to trains, etc.	4	8	4	[illegible]	...	...	...	
Persons passing over railways at level crossings.	28	9	17	[illegible]	11	8	...	...
Trespassers (including suicides)	862	244	548	[illegible]	314	89	...	...
Miscellaneous, not included in the above	17	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	12	8	...
Total	1,265	1,107	[illegible]	[illegible]	402	211	...	...

5. In addition to the above, the Railway Companies have reported the following accidents which occurred upon their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned:—

	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. While ascending or descending steps at stations	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. By being struck by barrows, by falling over packages, etc., on platforms.	...	1	...	1	...	2
3. From falling off platforms	1	1	...	2	1	3
4. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting wagons	...	3*	4	41	4	44‖
5. Whilst moving or carrying goods at stations, etc.	2*	...	2	4	4†	4
6. Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	...	...	7	...	7
7. By the falling of wagon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, etc.	...	2	3	27	3	29
8. From falling off, or when getting on or off, stationary engines or vehicles.	...	1	...	6	...	7
9. From falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, etc.	4	1	8	38	12	39
10. By stumbling whilst walking on the line or platforms.	5	2	1	4	6	6
11. Whilst attending to stationary engines in sheds	...	...	1	10	1	10
12. By being trampled on or kicked by horses	...	1	...	...	...	1
13. Whilst working on the line or in sidings	...	...	4	12	4	12
14. Miscellaneous	21	31‡	21	95	42	126‡
Total	33†	43§	44	248	77†	291§

* Not passengers.
† Of these, two were not passengers.
‡ Of these, one was not a passenger.
§ Of these, four were not passengers.
‖ Of these, three were not passengers.

6. Thus the total number of personal accidents reported by the several Railway Companies during the twelve months amounts to 1,342 persons killed and 1,398 injured.

IV.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., during the year 1900.

7. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in Abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life or injury to persons, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the year 1900.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	17	2	4	3	26	5	30
Eastern Bengal	3	...	7	5	2	5	9
Bengal-Nágpur	4	12	54	...	2	12	56
East Coast	3	...	8	...	6	...	14
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2	...	...	1	2	1	2
North Western	8	1	...	1	9	2	9
Great Indian Peninsula	5	...	2	...	5	...	7
Indian Midland	5	2	5	...	2	2	7
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	...	...	2	5	2	5
Rajputana-Malwa	3	1	3	...	2	1	5
Nizam's Guaranteed State	3	...	1	...	2	...	3
Madras	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Assam-Bengal	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Deoghur	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bengal and North-Western	6	...	4	2	9	2	13
Southern Mahratta	4	...	5	4	7	4	12
Burma	5	1	2	3	4	4	6
Tezpore-Bálipárá	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total	73	20	96	21	86	41	182
Previous year	83	11	95	16	93	27	188

8. A brief description of some of the accidents which resulted in loss of life, injury to persons or serious damage to rolling-stock is given below.

East Indian railway.—On the 21st February, a pilot engine coming on to the goods shed line at Allahabad station collided with a wagon standing near the gate, resulting in the latter rolling back into the shed, where it came into contact with another wagon which was being unloaded there, causing injury to four contractor's coolies.

On the 4th March, the Bombay-Howrah Postal special train was totally derailed on the Jubbulpore line between Burgarh and Dabhaura stations. One railway servant was killed, and two railway servants and two native postal sorters were more or less severely injured. There were seven first class passengers only in the train, but they escaped with a severe shaking and a few slight bruises. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged. *A detailed report of this accident will be found in Appendix A to the abstract returns of accidents.*

On the 3rd June, a pilot engine, while working at mile 840, Agra junction, collided with the engine of a special down goods train standing foul of the crossing of points No. 8. Four railway servants were seriously injured, two having subsequently died.

On the 8th July, a collision occurred at Malwa station between a down and an up goods train, owing to the driver of the former train running against signals. Three railway servants were injured, and the rolling-stock considerably damaged.

On the 26th July, a down goods train was derailed near mile 118, between Ondál and Raneegunge stations, owing to the line having been opened for the purpose of laying a cross-over road. One railway servant was injured and the rolling-stock considerably damaged.

On the 16th September, ten wagons, while being shunted at Brace Bridge Hall, collided with eight empties, which in their turn collided with another rake of eight loaded wagons, forcing the two end wagons over the curved rail dead end and over the side of the jetty into one of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie

and Company's coal barges loading in the river below. Five coolies were injured.

On the 17th October, a shunting engine and the engine of a down pilot collided, while shunting at Asansol station, owing to the driver of the pilot over-shooting the clearance board. One railway servant was injured and the rolling-stock considerably damaged.

On the 25th October, a collision occurred between two down goods trains at Pánagar station, owing to the driver of one of them disregarding signals. One railway servant was injured and the rolling-stock considerably damaged.

Eastern Bengal State railway.—On the 2nd January, between Hill and Chorkai stations on the Northern section, No. 15 up Assam mail train collided with No. 96 down goods train, owing to carelessness on the part of both station masters. Three railway servants were killed, and six passengers and two railway servants injured. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

On the 28th December, a collision occurred between engine No. 41 and shunting engine No. 50 in the Beliagháta yard on the Southern section, owing to the former having been signalled to proceed over the cross-over points before the latter had passed clear of them. Two railway servants were killed.

Beng l-Nágpur railway.—On the 8th May, a cyclonic storm blew out of the Khargpur station yard sixty wagons towards Madpur station, causing a collision with the mail train about 3 miles from Khargpur station, considerably damaging the rolling-stock.

On the 19th August, owing to breaches on the line between Baripada Road and Balasore stations, mileage 125 to 126, No. 61 down mail train was derailed at bridge No. 207. One European and ten native passengers were killed, and forty-nine passengers were injured, and nine carriages were completely wrecked. *A detailed report of this accident will be found in Appendix B to the abstract returns of accidents.*

East Coast State railway.—On the 11th April, a collision occurred between No. 5 up and No. 6 down mixed trains at Kallikóta station, owing to the driver of the latter entering the station yard without having his train under proper control and against signals. Eight passengers and two railway servants were injured.

Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway.—On the 21st August, a collision occurred at Lucknow station between No. 69 up goods and No 22 down mixed trains. A few passengers were slightly, and a railway servant was severely, injured; and one railway servant was killed. The rolling-stock was considerably damaged. *A detailed report of this accident will be found in Appendix C to the abstract returns of accidents.*

North Western State railway.—On the 28th May, the engine of an up postal special train collided with the engine of No. 19 up mixed train at Ludhiána station through the carelessness of both the Traffic and Locomotive staff. Two railway servants and a mail sorter were slightly injured.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 23rd February, an up goods train collided with a down transhipment train near Pákni station, owing to the driver of the former disregarding signals. Two railway servants were slightly injured, and the rolling-stock and permanent-way damaged.

On the 9th May, a collision occurred at Tilati station between No. 104 up Ráichúr mail train and No. 261 down goods train, owing to the points having been wrongly set. Two passengers were slightly injured, and the rolling-stock and permanent-way damaged.

Indian Midland railway.—On the 4th April, a bullock cart while crossing the line at level-crossing gate No. 176 mileage $\frac{297}{10}$, between Antri and Gwalior stations, was run over by the engine of No. 1 down mail train. One man riding on the cart was killed, and the cartman seriously injured.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.—On the 11th March, a collision occurred at mile 26¼, between Limkhérá and Jékót stations, between an up special goods train and No. 41 down goods train, owing to the station master of Jékót having given line clear for the latter to leave Limkhérá station while the section was already occupied by the former. Two railway servants

were killed, and five injured; and the rolling-stock and permanent-way were considerably damaged.

Rajputana-Malwa railway.—On the 1st April, No. 58 down mixed mail train parted between Adampur and Bhattu stations. The two portions collided with each other, killing one passenger and injuring one mail sorter and two railway servants.

Bengal and North-Western railway.—On the 29th January, the balance box of a ten ton crane which was sent with a break down train to pick up some derailed vehicles at mile $14\frac{5}{8}$, between Domingarh and Jagat Bela stations, capsized while being made ready to return to Gorakhpur. One railway servant was killed outright, another died the next day, and two others were slightly injured.

On the 26th April, a collision occurred between No. 91 up goods and No. 4 down passenger trains at Mairwa station, owing to the points having been wrongly set for the latter. Three passengers were injured.

On the 27th April, No. 75 up goods train, while entering Ujiárpur station, was admitted on to the wrong line and collided with No. 78 down goods train standing there. Two railway servants were slightly injured.

On the 7th May, No. 7 up passenger train ran off the line at mile 128 between Semra and Sagauli stations. The engine ran down the bank and turned over on its side, killing one railway servant and injuring three others. The rolling-stock and permanent-way were considerably damaged.

Southern Mahratta railway.—On the 22nd June, while the engine of No. 45 up mixed train was taking water at the temporary water column at mile 364—6, between Narasarávupet and Santamágulúr stations, three carriages, which had probably parted shortly after the train left Narasarávupet station, ran into the stationary portion of the train. Four passengers were slightly injured.

On the 10th August, the engine of No. 63 up goods train was derailed in the cutting at mile 349—7, between Diguvametta and Chelama stations, owing to the train having run into a large quantity of rock which had slipped from the side of the cutting and completely blocked the line. Two railway servants were slightly injured, and the rolling-stock and permanent-way were damaged.

On the 10th September, a ballast train, which had left Khanapur station, returned against signals and collided with No. 19 up goods train, killing four coolies, severely injuring two and slightly injuring three others.

Burma railways.—On the 28th December, No. 142 down goods train ran off the line, between Zibingyi and Thôndaung stations, owing to excessive speed. Two railway servants were killed, and four injured. The rolling-stock and permanent-way were considerably damaged.

RESOLUTION.—With an increase of 1,131 miles, or 4·95 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and of 6,606,491 miles, or 8·45 per cent., in the train-mileage run, it is noticed that, while the number of train accidents increased by 671, the total number of persons killed thereby exceeded the previous year's figures by 8 only, while the number injured fell from 187 to 177, so that taking into consideration the large increase in the mean mileage worked and train-mileage run, the results are satisfactory. The increase under killed was chiefly due to the accident on the Bengal-Nágpur railway on the 9th August 1900, particulars of which are recorded in Appendix B. to the accompanying abstract returns of accidents. The total number of casualties to both passengers and servants from all causes (train accidents and accidents from causes other than accidents to trains) increased under killed from 863 to 1,265, or by 46·58 per cent., and under injured from 896 to 1,107, or by 13·55 per cent. The large increases were mainly due to suicides, and trespassers, principally famine-stricken people, wandering on to the line at night and do not indicate negligence in the working of the railways.

ORDER—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns and appendices thereto, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Burma.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.
The Hon'ble the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that this Resolution, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

1. Abstract returns of accidents for the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1900.

4th October 1901.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

General Total.

of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1900, as KILLE IJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS AY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two forme , between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY nd ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Standard gauge lines.		Metre gauge lines.		Special gauge lines.		Total all gauges.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
s :—								
accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent- , etc.	12	66	2	19	...	...	14	85
ents from other causes, including acci- rom their own want of caution or mis-	62	187	21	70	...	1	83	258
accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent- , etc.	9	58	12	26	...	...	21	84
cidents from other causes, including acci- ts from their own want of caution or mis- luct	162	285	73	96	1	3	236	384
SONS :—								
t passing over railways at level-crossings .	28	12	4	5	...	...	32	17
ssers	474	140	223	92	1	4	698	236
es	118	5	44	3	2	...	164	8
llaneous, not included in either of the above .	8	17	9	16	...	2	17	35
Total .	873	770	388	327	4	10	1,265	1,107

	Great Indian Peninsula (a).									Bombay, Baroda and Central India (b).										Madras (c).										Tapti Valley.										
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	4	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	3	4	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	1	1	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	..			6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	29	31	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	..	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	4	5	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..		8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	135	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	3	5	...	...	..	.	..	..	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	12		...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	..	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	9	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	..	...	..	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	64	64	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	77	77	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	.	.	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	.	..	..	.	.	..	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...		.	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	25	25	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	157	157	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	2	..	..	...	1	...	1	...	7	7	...	...	..	.	..	..	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...		..	..	..	..	..	..	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	..	.	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...		...	..	...	7	7	...	..	.	...	.	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	55	55	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	5	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	..		...	24
25. Other accidents	...	60	60	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	..	..	25
Total all classes	4	384	388	...	2	...	5	...	7	1	439	440	...	...	2	5	2	5	2	385	387	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	..	...	

(a) Including the Mandla Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(c) Including the Kolar Gold-fields and the Nilgiri (metre gauge) railways.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of heading.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of line	1	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Collisions between light engines	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	3	14	17	...	3	...	2	...	5	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Trains running into stations or sidings at high a speed	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Trains running over cattle on the line	..	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	148	150	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	240	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ditto over obstructions on line	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	26	...	**2	..	...	...	2	...	6	6	...	††1	...	...	...	1	10
Trains passing through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...		...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(
Failure of machinery, springs, etc. of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...		..	..	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13
Failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	15
Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	13	16	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	75	76	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	33	34	...	4	...	...	...	4	18
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	19
Broken rails	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	.	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	14	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	21
Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	22
Fire in trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Other accidents	1	13	14	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	6	11	...	...	1	3	1	8	...	135	135	...		...	...	...	..	2	5	7	...	...	4	5	4	5	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	85	90	...	...	...	2	...	2	21	186	207	...	4	2	9	2	13	13	529	542	1	§3	...	2	1	5	13	378	391	...	¶5	4	7	4	12	

ACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1900, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	South Indian *.									Assam-Bengal.									Burma.									Eastern Bengal †.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
...ions between passenger trains or ...rts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...ions between passenger trains ...d goods or mineral trains, en...nes and vehicles standing foul of ...e line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	3	2	3	8	2
...ions between goods trains or ...rts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...ions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...nger trains or parts of passenger ...ins leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...ds trains or parts of goods trains, ...gines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	22	...	1	2	4	2	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...ns or engines travelling in the ...rong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...ns running into stations or sidings ...too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...s running over cattle on the line	...	271	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	43	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	105	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	73	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...Ditto over obstructions on ...e line	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...s running through gates at level-...ssings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...ursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a
...Failure of machinery, springs, ...of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...Failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	16
...Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...Ditto of couplings	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...Ditto of tunnels, bridges, via...ts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...Ditto rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...flooding of portions of perma...ent-way	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...s in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...e in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	77	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...e at stations, or involving injury ...bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...er accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	19	22	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	26	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

	Cawnpore-Burhwal.									Drogbus.									Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's Section) †.									Bengal Doars.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of a line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Trains running over cattle on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
Failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	*1	...	...	...	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total all classes	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	*1	...	...	...	1	2	125	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	Viâ Lahoul.		Viâ Kashmir.		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Cotton manufactured—												
(a) European	Mds. 1,745	2,21,615 0 0	Mds. 1,377	1,74,879 0 0	Mds. 1,122	3,06,494 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mds. 3,122	3,96,494 0 0
(b) Indian	" 189	12,285 0 0	" 45	2,925 0 0	" 1 234	15,210 0 0	Mds. 129	8,385 0 0	.....	.....	" 363	23,595 0 0
Drugs and medicines—												
(a) Charas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 2,890-33	1,01,178 6 0	.....	...	" 2,890-33	1,01,178 6 0
(b) Miscellaneous	Mds. 375	18,000 0 0	Mds. 259	12,432 0 0	Mds. 634	30,432 0 0	" 6-7	296 6 0	Mds. 2-5	99 0 0	" 642-12	30,827 6 0
Dyeing materials—												
(a) Indigo	" 9	900 0 0	" 389	38,900 0 0	" 398	39,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 398	39,800 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	" 4-20	967 8 0	" 8	17,200 0 0	" 12-20	2,087 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 12-20	2,087 8 0
Hides and skins—												
(a) Other skins	Pieces 158	474 0 0	Pieces 9,440	28,320 0 0	Pieces 9,598	28,794 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pieces 9,598	28,794 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	" 1,261	788 2 0	" 1,261	788 2 0	Pieces 758	462 8 0	Pieces 8,204	5,127 0 0	" 10,223	6,378 2 0
Leather—												
(a) Unmanufactured	.....	.....	Scores 2,266	79,310 0 0	Scores 2,266	79,310 0 0	.....	.....	Scores 10	250 0 0	Scores 2,276	79,560 0 0
(b) Manufactured	Pieces 650	650 0 0	Pieces 2,689	2,689 0 0	Pieces 3,339	3,339 0 0	Pieces 50	50 0 0	.....	.....	Pieces 3,389	3,389 0 0
Carpets and numdahs—												
(a) Carpets	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	" 347	5,205 0 0	.....	.....	" 347	5,205 0 0
(b) Numdahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 13,948	28,422 0 0	.....	.....	" 18,948	28,422 0 0
Precious metals—												
(a) Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tilas 552	4,416 0 0	.....	.....	Tilas 522	4,416 0 0
(b) Gold dust	Tolas 20	420 0 0	Tolas 55	1,155 0 0	Tolas 75	1,575 0 0	Tolas 2,482	52,122 0 0	Tolas 838	17,598 0 0	Tolas 3,395	71,225 0 0
(c) Silver coin	R3,762	3,762 0 0	R39 173	39,173 0 0	R42,935	42,935 0 0	R42,440	42,440 0 0	R36,650	36,650 0 0	Rs. 1,22,025	1,22,025 0 0
(d) Silver tambus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	591	69,738 0 0	.....	.....	591	69,738 0 0
(e) Russian gold coin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,615	2,01,922 8 0	.....	.....	134,615	2,01,922 8 0
(f) Russian notes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,265	1,87,897 8 0	.....	.....	125,265	1,87,897 8 0
(g) Miscellaneous	Mds. 194	5,820 0 0	Mds. 285	8,550 0 0	Mds. 479	14,370 0 0	.....	.....	Mds. 8	240 0 0	Mds. 487	14,610 0 0
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(1) Silk, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mds. 536-31	1,31,509 0 0	.....	.....	Mds 536-31	1,31,509 0 0
(2) Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pieces 1,144	2,288 0 0	.....	.....	Pieces 1,144	2,288 0 0
(a) Brocade of Benares	Pieces 65	1,170 0 0	Pieces 995	17,910 0 0	Pieces 1,060	19,080 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1,060	19,080 0 0
(b) Brocade of Surat	" 635	8,890 0 0	" 4,015	56,210 0 0	" 4,650	65,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 4,650	65,100 0 0
(c) Velvet	Yds. 2,632	5,264 0 0	Yds. 27,850	55,700 0 0	Yds. 30,482	60,964 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yds. 30,4 2	60 964 0 0
(d) Satin-Gear	.....	.....	Pieces 15	675 0 0	Pieces 15	675 0 0	Pieces 6	270 0 0	Pieces 30	1,530 0 0	Pieces 51	2,475 0 0
(e) Atlas satin	Yds. 745	745 0 0	Yds. 4,752	4,752 0 0	Yds. 5,497	5,497 0 0	Yds. 30	30 0 0	.....	.....	Yds. 5,527	5 527 0 0
(f) Brocade, European	" 510	637 8 0	" 2,557	3,196 4 0	" 3,067	3,833 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 3,067	3,833 12 0
(g) Miscellaneous	" 2,252	4,504 0 0	" 2,475	4,950 0 0	" 4,727	9,454 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 4,727	9,454 0 0
11. Spices	Mds. 301	9,030 0 0	Mds. 188	5,640 0 0	Mds. 489	14,670 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mds. [illegible]	14,670 0 0
12. Precious stones—												
(a) Coral	11,000	11,000 0 0	38,100	38,100 0 0	49,100	49,100 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	49,100	[illegible] 0 0
(b) Turquoises and P. S.	700	700 0 0	12,360	12,360 0 0	13,060	13,060 0 0	15,085	15,085 0 0	15,100	15,100 0 0	43,245	43,245 0 0
13. Sugar—												
(a) Refined	Mds. 232	4,176 0 0	Mds. 195	3,510 0 0	Mds. 427	7,686 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mds. 427	7,686 0 0
(b) Unrefined	" 66	1,056 0 0	" 9	144 0 0	" 75	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 75	1,200 0 0
14. Tea—												
(a) Indian	" 1,241	31,025 0 0	" 754	18,850 0 0	" 1,995	49,875 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 1,995	49,875 0 0
(b) China viâ India	" 12	1,500 0 0	" 38-20	4,812 8 0	" 50-20	6,312 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 50-20	6,312 8 0
(c) Lhasa brick tea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mds. 282	25,662 0 0	" 282	25,662 0 0
15. Wool—												
(1) Unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mds. 66-20	931 0 0	" 1,943	27,202 0 0	" 2,009-20	28,133 0 0
(2) Manufactured	Yds. 300	150 0 0	Yds. 1 937	986 8 0	Yds. 2,273	1,136 8 0	Yds. 50	25 0 0	Yds. 7,462	3,731 0 0	Yds. 9,785	4,892 8 0
(3) Shawl and shawl stuff—												
(a) Pashm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mds. 387	13,545 0 0	Mds. 1,019	35,665 0 0	Mds. 1,406	49,210 0 0
(b) Pashmina	.....	.....	Pairs 91	3,185 0 0	Pairs 91	3,185 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pairs 91	3,185 0 0
16. Miscellaneous	Mds. 176	1,408 0 0	Mds. 2,922	23 376 0 0	Mds. 3,098	24,784 0 0	Mds. 36	288 0 0	Mds. 769	6,152 0 0	Mds. 3,903	31,224 0 0
17. Mules	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	32,550 0 0	.....	.....	217	32,550 0 0
18. Ponies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	21,230 0 0	.....	.....	386	21,230 0 0
TOTAL	.....	3,46,149 0 0	.....	6,45,108 6 0	.....	9,91,347 6 0	.....	9,20,287 2 0	.....	1,75,006 8 0	.....	20,86,641 0 0

R. L. KENNION, *Captain*,

Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh.

	Viâ Laboul.		Viâ Kashmir.		Total		Export to Turkistan.		Export to Chang Thang.		Grand Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
1. Cotton manufactured—												
(a) European	.....	.....	Mds. 33-30	4,256 4 0	Mds. 33-30	4,256 4 0	Mds. 2,996	3,80,492 0 0	Mds. 26	3,302 0 0	Mds. 3,055-30	2,88,080 4 0
(b) Indian	.....	.....	,, 12-20	812 8 0	,, 12-20	812 8 0	,, 41	2,665 0 0	,, 54-20	3,542 8 0	,, 108	7,020 0 0
2. Drugs and medicines—												
(a) Charas	Mds. 2,056-9-4	71,985 1 6	,, 834-3-12	29,193 4 6	,, 2,890-13	1,01,178 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, 2,890-33	1,01,0,8 6 0
(b) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	,, 6	288 0 0	,, 6	288 0 0	Mds. 522	25,056 0 0	Mds. 12	576 0 0	,, 540	25,920 0 0
3. Dyeing materials—												
(a) Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, 391	39,100 0 0	.....	.....	,, 391	39,100 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, 6	1,290 0 0	.....	.....	,, 6	1,290 0 0
4. Hides and skins—												
(a) Other skins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pieces 9,335	28,005 0 0	.....	.....	Pieces 9,335	28,005 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	Pieces 110	62 12 0	Pieces 4,464	2,790 0 0	Pieces 4,574	2,858 12 0	,, 1,150	718 12 0	Pieces 1,000	625 0 0	,, 6,724	4,202 8 0
5. Leather—												
(a) Unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Scores 2,265½	56,637 8 0	Scores 11	275 0 0	Scores 2,2[illegible]6½	[illegible],912 8 0
(b) Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Carpets and numdahs—												
(a) Carpet	Pieces 12	180 0 0	Pieces 101	1,515 0 0	Pieces 113	1,695 0 0	.....	.....	Pieces 149	2,235 0 0	Pieces 262	3,930 0 0
(b) Numdahs	,, 379	568 8 0	,, 17,797	26,695 8 0	,, 18,176	27,264 0 0	.....	.....	,, 427	640 8 0	,, 18,603	27,904 8 0
7. Precious metals—												
(a) Gold	.....	.....	Tilas 552	4,416 0 0	Tilas 552	4,416 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tilas 552	4,416 0 0
(b) Gold dust	Tolas 140	2,940 0 0	Tolas 2,407	50,547 0 0	Tolas 2,547	53,487 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tolas 2,547	53,487 0 0
(c) Silver coin	R2,410	2,410 0 0	R72,561-12-0	72,561 12 0	R74,971-12-0	74,971 12 0	R70	70 0 0	R8,655	8,655 0 0	R83,696-12-0	83,696 12 0
(d) Silver yambus	3	354 0 0	392	46,856 0 0	392	46,910 0 0	15	1,770 0 0	78	9,204 0 0	488	57,584 0 0
(e) Russian gold coin	.....	.....	134,615	2,01,922 8 0	134,615	2,01,922 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,615	2,01,922 8 0
(f) Russian notes	.....	.....	125,265	1,87,897 8 0	125,265	1,87,897 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,265	1,87,897 8 0
(g) Miscellaneous	Mds. 3	90 0 0	Mds. 68	2,040 0 0	Mds. 71	2,130 0 0	Mds. 60	1,800 0 0	Mds. 4-12	129 0 0	Mds. 135-12	4,059 0 0
8. Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. (1) Silk, raw	Mds. 55-20	13,597 8 0	Mds. 481-11	1,17,912 6 0	Mds. 536-31	1,31,509 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mds. 536-31	1,31,509 14 0
(2) Manufactured	Pieces 65	130 0 0	Pieces 1,016	2,232 0 0	Pieces 1,081	2,162 0 0	.....	.....	Pieces 100	200 0 0	Pieces 1,181	2,362 0 0
(a) Brocade of Benares	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pieces 759	13,662 0 0	,, 15	270 0 0	,, 774	13,932 0 0
(b) Brocade of Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, 3,432	48,048 0 0	,, 150	2,100 0 0	,, 3,582	50,148 0 0
(c) Velvet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yds. 27,662	55,324 0 0	.....	.....	Yds. 27,662	55,324 0 0
(d) Satin twar	.....	.....	Pieces 6	270 0 0	Pieces 6	270 0 0	Pieces 15	675 0 0	.....	.....	Pieces 21	945 0 0
(e) Atlas satin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yds. 2,770	2,770 0 0	.....	.....	Yds. 2,270	2,770 0 0
(f) Brocade, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, 2,922	3,652 8 0	Yds. 1,100	1,375 0 0	,, 4,022	5,027 8 0
(g) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, 1,603	3,206 0 0	,, 791	1,582 0 0	,, 2,394	4,788 0 0
11. Spices	.....	.....	Mds. 7	210 0 0	Mds. 7	210 0 0	Mds. 367	11,010 0 0	.....	.....	Mds. 374	11,220 0 0
12. Precious stones—												
(a) Coral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,950	43,950 0 0	4,832	4,832 0 0	48,782	48,782 0 0
(b) Turquoises and P. S.	.....	.....	21,817	21,817 0 0	21,817	21,817 0 0	.....	.....	9,542	9,542 0 0	31,359	31,359 0 0
13. Sugar—												
(a) Refined	.....	.....	Mds. 14-30	265 8 0	Mds. 14-30	265 8 0	Mds. 75	1,350 0 0	Mds. 63-20	1,143 0 0	Mds. 153-10	2,758 8 0
(b) Unrefined	.....	.....	,, 3	48 0 0	,, 3	48 0 0	,, 10-20	108 0 0	12	192 0 0	,, 25-20	408 0 0
14. Tea—												
(a) Indian	.....	.....	,, 38	950 0 0	,, 38	950 0 0	,, 1,122-20	28,062 8 0	.....	.....	,, 1,160-20	29,012 8 0
(c) China viâ India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, 40-31	6,221 14 0	.....	.....	,, 49-31	6,221 14 0
(d) Lhasa brick tea	.....	.....	Mds. 48-30	4,436 4 0	Mds. 48-30	4,436 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, 48-30	4,436 4 0
15. Wool—												
(1) Unmanufactured	Mds. 196	2,744 0 0	,, 240	3,360 0 0	,, 436	6,104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, 436	6,104 0 0
(2) Manufactured	Yds. 553	276 8 0	.....	.....	Yds. 553	276 8 0	Yds. 1,660	830 0 0	Yds. 40	20 0 0	Yds. 2,253	1,126 8 0
(3) Shawl and shawl stuff—												
(a) Pashm	Mds. 11	385 0 0	Mds. 994	34,790 0 0	Mds. 1,005	35,175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005	35,175 0 0
(b) Pashmina	Pairs 3	105 0 0	.....	.....	Pairs 3	105 0 0	.....	.....	Pairs 30	1,050 0 0	Pairs 33	1,155 0 0
(c) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Miscellaneous	Mds. 75	600 0 0	Mds. 2,316	18,528 0 0	Mds. 2,391	19,128 0 0	Mds. 55-20	420 0 0	Mds. 3,345	26,760 0 0	Mds. 5,788-20	46,308 0 0
17. Mules	97	19,050 0 0	147	22,950 0 0	244	32,100 0 0	.....	.....	2	300 0 0	216	32,400 0 0
18. Ponies	55	3,025 0 0	238	13,090 0 0	293	16,115 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	16,115 0 0
Total	.....	1,09,502 5 6	.....	8,70,980 6 6	.....	9,80,483 12 0	.....	7,56,954 2 0	.....	78,550 0 0	.....	18,15,992 14 0

R. L. KENNION, *Captain*,
Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh.

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th November, 1901.

No. 29.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 1th day of October, 1870, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the districts comprised in the North-West Frontier Province, as constituted by the Proclamation issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5780-P., dated the 25th October, 1901;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of the said North-West Frontier Province has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th day of November, 1901;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India and local Gazette for the said North-West Frontier Province.

REGULATION No. VII of 1901.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LAW AND JUSTICE REGULATION, 1901.

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76. Delegation of District Judge's powers.
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78. Modification of section 568, Act XIV, 1882.
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80. Appellate decrees of District Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final.
81. Power to confer appellate jurisdiction on Subordinate Judge.
82. Period of limitation.
83. References to Judicial Commissioner under section 617 of Code of Civil Procedure.
84. Power for Judicial Commissioner to call for record of civil cases not appealable to him.
85. Court-fees on applications for revision under section 84.
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PART V.—*Minors and Courts of Wards.*

89. Exercise by Deputy Commissioners of functions of Courts of Wards.
90. Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.
91. Power for Deputy Commissioner to inquire into circumstances affecting jurisdiction of Court of Wards and to make orders, subject to appeal to Revenue Commissioner.
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PART VI.—*Temporary provisions.*

93. Provision regarding certain revenue-settlements and proceedings relating to records-of-rights in progress or about to be undertaken.
94. Provision regarding pending cases.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS ALTERED.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Part I.—General.—Sections 3-6.)

A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others thereto.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, has, by proclamation under section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1854, taken under his immediate authority and management certain parts of the territories heretofore administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and has provided for the administration thereof by a Chief Commissioner as a separate Province, to be known as "the North-West Frontier Province";

18 7.

And whereas it is provided by the said section of the said Statute that, when any portion of territory is so dealt with as aforesaid, no law or regulation in force at any such time as regards any such portion of territory shall be altered or repealed except by law or regulation made by the Governor General in Council;

And whereas it is expedient to alter certain of the laws in force in the said North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(2) Except in so far as it expressly refers to the Chief Court of the Punjab and saves the jurisdiction of that Court, and except in so far as it relates to the Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab and alters the provisions of section 31 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, as to the removal of prisoners, it extends only to the North-West Frontier Province.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions, and appointment of Judicial and Revenue Commissioners.

2. (1) In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Judicial Commissioner" means the Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province:

(b) "land-suit" means a suit relating to land as defined in section 4, clause (1), of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or to any right or interest in such land:

(c) "North-West Frontier Province" means the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province:

(d) "Revenue Commissioner" means the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province:

(e) "small cause" means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887:

(f) "unclassed suit" means a suit which is neither a land-suit nor a small cause: and

(g) "value", used with reference to a suit, means the amount or value of the

(2) The Judicial Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner, respectively, shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

Part I.—General.

Certain enactments to be construed subject to alterations.

3. The enactments set forth in the first schedule, and all appointments, orders, schemes, rules, bye-laws, notifications or forms made or issued thereunder, shall, in their application to the North-West Frontier Province, be construed subject to the alterations indicated in the fourth column of the said schedule.

Certain Regulations of the Bengal Code and Forest Rules declared to be in force.

4. The Regulations of the Bengal Code and the rules for the conservancy of forests, set forth in the second schedule, are hereby declared to be in force in the North-West Frontier Province to the extent indicated in the fourth column of the said schedule; but no other such Regulations, and no other such rules heretofore made otherwise than at meetings for making laws and regulations in conformity with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1833, and of the Government of India Act, 1853, shall be deemed to be in force in the said Province.

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 95.

Certain enactments repealed.

5. The enactments set forth in the third schedule, in so far as they are in force in the North-West Frontier Province, are hereby repealed to the extent indicated in the fourth column of the said schedule:

Provided that every appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form made or issued under any provision so repealed shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the corresponding provision (if any) re-enacted in this Regulation, continue in force and be deemed to have been made or issued under the provision so re-enacted, unless and until it is superseded by an appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form made or issued under the provision so re-enacted.

Construction of certain references in enactments in force.

6. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Regulation or by any other enactment for the time being in force, in every enactment passed before the commencement of this Regulation and continuing in force, or hereby declared to be in force, in the North-West Frontier Province or in any part thereof, and in every appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form heretofore made or issued thereunder, and for the purposes of the application of such enactment, appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form to the said Province,—

(a) all references to the Punjab, or to the territories under the administration (or for the time being under the administration) of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, shall, save as regards the provisions of the Punjab University Act 1882, be construed as referring to the North-West Frontier Province;

XIX of 1882.

(b) all references to the Local Government or to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall, save as regards the pro-

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(Part I.—General.—Sections 7-9. Part II.—Criminal Justice and Police.—Sections 10-11.)

be construed as referring to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province;

(c) all references to the High Court or to the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be construed as referring to the Judicial Commissioner, save as regards proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, and as regards proceedings under the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, the Indian Divorce Act, the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, or sections 57 to 60 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of which proceedings the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the High Court;

XXVII of 1866. XXVIII of 1866. IV of 1869. V of 1888. II of 1899.

(d) all references to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority or to the Chief Revenue-authority shall be construed as referring to the Revenue Commissioner;

(e) all references to the Financial Commissioner or a Financial Commissioner of the Punjab shall be construed as referring to the Revenue Commissioner;

(f) all references to a Commissioner or to the Commissioner of a division shall be construed as referring to the Revenue Commissioner; and

(g) all references to the Gazette or to the local official Gazette or to the Punjab Government Gazette shall be construed as referring to the Gazette of India.

(2) For the purposes of the application to the North-West Frontier Province of the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, and of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887, and of any appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form heretofore made or issued thereunder, the functions of both the Financial Commissioner or a Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner of a division shall, save as otherwise provided by section 93 of this Regulation, be combined and vested in, and discharged by, the Revenue Commissioner:

XVI of 1887. XVII of 1887.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer a right of appeal to, or a power of review or revision upon, the Revenue Commissioner in respect of any order or decree made or passed by him in exercise of a power conferred by or under either of the said Acts upon the Commissioner of a division.

Power for Courts to construe enactments with further necessary alterations.

7. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment passed before the commencement of this Regulation and continuing in force, or hereby declared to be in force, in the North-West Frontier Province, or of any appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form heretofore made or issued thereunder, a Court may, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, construe the enactment, appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form with such further alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

Provision for cases not provided for by Regulation.

8. In any case not provided for by this Regulation or by any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, if any doubt arises, by declaration published in the Gazette of India, direct by what officer any authority or power conferred by any enactment passed before the commencement of this Regulation and continuing in force, or hereby declared to be in force, in the North-West Frontier Province, or by any appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form heretofore made or issued thereunder, shall be exercisable, and every such declaration shall, so long as it is in force, be final and conclusive, and shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

Legal practitioners.

9. (1) No person shall be entitled to appear and practise as a legal practitioner in any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or before any Revenue-officer, in the North-West Frontier Province, unless he has authority from the Judicial Commissioner so to appear and practise:

Provided that no authority so to appear and practise in any Revenue Court or before any Revenue-officer shall be conceded without the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time, make rules as to the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, persons applying for authority to appear and practise as legal practitioners in the North-West Frontier Province, and as to the fees (if any) to be paid for the concession of such authority.

(3) Whoever appears and practises as a legal practitioner in the North-West Frontier Province otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section and of any rules made thereunder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, if he has obtained authority to practise as a legal practitioner, shall also be liable to be suspended or removed from practice by the Judicial Commissioner.

(4) The expression "pleader", used with reference to any proceeding in any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or before any Revenue-officer, shall be construed as meaning a legal practitioner having authority from the Judicial Commissioner under this section to appear and practise as such.

Part II.—Criminal Justice and Police.

Saving of provisions relating to European British subjects, etc.

10. Nothing in this Regulation with respect to procedure in inquiries or trials, or with respect to sentences or appeals therefrom or the execution or enhancement thereof, shall be construed so as to affect the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in their application to European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, and as regards proceedings against such persons the Chief Court of the Punjab, and not the Judicial Commissioner, shall be the High Court.

V of 1

Enhancement of punishment on appeal.

11. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, but subject to the provisions of section [illegible] of this

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The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(Part II.—Criminal Justice and Police.—Sections 12-16.)

Regulation, an Appellate Criminal Court may, in any case in which an appeal lies to it, enhance any punishment which has been awarded:

Provided that, if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class, the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Transfer of criminal cases.

12. Notwithstanding anything in section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, but subject to the provisions of section 10 of this Regulation, the Judicial Commissioner may, of his own motion or on any representation, whether supported by affidavit or not, by special or general order, direct that any criminal case or appeal, or class of criminal cases or appeals, be transferred to, and tried or heard in, his Court, or that an accused person or accused persons be committed for trial to his Court.

Administration of police.

13. (1) For the purposes of the Police Act, 1861, the North-West Frontier Province shall be deemed to form one general police-district.

(2) Any police-officer may exercise the power conferred by section 55 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on an officer in charge of a police-station.

(3) The Local Government may confer on any person any of the powers which may be exercised by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force in the North-West Frontier Province.

Power to establish system of village-watchmen and municipal-watchmen, and to make rules relating thereto.

14. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen in any part of the North-West Frontier Province, and may make rules to provide for the following matters, namely:

(a) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(b) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(c) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(d) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(e) the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers, and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any law for the time being in force;

(f) the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village-communities or municipalities within their respective beats, as the Local Government thinks fit;

(g) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen by headmen of the villages or members of the municipal committees of the towns

(h) the performance, by the headmen of villages comprised in the beat of any watchman, of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchman;

(i) the exercise, by such village-headmen for the purposes referred to in clauses (g) and (h), or by members of municipal committees for the purposes referred to in clause (g), of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by such headmen or members of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman or a municipal watchman, as the case may be;

(j) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and, in the case of village-watchmen, of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in, or resorting to, such villages, or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(k) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (j) and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same; and,

(l) generally, the efficient working of the system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen:

Provided, first, that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed, a power of nomination, to be exercised in such a manner and subject to such reasonable conditions, as may be prescribed by such rules; and

Provided, secondly, that the rules to be made under clause (j) with regard to village-watchmen shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions on the matters therein referred to of the headmen of the villages comprised in each beat.

Obligation to assist, and penalty for obstructing, watchmen and headmen.

15. (1) Every person shall be bound to render to a village-watchman, municipal-watchman or village-headman, discharging the duties of a police-officer under the rules made under section 14, all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police-officer.

(2) Whoever obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties, may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any watchman or village-headman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power to direct local taxation for payment of police enrolled under Act V, 1861.

16. Whenever it seems to the Local Government expedient that the duties of watch and ward and other internal police-service of any town or vil-

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(Part II.—Criminal Justice and Police.—Sections 17-25.)

lage, not comprised within the limits of a municipality or within the limits of a village-watchman's beat as defined under the power conferred by section 14, should be performed by police-officers enrolled under the Police Act, 1861, the Local Government may direct that the said service shall be so performed, and may also, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that the charges for the time being fixed by such Government on account of such service shall be defrayed by taxes to be levied in such town or village.

V of 1861.

Notice of taxes proposed to be levied, etc.

17. (1) When the Local Government has, under section 16, directed that taxes shall be levied in any town or village, the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, issue a public notice in such town or village explaining the nature of the taxes he proposes to levy.

(2) Any inhabitant of such town or village objecting to the taxation thus proposed may, within fifteen days from the publication of such notice, send his objection in writing to the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) After the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice, the Deputy Commissioner may submit, for the information of the Local Government, a report of the proposal made by him, containing a statement of the objections (if any) urged to his proposal and of his opinion on such objections.

(4) No such tax shall be levied until it has, upon such report, been approved by the Local Government.

(5) When any such tax has been so approved by the Local Government, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may make, determine the rates at which it is to be levied.

(6) The Local Government may make rules to provide for the collection of such taxes by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, and to regulate the application and mode of accounting for the same.

Track law.

18. (1) When an offence is, has been, or may reasonably be supposed to have been, committed, and the tracks of the persons who may reasonably be supposed to have committed such offence, or of any animal or other property reasonably supposed to be connected with such offence, are followed to a spot within the immediate vicinity of a village, the person following such tracks may call upon any headman or village-watchman in such village to assist in carrying on the tracks.

(2) If such headman or watchman does not forthwith give such assistance, or if the inhabitants of such village do not afford full opportunity for search in their houses for the offenders, or if, from the circumstances of the case, there appears good reason to believe that the inhabitants of such village, or any of them, were conniving at the offence or at the escape of the offenders, and such offenders cannot be traced beyond the village, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, inflict a fine upon such village not exceeding five hundred rupees, except in the case of stolen property over five hundred rupees in value, in which case the fine shall not exceed the value of such property.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may direct that the fine, or any part of the fine, imposed under sub-section (2) shall be awarded to any persons injured by such offence in compensation for such injury; and, in the case of stolen property recovered through the agency of a tracker, may direct that such property be not restored to its owner until he has paid to such tracker such fee, not exceeding one-fourth part of the value of the stolen property, as to the said Deputy Commissioner seems fit.

(4) An appeal against every order made under sub-section (2) shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

Control of slaughter of kine and sale of beef.

19. The slaughter of kine and the sale of beef shall not take place, except subject to rules to be, either generally or in any particular instance, made by the Local Government.

Control of entry into towns of bands of armed men.

20. No band of armed men shall enter into any city or town, except subject to rules to be, either generally or in any particular instance, made by the Local Government.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to bands of foreign vagrants.

21. The Deputy Commissioner may, if he considers that any band of foreign vagrants is likely to occasion a breach of the peace or to commit any offence under the Indian Penal Code, prohibit such band from entering his district, or, if it is already in his district, require it within a given time to leave his district.

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Surveillance, etc., of band of foreign vagrants failing to comply with orders of Deputy Commissioner under section 21.

22. If any band of foreign vagrants fails to comply with an order of the Deputy Commissioner made under section 21 within the time prescribed by such order, the Deputy Commissioner shall report the matter to the Local Government, and the Local Government may give such directions for the surveillance, control or deportation of such band as to it seems fit.

Crossing of streams on buoys or skins.

23. No person shall cross any river or stream on a buoy or inflated skin, nor shall have in his possession or custody any buoy or skin for the purpose of being used in crossing any river or stream, except subject to rules to be, either generally or in any particular instance, made by the Local Government.

Use of pasturage or natural product of Government land.

24. No person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land being the property of the Government, except with the consent and subject to rules to be, either generally or in any particular instance, made by the Local Government.

Rules as to matters mentioned in sections 17 (5), (6) and 19 to 24.

25. The Local Government may make rules as to the matters mentioned in section 17, sub-sections (5) and (6), and sections 19 to 24.

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(Part II.—Criminal Justice and Police.—Section 26. Part III.—Civil Justice.—Sections 27-31.)

Provisions regarding rules made under sections 14 and 25.

26. (1) The Local Government may, in making any rule under any of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 25, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding six months' imprisonment, or three hundred rupees' fine, or both.

(2) No such rules shall be valid unless—

(a) they are consistent with the laws for the time being in force in the North-West Frontier Province;

(b) they are published in the Gazette of India;

(c) previous to such publication, they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(3) All such rules and all circulars issued by the Judicial Commissioner, shall be republished from time to time by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and upon such republication shall be arranged in the order of their subject-matter; and all such alterations or amendments as may have been made since the last preceding publication thereof, or may have become necessary or advisable, shall be embodied therewith; and upon such republication all such rules and circulars previously made or issued shall be repealed.

Part III.—Civil Justice.

Decisions in certain cases to be according to native law.

27. In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family-relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

(a) any custom applicable to the parties concerned, which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been by this or any other enactment altered or abolished, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority;

(b) the Muhammadan law, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu law, in cases where the parties are Hindus, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to the provisions of this Regulation, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to.

Decisions in cases not specially provided for.

28. In cases not otherwise specially provided for, the Judges shall decide according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Local customs and mercantile usages when valid.

29. All local customs and mercantile usages shall be regarded as valid, unless they are contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, or have, before the commencement of this Regulation, been declared to be void by any competent authority.

Rule of descent in family of assignee of land-revenue.

30. (1) Where the Government has heretofore declared, or at any time hereafter declares, that any rule of descent in respect of succession to any assignment of land-revenue shall prevail in the family of assignees, such rule of descent shall be deemed to prevail, and to have prevailed from the time when the declaration was made, anything in any law or contract to the contrary notwithstanding:

Provided that no such declaration shall hereafter be made unless and until—

(a) the Government is satisfied that the rule of descent to be so declared actually prevails in the family and has been, continuously and without breach, observed in all successions (if any) to the assignment since it was made, or

(b) the assignee or his successor in interest for the time being has, by written instrument duly executed by him, either before or after the commencement of this Regulation, signified, on behalf of himself and his family, acceptance of the rule of descent to be so declared, and either no succession has taken place since such acceptance, or else in all successions which have taken place since such acceptance the assignment has in fact not devolved otherwise than it would have devolved had the said rule of descent been in force.

(2) Any declaration made under sub-section (1) may be amended, varied or rescinded by the Government, but always subject to the proviso thereto.

(3) Where the rule of descent declared under this section to prevail involves the devolution of the assignment of land-revenue to a single person as impartible property, the assignment shall not be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the assignee or his successor for the time being in interest, or in satisfaction of any decree or order.

Power to annex certain conditions to assignments where the rule of descent is declared.

31. When the Government makes any declaration under section 30, it may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the rule of descent thereby declared to prevail shall be subject to the following conditions or either of them, namely:—

(a) that each successor to the assignment shall be approved and accepted as such by *the* Government;

(b) that any successor to the assignment shall, if the Government so requires, make such provision out of the assignment as the Government may consider suitable for the maintenance of the widow or widows (if any) and other members of the family (if any) of the last or any previous holder of the assignment:

Provided that—

(i) the Government shall not refuse to approve and accept as a successor to the assignment any person who by the rule of descent declared under section 30 to prevail is next in order of succession, unless that person is in the opinion of *the* Government unfit to succeed to the assignment; and

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(Part III.—Civil Justice.—Sections 22-38.)

(ii) if the Government should exercise its authority under clause (*a*) and refuse to accept as the successor the person indicated by the rule of descent as next in order of succession, then the next person entitled to succeed after the person so rejected, who is approved and accepted by the Government, shall succeed.

Power to enforce rules and conditions under sections 30 and 31.

32. When the Government has issued a notification under the authority of section 30 or of section 31, it shall have full power and authority to do all acts and things necessary to enforce the rule of descent declared by such notification to prevail and all or any of the conditions attached thereto.

Authority for Government to declare former assignments subject to the rules, conditions and powers enacted by sections 30, 31 and 32.

33. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary which may appear in the conditions on which any assignment has been made, the Government is hereby empowered to declare that the rules, conditions and powers enacted by sections 30, 31 and 32 may be made applicable after notification in the Gazette of India to such assignments.

Right of pre-emption.

34. (*1*) The right of pre-emption is a right, of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons; and it arises in respect of sales (whether under a decree or otherwise) of immoveable property and of foreclosures of rights to redeem such property.

(*2*) The right of pre-emption, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, shall, unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, be presumed—

(*a*) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(*b*) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands.

(*3*) The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the right of pre-emption shall not arise in respect of the sale of any immoveable property by or to the Government.

Devolution of right of pre-emption when property to be sold or foreclosed is situate within a village.

35. (*1*) If the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is situate within, or is a share of, a village, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of any custom to the contrary,—

(*a*) first, in the case of joint undivided immoveable property, to the co-sharers;

(*b*) secondly, in the case of villages held on ancestral shares, to co-sharers in the village, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor;

(*c*) thirdly, if no co-sharer or relation of the vendor or mortgagor claims to exercise such right, to the landowners of the patti or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situate jointly;

(*d*) fourthly, if the landowners of the patti or other sub-division make no joint claim to exercise such right, to such landholders severally;

(*e*) fifthly, to any landholder of the village;

(*f*) sixthly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the property;

(*g*) seventhly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village:

Provided that, when the property is land to the trees standing on which the Government is entitled, such right belongs to the Local Government in preference to all other persons.

(*2*) Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the vendor or mortgagor may determine which of them shall exercise the same.

(*3*) Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, section 53; but if a landlord refuses XVI
or neglects to exercise the right conferred on him by that section, such right belongs, first, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the property concerned, and, secondly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village in which such property is situate.

Notice to pre-emptors.

36 (*1*) When any person proposes to sell any property, or to foreclose the right to redeem any property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of the mortgage, as the case may be.

(*2*) Such notice shall be given through any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property or any part thereof is situate, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it is affixed on the chaupal or other public place of the village, town or city in which the property is situate.

Loss of right of pre-emption.

37. (*1*) Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold shall lose such right, unless, within three months after the giving of the notice required by section 36, he pays or tenders to the person so proposing to sell the price aforesaid or the fair market-value of the property, or deposits the same in the Court from which the notice issued.

(*2*) When any money is so deposited, the Court shall give notice of such deposit to the vendor or mortgagor, as the case may be.

Right of pre-emptor on foreclosure.

38. (*1*) When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of the right to redeem any property, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section 36, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, or the amount really due on the footing of the mortgage, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

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(Part III.—Civil Justice.—Sections 39-41. Part IV.—Courts.—Sections 42-44.)

(2) On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

39. (1) Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds, namely:

(a) that no due notice was given as required by section 36;

(b) that tender was made under section 37 or section 38 and refused;

(c) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith;

(d) in the case of a foreclosure, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, or was not claimed in good faith, or that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged.

(2) If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold.

(3) If, in the case of a foreclosure, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, or that it was not claimed in good faith, or that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

(4) When any suit is instituted under this section, the Court may, in its discretion, require the plaintiff to pay into Court the price or market-value of the property, or, in the case of a right to redeem property, the amount really due on the footing of the mortgage, and, if such requisition is not complied with in such time as the Court directs, may reject the plaint.

Party to sale by joint owners cannot withdraw his share and claim pre-emption as to rest.

40. In case of sale by joint owners no person, who has been a party, can withdraw his own share and claim a right of pre-emption as to the rest.

Preferential right of co-sharers in well where chakdari tenure prevails.

41. In villages in which the chakdari tenure prevails, the co-sharers in a well have a right of pre-emption as to shares in such well in preference to a general proprietor in any such village having no share in the well, but merely receiving a haq zamindari from the chakdars.

Part IV.—Courts.

Court of Judicial Commissioner.

42. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and to those of section 10, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be deemed to bethe hghet Civil and Criminal Court of appeal or revision in the North-West Frontier Province.

(2) The general superintendence and control over all other Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Judicial Commissioner.

Registrar and ministerial officers of Judicial Commissioner's Court.

43. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time appoint a Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by his Court, and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Regulation or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

(2) The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

(3) The officers appointed under this section shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial character as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

(4) Any such officer may be suspended or removed from office by order of the Judicial Commissioner:

Provided that the Registrar shall not be removed from office without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Power for Judicial Commissioner to make rules.

44. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Regulation and with any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(a) fixing the fees payable by any party to a suit or civil proceeding in respect of his adversary's pleader;

(b) providing for the translation of any papers filed in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and copying or printing any such papers or translations, and requiring from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf they are filed payment of the expenses thereby incurred;

(c) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the North-West Frontier Province, regulating the conduct of business by persons so practising, and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried;

(d) determining in what cases persons practising in those Courts shall be permitted to address the Court in English;

(e) prescribing forms for seals to be used by those Courts;

(f) regulating the procedure in cases where any person is entitled to inspect a record of any such Court or obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;

(g) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to his superintendence such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as he thinks fit, and regulating the mode

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in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*h*) prescribing forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as *he* thinks necessary to be kept, made or compiled in those Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*i*) providing for the inspection of those Courts and the supervision of the working thereof; and

(*j*) regulating all such matters as *he* may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of those Courts and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(*2*) A rule made under sub-section (*1*), clause *(b), (c), (d), (g), (h), (i)* or *(j)*, shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Local Government and published in the Gazette of India.

(*3*) Whoever breaks any rule made under sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), shall be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Judicial Commissioner.

45. (*1*) The Judicial Commissioner shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of his Court, and shall, from time to time, submit to the Local Government such of those registers, books and accounts, and such statements of the work done in his Court, as may be required by the said Government.

(*2*) The Judicial Commissioner shall also, from time to time, comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Governor General in Council, or by the Local Government, for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of his Court and the Courts subordinate to him.

Procedure of Judicial Commissioner in exercise of civil jurisdiction.

46. (*1*) The Judicial Commissioner, when sitting as a Court of civil judicature, shall take evidence and record judgments and orders in such manner as he, by rule, directs, and may frame forms for any proceeding in *his* Court in the exercise of his civil jurisdiction.

(*2*) The following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of his original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 119, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189 to 191 (both inclusive), 192 (so far as it relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198, 200 to 204 (both inclusive), and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Section 579 of the said Code shall not apply to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of his appellate civil jurisdiction.

Classes of subordinate Courts.

47. Besides the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts, namely:— X of 1887.

(*a*) the Divisional Court;

(*b*) the Court of the District Judge;

(*c*) the Court of the Subordinate Judge; and

(*d*) the Court of the Munsif;

Civil divisions and districts.

48. (*1*) For the purposes of this Part, the Local Government shall divide the territories under its administration into civil divisions, and each civil division into civil districts.

(*2*) The Local Government may alter the limits or the number of these divisions and districts.

Establishment of Divisional Courts.

49. (*1*) The Local Government shall appoint as many persons as it thinks necessary to be Divisional Judges, and shall for each civil division establish a Divisional Court consisting of one or more such Judges.

(*2*) The Local Government may, where a Divisional Court consists of more than one Judge, by general rule or special order determine which of them shall be deemed to be the senior.

Establishment of District Courts.

50. The Local Government shall appoint as many persons as it thinks necessary to be District Judges, and shall post one such person to each district as District Judge of that district:

Provided that the same person may, if the Local Government thinks fit, be appointed to be District Judge of two or more districts.

Distribution of business in Divisional Court.

51. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the exercise of any of the powers of a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge by one or more Judges of the Court:

Provided that no decree, decision or order of any Court, not being an order within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be reversed or modified by a single Judge of a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge. XIV

Original jurisdiction of Divisional and District Courts in suits.

52. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Divisional Court and the Court of the District Judge shall have jurisdiction in original civil suits without limit as regards the value.

District Court to be principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

53. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the District Judge shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district:

Provided that,—

(*a*) for the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act, the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Court for all districts comprised in the division; and IV of 18

(*b*) the Local Government may direct that the Divisional Court shall, for any other purpose, be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for any district comprised in the division.

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(Part IV.—Courts.—Sections 54-64.)

Appointment of Subordinate Judges.

54. The Local Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks necessary to be Subordinate Judges.

Appointment of Munsifs.

55. (1) The Local Government may fix the number of Munsifs to be appointed, and, whenever there is any vacancy in that number, the Judicial Commissioner may, subject to the rules (if any) made under sub-section (2), appoint such person to the same as he thinks fit.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Munsifs.

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

56. (1) The jurisdiction to be exercised in original civil suits as regards the value by any person appointed to be a Subordinate Judge or Munsif shall, in the case of a Subordinate Judge, be determined by the Local Government, and, in the case of a Munsif, from time to time by the Judicial Commissioner, either by including him in a class or grade, or otherwise as it *or he* thinks fit.

(2) The jurisdiction in the case of a Subordinate Judge may be without limit, but in the case of a Munsif shall not extend to suits the value of which exceeds one thousand rupees.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

57. (1) The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge shall be such as the Local Government may define.

(2) The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Munsif shall be such as the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, define.

(3) When the Local Government posts a Subordinate Judge, or the Judicial Commissioner posts a Munsif, to a district, the local limits of the district shall, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be deemed to be the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Special Judges and Benches.

58. (1) The Local Government may confer on any person all or any of the powers conferable under this Regulation on a Subordinate Judge or Munsif with respect to particular classes of cases, or with respect to cases generally in any local area, and may withdraw, or suspend the exercise of, any powers so conferred.

(2) The Local Government may direct any uneven number of persons invested with powers of the same description and exercisable within the same local area under this section to sit together as a bench; and those powers shall, while the direction remains in force, be exercised by the bench so constituted, and not otherwise.

(3) The decision of the majority of the members of a bench constituted under this section shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

(4) Persons on whom powers are conferred under this section shall be called Special Judges, and such persons and the benches constituted under this section shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Regulation, to be Subordinate Judges or Munsifs, as the Local Government may direct.

Power to confer Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

59. The Local Government may confer, within such local limits as it thinks fit, upon any District Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of small causes up to such value, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as it thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred. IX of 1887

Power to confer insolvency jurisdiction.

60. The Local Government may invest any Court or any class of Courts with insolvency jurisdiction in any specified local area.

Petition to Court for adjudication of insolvency.

61. Any debtor whose debts amount to five hundred rupees or upwards, and any creditor or creditors to whom an aggregate sum of not less than five hundred rupees is due from any such debtor, may petition the Court having local insolvency jurisdiction that the debtor be adjudicated an insolvent.

Procedure of Court when debtor's liabilities amount to more than Rs. 500.

62. (1) If it appears that the debtor's liabilities amount to more than five hundred rupees, the Court may—

(a) call upon the debtor to make a statement of assets and liabilities;

(b) invite, by proclamation or otherwise, the appearance of persons to record claims against the debtor;

(c) register all claims so recorded;

(d) call upon the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance, or, in default of reasonable security, order his confinement in the civil jail;

(e) attach all the debtor's property in the North-West Frontier Province, moveable or immoveable;

(f) make an order exempting the person and property of the debtor from further legal process, pending inquiry and the final orders of the Court.

(2) A debtor on whom *an* order referred to in clause (f) is made, shall be deemed to be an insolvent.

Power to imprison insolvent guilty of misconduct.

63. The Court may make full inquiry into the origin, nature and circumstances of the debts, and the conduct of the debtor in relation thereto; and, if the insolvent *is* shown to have been guilty of concealment, fraud, recklessness or other gross misconduct in reference to the debts, and if his discharge, for that reason, is opposed by any of the creditors, the Court may, in its discretion, award a term of confinement in the civil jail not exceeding one year.

Fraudulent transfers in expectation of insolvency may be annulled.

64. If it appears that the debtor, after becoming unable to meet his liabilities, or in expectation of becoming so, has transferred his property, or any part thereof, with a view to defrauding his creditors, or to giving one or more creditors a fraudulent preference over the others, the Court shall annul such transfer, and treat the property transferred as the other property of the debtor.

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(Part IV.—Courts.—Sections 65-77.)

Power to sell or administer insolvent's estate.

65. The property of the insolvent shall be sold or administered, under the direction of the Court either through the agency of its own officers or of assignees to be appointed by the Court, in the manner most conducive to the interest of the creditors, and the proceeds shall be divided rateably amongst them.

Court to give effect to compositions.

66. (1) The Court shall give effect to any composition or arrangement agreed upon between the debtor and the majority of the creditors:

Provided that no injustice or injury appears to be inflicted by such composition or arrangement on any of the parties concerned, and that no fraud nor collusion is suspected.

(2) If any creditor objects to such arrangement, the Court shall decide as to the reasonableness of the objection.

When Court may order discharge of insolvent and effect of order of discharge.

67. (1) When the sale or administration of the insolvent's property is complete, the Court may order the insolvent to be discharged, on his signing an agreement to liquidate, from any property which he may subsequently acquire, such portion of his debts as remains unpaid.

(2) Such order of discharge shall preclude any creditor whose claim is registered from suing the debtor in respect of such claim, unless it *is* shown that the debtor has acquired property, since the order of discharge, out of which the claim might have been defrayed.

Rules for administration of insolvent estates.

68. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time make rules, conformable to the provisions herein before contained, for the administration of insolvent estates.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exclude any particular class or race from the operation of these rules.

Sections 60 to 68 not to apply to persons admitted to benefit of insolvency law in Presidency-towns.

69. Nothing in sections 60 to 68 shall apply to persons who may have been admitted to the benefit of any insolvency law at a Presidency-town; nor shall any order passed under the said sections affect the remedy of any creditor against his debtor in respect of property which, at the time of the insolvency of such debtor, was not in the North-West Frontier Province.

Suspension and removal.

70. (1) Any Divisional Judge, District Judge or Subordinate Judge may be suspended or removed from office by the Local Government.

(2) Any Munsif may, subject to the control of the Local Government, be suspended or removed from office by the Judicial Commissioner.

Controlling powers of Divisional and District Courts.

71. (1) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Judicial Commissioner, every Divisional Court shall control all other Civil Courts in the division.

(2) Subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, every District Court shall control all other Civil Courts in the district.

Power of Divisional Court to transfer business.

72. (1) Every Divisional Court m[illegible] [illegible]cise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial and transfer as are conferred by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on a District Court. X

(2) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of the suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

Power to distribute business.

73. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Divisional Court and District Court may, from time to time, by written order, direct that any civil business cognizable by it and the Courts under its control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as it thinks fit: XI

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Ministerial officers of Subordinate Courts.

74. (1) The ministerial officers of the Divisional and District Courts and Courts of Small Causes shall, from time to time, be appointed, and may, from time to time, be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively.

(2) The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a District Court, other than Courts of Small Causes, shall, from time to time, be appointed, and may, from time to time, be suspended and dismissed, by the District Court.

(3) Every appointment under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, and, in dealing with any matter under this section, a District Court or a Judge of a Court of Small Causes shall act subject to the control of the Divisional Court.

Power to fine ministerial officers.

75. (1) A Divisional or District Court or any Court under the control of a District Court may, from time to time, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any ministerial officer of the Court for misconduct or neglect in the performance of his duties.

(2) The District Court, subject to the general control of the Divisional Court, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify any order made under sub-section (1) by any Court under its control other than a Court of Small Causes, and may, from time to time, of its own motion, fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under its control other than a Court of Small Causes.

Delegation of District Judge's powers.

76. A District Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, delegate to any Subordinate Judge in the district the powers conferred on a District Court by sections 71, 73 and 74 of this Regulation and section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be exercised by the Subordinate Judge in any specified portion of the district subject to the control of the District Court. XIV of

Appeals from original decrees.

77. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, appeals from decrees of Courts exercising original jurisdiction shall lie as follows, namely:—

(a) to the District Judge from a decree of a Munsif in a small cause of value not ex-

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ceeding five hundred rupees or in an unclassed suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees ;

(*b*) to the Judicial Commissioner from a decree of a Subordinate Judge or District Judge in any original suit of value exceeding five thousand rupees or from a decree of a Divisional Court in any original suit ; and

(*c*) to the Divisional Court from a decree passed in an original suit by a Munsif, Subordinate Judge or District Judge and not hereinbefore provided for :

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that appeals lying to the Divisional Court under clause (*c*) from all or any of the decrees passed in an original suit by any Munsif or Subordinate Judge shall be preferred to such District Judge as may be mentioned in the notification, and the appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly, and the Court of such District Judge shall be deemed to be a Divisional Court for the purposes of all appeals so preferred.

Modification of section 568, Act XIV, 1882.

78. Section 568 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in its application to the North-West Frontier Province, shall be read subject to the following additions, namely :—

(*1*) at the end of clause (*b*) the words and letter "or (*c*) the Appellate Court considers further inquiry necessary on any issue or question of fact," and

(*2*) after the words "or witness to be examined" the words "or such inquiry to be made".

Appeals from appellate decrees of Divisional Courts.

79. (*1*) A further appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner in any of the following cases from an appellate decree of a Divisional Court on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit, namely ;—

(*a*) in a small cause or unclassed suit,—

(i) if the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value, and the decree of the Divisional Court varies or reverses otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below ; or

(ii) if the value of the suit is two thousand five hundred rupees or upwards or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value :

(*b*) in a land suit,—

(i) if the value of the suit is two hundred and fifty rupees or upwards or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value and the decree of the Divisional Court varies or reverses otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below ; or

(ii) if the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value.

(*2*) The provisions of Chapter XLI of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by this Regulation, shall apply, as far as may be, to further appeals under this section and to the execution of decrees passed on such appeals. XIV of 1882.

Appellate decrees of District Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final.

80. Subject to the provisions of sections 79 and 84 of this Regulation and to those of section 595 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appellate decree of a District Judge or Divisional Court shall be final. XIV of 1882.

Power to confer appellate jurisdiction on Subordinate Judge.

81. (*1*) The Local Government may confer on a Subordinate Judge the powers of a District Judge for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Courts of Munsifs in any local area, and may withdraw those powers.

(*2*) A Subordinate Judge shall, for purposes connected with the exercise of powers so conferred, be deemed to be a District Judge.

Period of limitation.

82. (*1*) The period of limitation for an appeal under section 77 or section 78 and for an appeal from an order from which an appeal lies, shall run from the date of the decree or order appealed from, and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(*a*) when the appeal lies to the District Judge—thirty days ;

(*b*) when the appeal lies to the Divisional Court—sixty days ;

(*c*) when the appeal lies to the Judicial Commissioner—ninety days.

(*2*) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

References to Judicial Commissioner under section 617 of Code of Civil Procedure.

83. For the purpose of section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every appeal to a Divisional Court under sections 77 to 82 shall, except when the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, be deemed to be an appeal in which the decree is final. XIV of 1882

Power for Judicial Commissioner to call for record of civil cases not appealable to him.

84. (*1*) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, call for the record of any civil case in which no appeal lies to him, and may pass such order in the case as he thinks fit,—

(*a*) if the Court, by which the case was decided, appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction with material irregularity ; or

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(Part IV.—Courts.—Sections 85-88. Part V.—Minors and Courts of Wards.—Sections 89-90.)

(*b*) if, on application made to him, the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that there is an important question of law or custom involved and that such question requires further consideration:

Provided as follows:—

(i) no application under clause (*b*) shall be admitted after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order in respect of which the application is made, unless the applicant satisfies the Judicial Commissioner that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within that period:

(ii) no such application shall be admitted in a small cause under the value of one thousand rupees or in an unclassed suit under the value of two hundred rupees:

(iii) on any such application the Judicial Commissioner shall not revise the decision of the Court below except in so far as such decision involves the question of law or custom in respect of which the application has been admitted: and

(iv) when any such application has been admitted, the Judicial Commissioner shall, subject to the last foregoing proviso, treat the matter of the application as if it were an appeal.

Explanation.—A question of procedure is not a question of law or custom within the meaning of clause (*b*).

(2) In computing the period of limitation aforesaid, the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall be deemed to apply.

XV of 1877.

(3) Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply in the North-West Frontier Province.

XIV of 1882.

Court-fees on applications for revision under section 84.

85. (1) The court-fees payable on applications to the Judicial Commissioner for the exercise of his jurisdiction under section 84 shall be the same as those payable under No. 13 of the first schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, on the like applications to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

VII of 1870.

(2) If the Judicial Commissioner, on such an application on which such fee as aforesaid has been paid, sets aside or modifies the decree or order of a subordinate Court, or remands the case for a fresh decision, he may grant to the applicant a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Deputy Commissioner the full amount of fee paid on the application, or any smaller amount which, with regard to the circumstances of the case, he may think proper to order to be refunded.

Appointment of Additional Divisional and District Judges.

86. (1) When the business pending before any Divisional Court consisting of one Judge, or before the Court of any District Judge, requires the aid of an Additional Judge for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may appoint to the Court an Additional Divisional Judge or an Additional District Judge, as the case may be.

(2) An Additional Judge so appointed sha discharge any of the functions of a Division Judge or District Judge, as the case may b which the Divisional Judge or District Judge ma assign to him, and shall, as regards the discharg of those functions and subject to the provision of sub-section (3), be deemed, for the purpose of this Regulation and of any other enactmen for the time being in force, to be a Divisiona Judge or District Judge.

(3) Where an Additional Divisional Judge i. appointed to a Divisional Court under sub section (1), the Court shall not be deemed, fo the purposes of this Regulation, to be a Divi sional Court consisting of more than one Judge.

Transfer of civil cases.

87. Subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, the Judicial Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of a party, withdraw any civil proceeding which is pending in any Court subordinate to him and for the withdrawal of which provision is not made in sections 25 and 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may either himself dispose of the proceeding or transfer it for disposal to any other subordinate Court.

Place of sitting of Courts and vacations.

88. (1) The Local Government may fix the place or places at which any Court under this Regulation is to be held.

(2) The place or places so fixed may be beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by any order made under this section, a Court under this Regulation may be held at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

(4) Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Judicial Commissioner shall, from time to time, prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as holidays in his Court and the Civil Courts subordinate to him, and every such list shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Part V.—Minors and Courts of Wards.

Exercise by Deputy Commissioners of functions of Courts of Wards.

89. Deputy Commissioners shall be Courts of Wards within their respective districts, but shall exercise the functions of such Courts subject to the control of the Revenue Commissioner.

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

90. The Court of Wards may, in its discretion, take charge of, and administer, the estates of any disqualified persons, that is to say,—

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates;

(*b*) persons who have not completed the age of eighteen years;

(*c*) idiots;

(*d*) lunatics;

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(*e*) persons declared by the Local Government incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, of managing their own estates;

(*f*) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and unfitted, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character to manage their estates; and

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be unfitted to manage their estates:

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer, the estate of any person of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), unless he has inherited a beneficial interest in an estate for which a settlement was made with his ancestor, or in respect of which he would have been entitled to be settled with, if he had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or unless he is the holder by inheritance of an assignment of land-revenue; and

Provided, also, that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer any beneficial interest in, an estate in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to its jurisdiction.

Power for Deputy Commissioner to inquire into circumstances affecting jurisdiction of Court of Wards and to make orders, subject to appeal to Revenue Commissioner

91. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner may make an inquiry into the minority, idiocy or lunacy of any person who he has reason to believe would, if found to be a minor, idiot or lunatic, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, and into the circumstances and property of any such person, and may make an order declaring such person to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.

(*2*) Any such person may appeal to the Revenue Commissioner against any such order on the ground that he is not, or has ceased to be, a minor, or that he is not, or has ceased to be, an idiot or a lunatic, and the decision of the Revenue Commissioner shall be certified to the Court of Wards and shall be final.

Extent of jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

92. (*1*) The jurisdiction of the Court of Wards shall extend to the care and education, and to the management of the property, of the persons subject thereto; and the Local Government shall make rules as to the manner in which, and the agents by whom, such jurisdiction shall be exercised.

(*2*) Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of that Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof.

Part VI.—Temporary Provisions.

Provision regarding certain revenue-settlements and proceedings relating to records-of-rights in progress or about to be undertaken.

93. (*1*) For the purposes of the current re-assessment of the land-revenue and of the revision of the record-of-rights of the districts of Kohat and Hazara, and of the Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi Tahsils of the district of Dera Ismail Khan, and for the purposes of the next re-assessment of the land-revenue and of the next revision of the record-of-rights of the Bannu and Marwat Tahsils of the district of Bannu, the Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab, and not the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, shall, save as regards appeals and references relating to headmen, exercise the functions of both the Financial Commissioner or a Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner of a division under sections 80, 82 and 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, and sections 13, 15 and 16, and Chapters IV and V, of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887, respectively, in regard to all orders or decrees made or passed by a Settlement Collector or by an Assistant Collector employed on settlement-duties in the said districts: XVI of 1887. XVII of 1887.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer a right of appeal to, or a power of review or revision upon, the Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab in respect of any order or decree made or passed by him in exercise of a power conferred by or under any of the said provisions upon the Commissioner of a division.

(*2*) This section shall remain in force, with regard, respectively, to the current re-assessment of the land-revenue and revision of the record-of-rights of the districts of Kohat, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, and to the next re-assessment of the land-revenue and revision of the record-of-rights of the district of Bannu, until the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, declares that it shall cease to have effect, and no longer.

Provision regarding pending cases.

94. Nothing in this Regulation shall affect any suit, trial or other proceeding pending at the commencement thereof; and every such suit, trial or proceeding shall be continued as if this Regulation had not been passed:

Provided, first, that every suit, trial or other proceeding (not being such a proceeding as is provided for by section 93), which is pending before the Commissioner of a division at the commencement of this Regulation, shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, the Revenue Commissioner;

Provided, secondly, that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer a right of appeal to, or a power of review or revision upon, the Revenue Commissioner in respect of any order or decree made or passed by him in pursuance of the provisions of this section; and

Provided, thirdly, that every appeal or application for revision which is preferred or made after the commencement of this Regulation and which, but for the passing of this Regulation, would by law have had to be preferred or made—

(*a*) to the Chief Court of the Punjab, shall, subject to the provisions of section 10, be preferred or made to the Judicial Commissioner;

(*b*) to the Financial Commissioner or a Financial Commissioner of the Punjab or to the Commissioner of a division, shall be preferred or made to the Revenue Commissioner.

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(The First Schedule.—Enactments altered.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS ALTERED.

(*See section 3.*)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Alterations.
		Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861	In section 15A, as added by section 5 of the Police Act (1861) Amendment Act, 1895, *omit* the Commissioner of the Division or.
1878	XVII	The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878 ...	In section 12, clause (*a*), *omit* within such a division.
1887	XVI	The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 ...	In section 4, clause (*16*), *for* within the meaning of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, except a mukhtar *read* having authority from the Judicial Commissioner to appear and practise as such. In section 75, sub-section (*2*), *for* expressions "Collector" and "Financial Commissioner" have *read* expression "Collector" has. In section 78, *omit sub-section (2), and in sub-section (3) for* as aforesaid and to the control of the *read* to the control of the Revenue. In section 80, *omit clause* (*c*). In section 81, *omit clause* (*c*). To section 84, *add* :— (*7*) The court-fees payable on applications to the Revenue Commissioner for the exercise of his revisional jurisdiction under this section shall be the same as those payable under No. 13 of the first schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, on the like applications to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.
	XVII	The Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887 ...	In section 3, clause (*13*), *for* within the meaning of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, except a mukhtar *read* having authority from the Judicial Commissioner to appear and practise as such. In section 6, *for sub-section* (*5*) *read* — (*5*) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the jurisdiction of the Revenue Commissioner extends to the whole of the North-West Frontier Province, and of Collectors and Assistant Collectors to the districts respectively in which they are for the time being employed. Omit section 7. In section 8, *omit* Commissioners. In section 11, *omit sub-section (3), and in sub-section (4), for* as aforesaid and to the control of the *read* to the control of the Revenue. In section 13, *omit clause* (*c*). In section 14, *omit clause* (*c*). In sections 15 and 16, *omit* Commissioner or, *wherever they occur.*
1896	XII	The Excise Act, 1896	In section 3, sub-section (*1*), *omit clause* (*c*). In section 23, sub-section (*1*), *for* Commissioner of Revenue or the Chief Revenue-authority *read* Revenue Commissioner. In section 64, *for* Commissioner of Revenue, *in sub-section* (*1*), *read* Revenue Commissioner, *and omit sub-section* (*2*).

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(The Second Schedule.—Enactments in force.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Alterations.
		Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—concld.	
1900	III	The Prisoners Act, 1900	For section 31 *read*:— 31. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct the removal of any persons or class of persons committed to or detained in any prison in the North-West Frontier Province under sentence of imprisonment or transportation by a Court or in default of giving security under section 106 or section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from the prisons in which they are confined, to any other prison in British India, or from any prison to which they have been so removed, to any prison in the North-West Frontier Province. (Removal of prisoners to other Province, and *vice versâ*.)
		Part II.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).	
1873	VII	The Punjab Frontier Crossing Regulation, 1873.	*Read all references to* the Commissioner *or* the Commissioner of the division *as referring to* the Chief Commissioner.
1901	III	The Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1901 ...	*Read all references to* the Commissioner *or* the Court of the Commissioner *as referring to* the Chief Commissioner or such officer as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

(*See section 4*)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent to which in force.
		Regulations of the Bengal Code.	
1798	I	A Regulation to prevent fraud and injustice in conditional sales of land under deeds of bai-bil-wuffa or other deeds of the same nature.	The whole Regulation, except so much as relates to interest.
1804	X	The Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.	The whole Regulation.
1806	XVII	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the rates of interest on future loans, and provisions relative thereto, contained in Regulation XV, 1793; also for a general extension of the period fixed by Regulations I, 1798, and XXXIV, 1803, for the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales of land under deeds of bai-bil-wafa, kat-kabala, or other similar designation.	Sections 7 and 8.
1818	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818.	The whole Regulation.
1825	XI	The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825.	Ditto.
		Rules.	
		Rules for the conservancy of forests and jungles in the hill districts of the Punjab Territories, sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, in letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1789, 21st May, 1855.	The whole of the Rules.

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(The Third Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 5.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1854	XXVI	An Act to make better provision for the education of male minors.	The whole Act.
1872	IV	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872	Ditto.
1878	XII	An Act for the further amendment of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	So much of section 7 as is unrepealed.
1879	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 ...	The whole Act, except section 36 as substituted by section 4 of Act XI of 1896.
1884	XVIII	The Punjab Courts Act, 1884 ...	The whole Act.
		Part II.—Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).	
IV	1889	The Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1889.	The whole Regulation.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1901.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to permit the title of "Honourable" to be borne by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Civil Assistant Surgeon Rai Bahadur Upendra Nath Sen to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

MEDICAL.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 17-A. of the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (XXXVI of 1858), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore in the Province of the Punjab to be an asylum to which any Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction in the North-West Frontier Province may send lunatics as to an asylum established under the said Act for the place in which his jurisdiction is situate.

JUDICIAL.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), and with reference to the

Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1580, dated the 24th October, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Accountant General, Punjab, to be the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the North-West Frontier Province.

JAILS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), as altered by section 3 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that persons committed to, or detained in, any prison in the North-West Frontier Province may be removed to any prison in the Punjab, and that persons so removed to any prison in the Punjab may be re-transferred to any prison in the North-West Frontier Province.

A. WILLIAMS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
SALT.

Simla, the 9th November, 1901.

No. 5660-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act on a Commissioner of a division.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1901.

No. 1.—The following appointments in the North-West Frontier Province are ordered with effect from this date:

Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, C.I.E., to be Inspector General of Police.

Major E. Inglis to be Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Peshawar civil and sessions division.

Mr. F. Field to be Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Derajat civil and sessions division.

No. 2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), section 5 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and section 48 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), in so far as the same respectively are applicable, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following orders:

(1) The district of Bannu shall comprise, and be divided into, two tahsils corresponding with the heretofore existing Bannu and Marwat

tahsils and so named, and the said tahsils shall be sub-districts for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877).

(2) The district of Dera Ismail Khan shall comprise, and be divided into, three tahsils, corresponding with the heretofore existing Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi tahsils (as altered by the Notifications of the Government of the Punjab, Nos. 992 and 993, dated the 17th October, 1901), and so named, and the said tahsils shall be sub-districts for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877).

(3) The Peshawar civil and sessions division shall comprise the districts of Peshawar and Hazara.

(4) The Derajat civil and sessions division shall comprise the districts of Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 3.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to be the office in which declarations under the said section may be deposited by persons desiring to acquire a domicile in British India.

No. 4.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Pársí Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865 (XV of 1865), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of each district to be the Registrar of that district for the purposes of the said Act.

No. 5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner to be the Inspector General of Registration for the said Province.

No. 6.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 220, clause (*a*), of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner to the office of Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies for that Province created under the said Act with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

No. 7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner to be the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the said Province, and the office of the said Revenue Commissioner to be the general registry office for keeping such certified copies of registers of births and deaths registered under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), or of marriages registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), or the Pársí Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865 (XV of 1865), as may be sent to it under any of the said Acts.

No. 8.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Administrative Medical Officer to be the Inspector-General of Prisons for the said Province.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation, 1901 (IV of 1901), to the North-West Frontier Province :

Provided that all references in the said Regulation, as so extended, to British Baluchistan and the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan shall be construed as referring to the North-West Frontier Province and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, respectively.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd November 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was *nil* in the Circars, light in the Deccan, fair to good elsewhere. Water-supplies generally are sufficient for cultivation, except in parts of the Deccan Sowing, ploughing and transplanting are in progress generally. Standing crops generally are in fair condition, but need rain in parts of the Deccan and North Arcot. Harvesting of early crops continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder for the most part are sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are falling, but are still above warning rates. Kitchen inmates—Guddapah—men, 65; women, 171; children, 273; total, 509: North Arcot—men, 8; women, 31; children, 49; total, 88: Anantapur—Kitchen closed. Test-workers—Guddapah—men, 920; women, 964; children, 95; total, 1,979.

Bombay.—Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of Nasik Poona, Dharwar and Kanara, more rain is urgently wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, Baroda and Rajkot for standing crops or for preparation for the spring crop. Crops have been slightly damaged by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Sindh, Broach, Surat, Baroda, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum and Kolaba, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira Surat and Baroda and generally are in good condition elsewhere Reaping of autumn crops is nearly over in Satara and is in progress in Sindh, Kaira, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, the Konkan and Rajkot. Cotton prospects generally are favourable in Broach, Surat, Nasik, Khandesh and the Karnatak and picking continues in Khandesh. Preparations for the spring crops are in progress in parts of Karachi and Shikarpur: sowings have been completed in Sholapur, are nearly over in Bijapur, Belgaum and Broach and are in progress in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda. The fodder-supply is deficient in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient for cultivation. Prices have fallen in eleven districts and are stationary elsewhere. Price of rice is slightly over normal in Gujarat, Deccan, Konkan and the Karnatak, but easier than in 1900. Price of *bajri* is about normal in Gujarat, over normal in the Deccan and the Konkan and considerably over normal in the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, is considerably easier. Price of *juar* over normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, is considerably easier. Price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and considerably over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but easier than in 1900. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad, 32; Kaira, 38; Panch Mahals, 33; Sholapur, $38\frac{17}{20}$; Ahmednagar, $30\frac{4}{5}$; Poona, $27\frac{8}{10}$; Nasik, $26\frac{8}{10}$; Satara, $32\frac{2}{5}$; Bijapur, $29\frac{3}{10}$; and Belgaum, 34.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 52,273; dependants, 8,543; total on works, 60,816. In poor-houses, 4,426; on village relief, 42,273; total on gratuitous relief, 46,699. Figures for Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Belgaum are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 13,674; dependants, 1,041; total on works, 14,715. In poor-houses, 2,696; on village relief, 864; total on gratuitous relief, 3,560. Grand total, 125,790.

Bengal.—With the exception of a fall of 2·80 inches at Siliguri in the district of Darjeeling and very light showers in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, no rain fell during the week anywhere in the Province. The prospects of winter rice continue to be unfavourable in several districts, specially those in Bihar, owing to insufficient rain. Lands are being prepared for and sown with spring crops, but

progress is retarded in parts of Bihar and also in some other parts of the Province for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder is dear at Arrah and insufficient in places in Darbhanga, but water is everywhere plentiful. The price of common rice has risen in fifteen districts, fallen in ten and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been bright and seasonable during the week throughout the Provinces. More rain is wanted in Muttra, Dehra Dun, Bijnor, Benares and Mirzapur for standing crops or spring cultivation. The late rice crop is reported to be withering for want of rain in Jaunpur, Ballia and Gorakhpur, while sugarcane in Azamgarh and Ballia and standing crops in parts of Jhansi have suffered slightly from insufficiency of moisture. Autumn crops generally are in good condition. Rice, millets, pulses and sesamum are being harvested. Cotton is being picked in Aligarh, Mainpuri, Faruckhabad, Sitapur, Banda and Cawnpore. Sowings of wheat and barley are in progress and that of gram approaching completion. Agricultural operations for the cultivation of poppy continue. Markets are well stocked and fodder is ample. Prices remain generally stationary with a falling tendency in some districts.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week. Prices—the price of wheat is generally unchanged with a slight tendency to rise. A fall in the price of wheat is, however, reported from Dera Ismail Khan and the price is giving way in Peshawar. The prices of other food staples are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 13½ to 21, gram 17 1/16 to 25, maize 15¾ to 26⅝, great millet 21 to 23, bulrush millet 17½ to 26 and barley 18 to 28 seers per rupee. Spring crops are still being sown on irrigated areas and the harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton is being picked in most districts. Generally speaking no sowings have been made on dry lands for want of rain, which is badly wanted throughout the Province. The condition and prospect of standing irrigated crops are said to be good in Sialkot, Gujrat and Peshawar; and average to below average in other districts. The outturn of cotton is above the average in Sialkot. Unirrigated crops are in a very poor condition. The crops on dry lands have totally failed in Hissar and are withering in Sialkot for want of rain. Crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Umballa, Ferozepore, Lahore and Gujrat and by insufficiency of canal water in Karnal. The sugarcane crop has also been damaged by high winds in Gurgaon. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Karnal. But the supply of green fodder is decreasing in Ferozepore. Test-works are likely to be opened in Hissar. Bikaneris are passing through Gurgaon, and Hissaris and Bagris through Karnal, begging and in search of work.

Burma—LOWER BURMA: Reaping of hillside paddy has been completed in Akyab. Crop prospects continue good in all districts. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of early paddy continues in Thayetmyo and the Taungdwingyi subdivision of Magwe and has been commenced in Shwebo and the Mogaung subdivision of Myitkyina. Reaping of hillside paddy is progressing. Plucking of cotton continues in Myingyan. Ploughing for and sowing of peas and miscellaneous crops and the cultivation of alluvial soil are in progress. Transplanting of paddy continues in the Amarapura township of Mandalay. Standing crops are fair to good, except for floods in low lying places in the Upper Chindwin and want of rain in the Singu township of Mandalay, where paddy nurseries and sesamum have been damaged. Price of paddy has fallen in Rangoon and Thayetmyo and has risen in two districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear and the week has been rainless. The harvesting of early rice and other autumn crops continues. The picking of cotton has commenced in Nimar and Chhindwara and continues in Wardha. The autumn crops, especially rice and *juar*, are deteriorating in several districts. Insects are still damaging *til* and *juar* in some parts. The sowing of spring crops continues, but in some districts has been

stopped owing to lack of moisture. For the same reason the germination of some of the early spring crops has been poor. Insects are also causing considerable damage to the young seedlings in most districts. Last week's rain has slightly improved prospects in the Hinganghat tahsil of the Wardha district. Prospects are still bad in Saugor, where the wheat area damaged by insects has been in great part resown with gram. The rice and *kodon* crops are reported to be dying in parts of the Simga tahsil and Laon pargana of the Raipur district, where prospects are gloomy. In other parts of Chhattisgarh prospects are fair. Prices still show a tendency to fall. The lowest prices are—wheat 16½, gram 17½, rice 16 and *juar* 22½ seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat 8¾, gram 11, rice 8 and *juar* 12½ seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. More rain is wanted in Goalpara. The plucking of tea is in progress. Prospects have much improved in Darrang, are good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice is nearly finished in Darrang. The outturn is good. The sowing of pulse and ploughing for mustard are in progress. Prospects of sugarcane and late rice are generally good Cutting of jute has been finished. Outturn is normal in Sylhet and below average in Goalpara for want of sufficient rain. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and in parts of Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Silchar 13; Sylhet and Nowgong 10½; Dhubri and Dibrugarh 9, Gauhati and Tezpur 10 and Sibsagar 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Twenty-seven cents of rain fell during the week in the Civil and Military station of Bangalore. There has been good rain throughout the Province, except in Chitaldrug. The standing crops are in good condition in parts of Chitaldrug and in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Hassan and Tumkur. *Ragi* and paddy are being harvested in parts and in other parts paddy and horse gram are being sown. Prospects are good in Mysore, favourable in Bangalore and Tumkur and fair in Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug. Prices are steady in Kolar, have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and in parts of Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug and have slightly risen in other parts of Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Hassan. Water and fodder are available. More rain is wanted in parts of Kadur and in Hassan and Chitaldrug.

COORG: The rainfall for the week was 93 cents. Picking of cardamom and reaping of *ragi* has been completed. Picking of coffee has commenced. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The week was rainless and the weather is cool. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Some damage by rats and locusts is reported from places. The preparation of land for ensuing crop is nearing completion. Sowings are in progress. Fodder and water are ample. The price of grain has slightly fallen in parts of three districts.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 1 cent.: total from 1st January 20 inches 72 cents. The crop on irrigated area is under harvest. The autumn harvest is progressing. The spring sowings are in need of rain in Warangal and Gulburga divisions. The prices of grain have fallen slightly. Total persons on relief works in Aurangabad division for weeks ended 19th and 26th October 130 and 14 workers, respectively: for week ended 2nd November 25 workers. Prices—wheat 5¾, coarse rice 7½ and *jowari* 15½ seers per halli rupee

Rajputana—No rain fell during the week. The harvesting of autumn crops is going on in Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Jhallawar, Alwar, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Standing crops have withered in Jaisalmer, are bad in Haraoti and Tonk and very poor to bad in Kherwara. The outturn is estimated at 12 annas in the eastern and 8 annas or less in the western districts of Jaipur, while in Ajmer-Merwara 4 annas in *barani* and 8 annas in irrigated areas. Estimates elsewhere not reported. Crops have been damaged by locusts, rats, etc., in Bikanir, Marwar, Kherwara, Kotah and Jhallawar and slightly in one circle of Ajmer-Merwara. Ploughing and sowing operations for the autumn harvest are going on, except in Bikaner, Marwar and Kherwara. Cotton-picking is in progress in Jaipur and Kishengarh. A fair outturn of the cotton crop is expected in Ajmer-Merwara. The cattle are in good condition and fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are falling in 11 States in Ajmer-Merwara,

fluctuating in Marwar, rising in Mewar and steady elsewhere. Cheapest prices—average 11·4 to 22½ seers per rupee. One hundred and one persons are on gratuitous relief in Marwar, Jaisalmer and Sirohi.

Central India.—The rainfall was slight in Malwa and Indore; none fell elsewhere. Agricultural operations have been completed in Malwa and are in progress in the other Agencies. The condition of standing crops is good in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, fair in Bhopal and Malwa, average in Bundelkhand and Indore and bad in Bhopawar. Crops have been damaged for want of moisture in Gwalior, by rats in Malwa, by rats and locusts in Bhopawar and by locusts in Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, high in Bhopal, below average in Bundelkhand, slightly falling in Bhopawar and fluctuating in Indore. Average prices—Gwalior, 12·6 to 22·8; Bundelkhand, 18 to 3½; Malwa and Bhopawar, 16; and Indore, 6 to 13. Locusts visited parts of the Indore territory in October and caused appreciable damage in the Timel and Lathkhedi parganas. The number of persons gratuitously relieved as—Jaora, 54; Rutlam, 44; total 98.

Baroda.—The standing crops have been much damaged by ravages of rats, locusts and caterpillars in places. The crops are in a fair condition, but generally poor, owing to deficient rain. Spring sowings continue, but prospects are gloomy, owing to want of sufficient moisture and ravages of rats. The condition of agricultural stock is fair. Prices—*bajri*, 26; *juar*, 22; wheat, 21; rice, superior, 13; inferior, 20 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief works—Baroda, 17,940; gratuitous relief, 10,700; total, 28,640.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and is becoming colder. Prices are normal. Rice 20 seers per rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE: No rain fell during the week. Prices are generally stationary. Wheat from 16¾ to 30; maize 27 to 36. The condition of standing crops is good. Spring sowings have commenced. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is fine. Mornings and evenings have begun to be chilly. Lowland rice is being reaped. Price of rice is 9½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	1,915	729	2,644	1,979	597	2,576	— 68
Bombay	80,505	50,347	130,852	60,816	46,699	107,515	— 23,337
Central Provinces	...	28	28	...	...	...	— 28
Total British Provinces	82,420	51,104	133,524	62,795	47,296	110,091	— 23,433
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	101	101	...	101	101	...
Central India States	...	776	776	...	98	98	— 678
Baroda	17,822	9,552	27,374	17,940	10,700	28,640	+ 1,266
Bombay Native States	17,119	4,154	21,273	14,715	3,560	18,275	— 2,998
Total Native States	34,941	14,583	49,524	32,655	14,459	47,114	— 2,410
GRAND TOTAL	117,361	65,687	183,048	95,450	61,755	157,205	— 25,843

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the l totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns, from persons sly relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous relief."

Name of ovince and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 5th October 1901.			For the week ending the 12th October 1901.			For the week ending the 19th October 1901.			For the week ending the 26th October 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
ldapah .	1,291,903	418	1,043	1,461	391	909	1,300	1,717	639	2,356	1,915	627	2,542
rth Arcot .	2,208,391	...	846	846	...	442	442	...	201	201	...	70	70
antapur .	788,896	...	240	240	...	246	246	...	111	111	...	32	32
AL MADRAS	4,289,190	418	2,129	2,547	391	1,597	1,988	1,717	951	2,668	1,915	729	2,644
Bombay.													
medabad .	795,094	507	2,974	3,481	191	2,819	3,010	...	2,677	2,677	...	3,084	3,084
ira . .	715,725	...	234	234	...	258	258	...	288	288	...	236	236
ach Mahals	261,870	2,451	412	2,863	1,796	73	1,869	1,929	50	1,979	1,740	32	1,772
olapur .	720,978	38,056	14,781	52,837	29,813	13,111	42,924	25,156	11,901	37,057	20,783	11,188	31,971
medabad .	837,774	70,392	22,626	93,018	52,170	21,353	73,523	31,627	19,745	51,372	29,032	18,979	39,011
ona . .	995,074	12,220	4,007	16,227	7,509	3,763	11,272	5,751	3,768	9,519	5,005	3,209	8,214
sik . .	819,575	4,899	1,839	6,738	3,769	440	4,209	2,056	349	2,405	1,619	305	1,924
ara . .	1,146,521	7,117	5,217	12,334	6,362	3,818	10,180	1,511	1,561	3,072	743	755	1,498
japur . .	735,041	28,988	9,142	38,130	25,964	9,075	35,039	23,378	8,948	32,326	20,470	8,641	29,111
lgaum. .	994,209	15,534	5,992	21,526	13,355	6,755	20,110	12,254	6,605	18,859	10,113	3,914	14,027
arwar .	1,113,426	...	16	16	...	21	21	...	46	46	...	4	4
AL BOMBAY	9,135,287	180,164	67,240	247,404	140,929	61,486	202,415	103,662	55,938	159,600	80,505	50,347	130,852
Central Provinces.													
laghat .	383,331	...	25	25	...	31	31	...	31	31	...	28	28
TAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.	383,331	...	25	25	...	31	31	...	31	31	...	28	28
TAL BRITISH PROVINCES.	13,807,808	180,582	69,394	249,976	141,320	63,114	204,434	105,379	56,920	162,299	82,420	51,104	133,524
entral India States.													
ndore . .	1,099,000	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	66
ora . .	84,000	...	72	72	...	70	70	...	71	71	...	68	6
atlam . .	83,000	...	47	47	...	44	44	...	46	46	...	44	4
TAL CENTRAL NDIA STATES.	1,266,000	...	783	783	...	778	778	...	781	781	...	776	776
aroda . .	2,415,396	17,260	8,963	26,223	17,894	9,075	26,969	17,665	9,252	26,917	17,822	9,552	27,374

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 5th October 1901.			For the week ending the 12th October 1901.			For the week ending the 19th October 1901.			For th the 26t
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.
	Bombay Native States.											
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	2,795	1,311	4,106	2,454	1,350	3,804	2,541	1,382	3,923	7,113
2	Palanpur .	645,526	...	176	176	...	196	196	324	214	538	1,128
3	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	433	106	539	103	103	206	135	110	245	147
4	Akalkot . .	75,774	138	167	305	129	133	262	107	132	239	127
5	Aundh .	65,146	63	27	90	2	26	28	37	26	63	50
6	Phaltan . .	66,383	240	12	252	112	1	113	101	1	102	96
7	Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,016	392	3,408	2,588	382	2,970	2,331	372	2,703	1,921
8	Jath .	71,443	5,211	552	5,763	3,784	498	4,282	3,113	484	3,597	1,684
9	Daphlapur .	8,343	361	96	457	234	62	296	150	38	188	46
10	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	531	17	548	135	6	141	91	6	97	55
11	Sangli . .	238,945	8,036	59	8,095	7,031	249	7,280	4,856	244	5,100	3,755
12	Mudhol . .	61,815	1,559	1,142	2,701	1,783	1,120	2,903	1,107	984	2,091	907
	Total Bombay Native States.	4,856,934	22,383	4,057	26,440	18,355	4,126	22,481	14,893	3,993	18,886	17,119
	Total Native States.	8,538,330	39,643	13,803	53,446	36,249	13,979	50,228	32,558	14,026	46,584	34,941
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	22,346,138	220,225	83,197	303,422	177,569	77,093	254,662	137,937	70,946	208,883	117,361

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the st
figures in these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

J. B. Fl

Secretary to the Gover

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA; SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 9th November, 1901.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

JAMES JOHN DIGGES LATOUCHE, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

His Highness RAJA SURINDAR BIKRAM PRAKASH BAHADUR, of SIRMUR.

SULTAN AHMAD BIN FADTHL, of LAHEJ.

To be Companions.

STANLEY ISMAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Honourable Mr. DAVID THOMAS ROBERTS, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES WILSON, Indian Civil Service, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. ROBERT BURTON BUCKLEY, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation and Marine Branches, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Comptroller and Auditor General.

CHARLES GERWIEN BAYNE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 9th November, 1901.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Excellency General Sir ARTHUR POWER PALMER, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Commander-in-Chief in India, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

His Highness MAHARAO Sir KESRI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of SIROHI in Rajputana.

To be Knights Commanders.

Nawab SHAHBAZ KHAN, Bugti, of Baluchistan.

JAMES GEORGE SCOTT, Esquire, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner in Burma, and lately British Commissioner for the Delimitation of the Burma-China Frontier.

Raja JANG BAHADUR KHAN, C.I.E., of Nanpara in the Bahraich District of Oudh.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. THOMAS CONLAN, Barrister-at-Law, a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. SIDNEY PRESTON, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

MURRAY HAMMICK, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

ALEXANDER PEDLER, Esquire, F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

RICHARD AMPHLETT LAMB, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Ahmednagar.

WILLIAM STEVENSON MEYER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, and lately Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

ALEXANDER LAUZUN PENDOCK TUCKER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Diwan Bahadur KANCHI KRISHNASWAMI RAO, Diwan of the Travancore State.

WILLIAM LEATHEM HARVEY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CLIBBORN, Indian Staff Corps, Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE WINGATE, Indian Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Supply and Transport, Bengal Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE HART DESMOND GIMLETTE, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Esquire, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company.

ARTHUR HENRY WALLIS, Esquire, Merchant, of Calcutta.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE DUNLOP, Esquire, Inspector-General of Revenue, His Highness the Nizam's Government, and lately Famine Commissioner in the Hyderabad State.

GEORGE HERBERT DACRES WALKER, Esquire, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, General Branch.

Major ALEXANDER FLEETWOOD PINHEY, Indian Staff Corps, Resident in Mewar.

Rai Bahadur NANAK CHAND, Minister of the Indore State.

SPENCER HARCOURT BUTLER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Third Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Captain FRANK COOKE WEBB WARE, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant, Chageh.

Honorary Major THOMAS HENRY HILL, lately Senior Assistant-Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Assistant Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India.

Rai Bahadur RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHARJI, lately Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla; the 9th November, 1901.

His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George for making Laws and Regulations.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khan Bahadur Syed Moazzim Hossein, of Backergunge, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of NAWAB as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAJA as a personal distinction upon—

Rais Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, Chief of the Sohawal State, in Central India.

Kumar Narpat Singh, of Porahat, in the Bengal Presidency.

Kumar Prabhat Chandra Borua, Zamindar of Gouripur, in the District of Goalpara, in Assam.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RANI as a personal distinction upon—

Bari Dulaiya, mother of the Jagirdar of Garauli, in Central India.

Srimati Hemanta Kumari Debi, of Puthia, Rajshahi, in the Bengal Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kazi Mir Ahmad Shah, Rizwani-Peshawari, First Oriental Teacher in the Central Model School, Lahore, the title of SHAMS-UL-ULAMA as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon M. R. Ry. Ramasubrahmanya Sastrial, of Tiruvasanallur, in the Madras Presidency, the title of MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Swami Swaminatha Aiyar Avargal, Regulation Collector in the North Arcot District in the Madras Presidency, the title of DEWAN BAHADUR as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KHAN BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Punial, in the Gilgit Agency.

Maulvi Inam Ali, Officiating Divisional Judge in the Punjab.

Ahmed Ali Khan, Subadar-Major of the Shwebo Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Haji Muhammad Abdul Aziz Badsha Sahib, of Madras.

Abdul Rahman Haji Fakir Muhammad Sait Sahib, member of the Municipality of Ootacamund.

Adarjee Muncherjee Dalal, of Broach.

Burjorji Nassarwanji, Vakil, of Surat.

Maulvi Pir Muhammad *walad* Shaikh Hussain Dafedar, of Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Haji Khudabaksh *walad* Gaji Khan, of the Thar and Parkar District, in Sind.

Maulvi Syed Khirat Ahmad, Pleader and Zamindar of Gaya, in the Bengal Presidency.

Munshi Ehsan Hossein, of Rajnagar, Birbhum, in the Bengal Presidency.

Arbab Sher Zaman Khan, Inspector of Levies at Quetta.

Sher Mahomed Khan, Tahsildar in Berar.

Raza Hussain, Inspector of Police, Bareilly, in the North-Western Provinces.

Ainuddin Khan, Sub-Inspector, Indian Telegraph Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of SARDAR BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Sardar Gurmukh Singh, President of the Council of Regency in the Patiala State.

Yar Muhammad Khan, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President of the Municipality of Gujrat, in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAO BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Thakur Lal Singh, of Churu, Member of the Council of the Bikaner State.

M. R. Ry. Tiruvadi Sanjeevadas Narasinga Rao Avargal, Public Prosecutor of the North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Madura Sundaram Aiyar Narayana Sami Aiyar Avargal, Public Prosecutor of the Madura District, in the Madras Presidency.

Hanmandas Jairamdad Singi, of Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Kashinath K. Thakur, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Divisional Judge of Hoshangabad, in the Central Provinces.

Maigandadeva Mudaliar, of Bangalore.

Pranjiwandas Parbhudas, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAI BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Sahib Amar Nath, Residency Vakil, Kashmir.

Apparendra Mandanna, late Assistant Commissioner in Coorg.

Pandit Gopal Rao Jagannath Byas, Superintendent of Minor Estates in the Bhopawar Agency, Central India.

Babu Mohun Lal Khettri, of Howrah.

Babu Chunder Narain Singh, Collector of Calcutta.

Babu Pulin Behari Lal Singh, of Akhra, Raniganj, in the Beng Presidency.

Pandit Gaindan Lal, Assistant Inspector of Schools in the North-Wester Provinces.

Seth Umed Mal, of Ajmer.

Seth Lakmichand, Malguzar and Banker of Balaghat, in the Centr Provinces.

Bissessar Das, of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer th title of KHAN SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Mir Ali Ubbad, Tahsildar, of Allahabad.

Mirza Jamal-ud-din Ahmad, Honorary Magistrate of Benares.

Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib, Acting Tahsildar of Dharmapuri in the Salem District, in the Madras Presidency.

Nasserwanji Daraji Mirza, retired Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Malik Haji Harun, Panezai Kakar, of Bostan in Pishin, Baluchistan.

Bahram Khan, Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

Abad Khan, Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAO SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Thakur Gaj Singh, Tazimi Istimrardar of Bandanwara, in Ajmer.

Dharnidhar Harjiwandas Desai, President of the Municipality of Gogho, in the Bombay Presidency.

Krishna Rao Gopal Pathak, State Surgeon of the Dewas State.

M. R. Ry. Taticondah Namberumal Chetty, of Madras.

Hirachand Motichand, of Surat.

Vishnu Anant Patwardhan, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner of Poona.

Mayaram Joitram Thakor, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Girdharlal Amratlal, Thanadar in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Ganesh Applaji Pandhe, Head Master of the Zilla School of Wardha, in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAI SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Ajaib Lal, late Inspector of Police in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Preo Nath Bose, late Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Presidency.

Dwarka Nath Dass, retired Civil Hospital Assistant in the Bengal Presidency.

Guranditta Mal, Assistant Surgeon and Assistant Chemical Examiner in the Punjab.

Madho Sudan Bakhta, Sub-Engineer in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Punjab.

Lala Ganesh Das, of Delhi.

Pandit Krishna Rao, late Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Jagat Narain, Honorary Magistrate of Allahabad.

Chaudhari Gajendra Singh, landholder of the Moradabad District, in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Bhuban Ram Das, Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Gauhati, in Assam.

Pandit Buta Ram, of Hoshiarpur, Indian Aksakal in Yarkand.

Lachman Daji Jadu, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Natha Singh, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Narayen Singh Babhat Singh, Tahsildar and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

Lala Milki Ram, Superintendent in the Office of the Manager, North-Western Railway, and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Lahore.

Lala Madho Ram, Clerk in the Office of the Examiner, North-Western Railway.

Bhagwan Das, retired Hospital Assistant, Quetta.

Lala Ram Ditt, retired Accountant, Public Works Department.

Lala Dwarka Pershad, Supervisor, Military Works Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KYET THAYE ZAUNG SHWE SALWÈ YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Sau Kawn Kiau Intàleng, Sawbwa of Keng Tung.

Saw Maung, Sawbwa of Yawng Hwè (Nyaungywe).

Maung Pe(2), Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Rangoon.

Maung Môn, Assistant Inspector of Schools in Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of AHMUDAN GAUNG TAZEIK YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Saw Hkin, Myoza of Mawnang, in the Myelat.

Maung Ngwe Kaing, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer in the Amherst District.

Ai Sam La, Heng of Nawnglông in the Mawk Mai State.

Maung Ba Thaw, Myoôk, Akunwun of the Myingyan District.

Maung Shwe Yin, Advocate, Moulmein.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of THUYE GAUNG NGWE DA YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Hkun Hseng, Myoza of Kehsi Mānsām (Kyethi-Bansan).

Saw Tun Hpa, Myoza of Möng Yawng in the Keng Tung State.

Hkun Haw Yawt, Myoza of Möng Long in the Hsi Paw State.

Maung Kyaing, Atwinwun of the Hsi Paw State.

Maung Hlwa, Myoôk.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1901.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

Shankar Madho Chitnavis, Esquire, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Major Herbert Edward Deane, R.A.M.C., Special Health Officer of Calcutta.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhai Fakirji Commadore, C.I.E., of Rawalpindi, Punjab.

Major Thomas Edward Dyson, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. E. J. Firth, of Madras.

N. S. Glazebrook, Esquire, J.P., of Bombay.

Sydney Hutton Cooper Hutchinson, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Jaipur State, Rajputana.

Rai Bahadur Kamaleshwari Pershad Singh, of Monghyr, Bengal.

Harrington Verney Lovett, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Benares, North-Wester[illegible]ndanw[illegible] Thak[illegible] [illegible] Provinces. [illegible]iwandas Desai

Herbert Frederick Mayes, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur, Central Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel James McCloghry, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Karachi, Bombay Presidency.

Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, J.P., of Bombay.

William Florey Noyce, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

Robert Barton Stewart, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Junior Collector and Magistrate, Bombay Presidency.

Captain Edmund Wilkinson, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

John Ross Blackwood, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Miss E. Branch, of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Innis Campbell, Esquire, of the Canadian Mission, Neemuch, Central India.

The Reverend K. C. Chatterji, Missionary, American Presbyterian Mission, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Father F. D'Cruz, Roman Catholic Priest, Bassein, Burma.

Captain Edward Arnold Edgell, R.E., lately on Famine Duty in the Palanpur Superintendency, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. Emanuel, wife of A. E. L. Emanuel, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, Mamlatdar in the Ahmednagar District, Bombay Presidency.

Sri Sri Datta Dev Anniaty Adhikar Goswami, of Assam.

Sri Sri Nara Dev Dakhinpat Adhikar Goswami, of Assam.

Henry Harrison, Esquire, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal District, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps.

Miss Rose Harvey, of the Zenana Mission at Nasik, Bombay Presidency.

Miss Sarah J. Higby, American Baptist Mission, Tharrawaddy, Burma.

Thomas Ker, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Abu Road, Rajputana.

Assistant Surgeon Julius Augustus Lobo, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Residency Assistant Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

Captain John Norman Macleod, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Bikaner, Rajputana.

David Alfred McCready, Esquire, Superintendent of the Vellore Central Jail, Madras Presidency.

Syed Shah Mohamad Kami, of Patna, Bengal.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yusuf, Pleader, High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Lieutenant Edward O'Brien, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals.

The Reverend A. Outram, of the Church Mission Society, Kherwara, Rajputana.

Captain Trevor Chichele Plowden, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Frank Winckworth Austice Prideaux, Esquire, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Reginald Leahy Sinclair, Esquire, Panch Mahals District, Bombay Presidency.

Khan Sultan Ahmad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Alfred Prideaux Taylor, Esquire, of the Friends Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.

Diwan Bahadur Wasudeo Mahadeo Samarth, Subah of Amreli District, Baroda State.

Father P. Wehinger, Roman Catholic Priest, Mandalay, Burma.

The Reverend A. Wood, of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Chanda, Central Provinces.

Miss J. Yerbury, M.D., Lady Doctor, Lady Lyall Hospital, Agra, North-Western Provinces.

A. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA; *the 9th November, 1901.*

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 9th November, 1901:

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Commander EATON WALLACE PETLEY, C.I.E., (Retired) Royal Navy, Commandant, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Captain THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Commandant, Bombay Light Horse.

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS FREDERICK PERRY, Indian Medical Service, Officiating Principal, Medical College, Lahore.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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No. 11-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hormasji Merwanji Hakim, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain Robert King Mitter, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S. (Madras).

No. 12-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras :—

Captain T. E. Watson, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain C. G. Webster, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain W. Lethbridge, M.B., I.M.S.

No. 14-C.—The services of Captain A. F. W. King, I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 16-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :—

Major Upendra Nath Mukerji, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Major Narendra Prasanna Sinha, I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain E. A. R. Newman, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain W. D. Hayward, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 17-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :—

Captain D. R. Green, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain B. R. Chatterton, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain A. F. Stevens, I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain T. B. Kelly, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

No. 19-C.—The services of Captain C. Thomson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 20-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Major G. B. French, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain H. A. Smith, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain C. Milne, I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain W. Selby, D.S.O., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 22-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab :—

Captain E. S. Peck, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain J. Stephenson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain H. Ainsworth, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 24-C.—The services of Captain F. A. L. Hammond, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 8th November 1901.

No. 4-C.—The following translation of an Official Notice issued by the Government of the Netherlands is published for general information :—

Ministries of the Interior and of Finance.

The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance :

With reference to their decisions of 19th September 1900 (Official Gazette of 20th September 1900), of 16th February 1901 (Official Gazette of 18th February 1901), and of 21-23rd of May 1901 (Official Gazette of 24th May 1901), according to which the prohibitions issued by the Royal Decree of 15th September 1900 (Staatsblad No. 160) concerning the importation and transport of rags, second-hand clothes and soiled underclothing and bedding from Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (Cape Colony), were still in force :

Taking into consideration that the Royal Decree of 15th September 1900 (Staatsblad No. 160) is no longer in force at the date when the Royal Decree for replacing it of 12th September 1901 (Staatsblad No. 209) has come into operation and also that the aforesaid decisions are then invalid :

That the appearance of plague compels us to onsider it necessary to maintain for the present the prohibitions aforesaid:

Make generally known that, according to the Royal Decree of 12th September 1901 (Staatsblad No. 209), beginning with 23rd September 1901, the importation and transport of ags, second-hand clothes and soiled underclothing and bedding from Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (Cape Colony) are prohibited.

Luggage brought by travellers is included in this prohibition, so far as soiled underclothing and bedding are concerned.

The prohibition does not apply:

1. As regards the importation and transport:

To goods, which have been brought, it is true, from Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town or Port Elizabeth (Cape Colony), but of which there is sufficient proof that they come originally from elsewhere and have been packed and conveyed in such a manner that they cannot have been in contact with infected articles.

2. As regards the transport:

To goods which have been packed in such a manner that they cannot undergo any kind of treatment or handling on the way.

(Sd.) KUYPER,
Minister of the Interior.

(Sd.) HARTE VAN TECHLENBURG,
Minister of Finance.

The Hague, 21st September 1901.

No. 5-*C*.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:—

(F. & H. 14448.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 2, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the following Notice respecting quarantine at Malta, *viz.*:—

Government Notice (No. 244).

His Honour the Officer administering the Government, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 197, of 22nd July, 1901, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, *viz.*:—

A. Medical Inspection.

1. All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B. Vessels without a clean Bill of Health.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. Vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique when they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities at Malta, or when ten days have elapsed from date of departure.

C. Infected Vessels.

4. Vessels which have, or have had, on board, during the voyage, or the preceding twenty-one days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases are not allowed to enter the harbour, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D. Vessels from infected Countries or Ports.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the East are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

8. Vessels without clean bill of health arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian, or Arabian ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or at Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports, from the ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, from Scio, Smyrna, Salonica, or from the western ports of Italy between Gaeta and Palermo, are allowed to enter the harbour to load under quarantine restrictions, unless ten days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force until twenty days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or similar disease reported officially, and

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1900-01,

Comprising a review of the progress of the Department for the quinquennial period 1896-97 to 1900-01.

No. 183-B.P., dated the 1st October 1901.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., *C.S.I., Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the year ended the 31st March 1901. In accordance with the instructions of Government conveyed to me in Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 1830-S.R., dated the 11th April 1901, the report also comprises a review of the progress of the Department during the period from 1896-97 to 1900-01, in comparison with the results of the two preceding quinquennial periods. This is the first quinquennial report that has been submitted on the Post Office of India.

2. The administration of the Department was in my hands during the whole year, with the exception of a few days at the end of March 1901.

Principal events. Inland post.

3. The continuous delivery scheme was still further extended in Bombay and was successfully introduced at Simla, while it continued to be worked in Calcutta with satisfactory results. Substantial improvements also were made in the delivery arrangements at Lahore and Rangoon. Towards the end of the year the prohibition hitherto in force against the acceptance of currency notes of foreign circles as deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank was withdrawn, and orders were issued restricting the amount of current gold coin that may be sent in an inland parcel to twenty sovereigns. The plague continued in the localities previously affected, and made its appearance for the first time in parts of the North-Western Provinces. Except in Bihar, it was less virulent in its general character than in former years, but still caused much anxiety to the local officers of the Department. Fewer postal servants (97 in all) succumbed to this disease in 1900-01 than in either of the two preceding years, but the Department has paid a heavy toll to plague since its appearance in this country, the total number of deaths from this cause being not less than five hundred. There were some cases of desertion of duty on the part of postal servants owing to the fear of plague, but, on the other hand, there were many instances of loyal and courageous conduct, and I sanctioned special rewards in 81 cases, chiefly to postmen in Bihar, for devotion to duty in circumstances of extreme trial.

In the Punjab and Rajputana there were further causes of anxiety from famine, cholera and malarial fever of a specially fatal type. The Punjab establishments had been depleted for sending field post offices to China, and the resources of the Postmaster-General were taxed to the uttermost in finding suitable candidates to fill the many vacancies caused by death and sickness. In Rajputana the demand for new men was not so great, but in parts of the

circle mail communications were maintained only with the greatest difficulty, mail carriers in some instances having to be obtained from the outside.

In June and July 1900 arrangements were made, at short notice, for the equipment and despatch to China of field post offices to accompany the British Contingent of the China Field Force sent from this country. The entire arrangements were under the control of the Postmaster-General, Punjab, and of a total establishment of 168 postal officers deputed to China, 133 were drawn from the Punjab itself. A separate report has been submitted regarding the work of the field posts in China.

The postal arrangements in the Native States of Jhallawar and Kotah in Rajputana were amalgamated with the Imperial Post on the 1st November 1900 and 1st March 1901, respectively. In the case of Kotah, the amalgamation was a measure of some importance, attended with the opening of 23 new post offices and 365 miles of mail lines.

The last remaining sections of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Kolaghat and Howrah were opened to traffic during the year, thereby completing railway communication by the East Coast route between Calcutta and Madras. Owing to this, the transmission of mails between Bengal and Southern India was considerably accelerated, and towards the end of the year the service was still further improved by the introduction of revised time tables, by which the time occupied in transit between Calcutta and Madras has now been reduced to about 48 hours. Direct railway communication between Sind and Rajputana was also completed during the year by the opening of the section between Barmer and Shadipalli; and mails can now be sent with advantage by this through railway route between Karachi and Bombay every day except on the actual days of departure of the direct mail steamers.

There were serious and protracted breaks on various railways during the year, which caused interruptions in the mail service. The most important of these were the breaches of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway and the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway during the rains of 1900. The interruption in the first case lasted for two months, from the 15th June to the 16th August 1900, and in the second case for about seven weeks, from the 16th July to the 4th September 1900.

Finally in pursuance of the accepted policy of raising pay on account of the growth of money responsibility as well as work, increases in pay and allowances were sanctioned in the case of 128 sub-postmasters, 110 departmental branch postmasters and 148 extra-departmental agents. Moreover, the minimum pay was raised for head postmasters in the Madras Presidency.

Principal events, foreign post.

4. The foreign parcel post was extended to the United States of America, Formosa, and the Caroline, Pelew, Marianne and Marshall Islands, while the system of insurance of parcels was extended to New South Wales and the United States of America. A direct exchange of parcels was introduced between India and Siam, in supersession of the previously existing exchange through the intermediate agency of the Post Office of Netherlands-India. The parcel and money order exchanges with the Orange River Colony, which had been temporarily closed in consequence of the war in South Africa, and the parcel exchange with Greece, which had been suspended on account of quarantine restrictions, were resumed during the year. On the other hand, the parcel post to Réunion was temporarily suspended. Special arrangements were made with Ceylon, in view of the close relations subsisting between the two countries, for furnishing the senders of telegraphic money orders and registered parcels with the actual acknowledgments of the persons receiving the money or parcels.

New Zealand, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal were added to the list of colonies which have adopted the Imperial Penny Postage scheme.

5. According to the sanctioned time tables of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the outward steamers with the European mails were due in Bombay at noon on Saturday of each week. During the year under report, the contract time was exceeded on five occasions, the delay in the two cases in which it was material being due to the fact that the Suez Canal was blocked by the grounding of other steamers. On 15 occasions, the mail steamers arrived on Friday, on 33 occasions on Saturday, on 3 occasions on Sunday, and on 1 occasion on Monday. The shortest time occupied in transit by the mail from London to Bombay was 13 days, 8 hours and 10 minutes, while the average time for the year was 14 days, 5 hours and 56 minutes. In the opposite direction, that is, from Bombay to London, the quickest transit was 13 days, 1 hour and 29 minutes, while the average time for the year was 14 days, 6 hours and 6 minutes. Working of the P. and O. contract.

Section I.—Post offices and postal communications.

(1) Post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen.

6. Appendix I shows the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen, both Imperial and District Post, in each circle at the close of the year, as compared with the corresponding figures at the close of the previous year. There was an increase, during the year, of 573 post offices and 1,503 letter-boxes. The increase was greatest in Madras and the Punjab as regards post offices, and in Madras and Bombay as regards letter-boxes. The number of post offices in the charge of school-masters and other persons who are not regular servants of the Department rose from 7,221 to 7,809. Post offices, letter-boxes, etc., during 1900-01.

7. The total number of post offices was 9,419 in 1890-91, 11,061 in 1895-96, and now at the end of 1900-01 stands at 12,970. There has been, therefore, a steady increase in the number of post offices opened during the last decade, to which Madras and the Punjab have contributed the largest share. The new offices opened year by year are chiefly small village offices, though since 1890-91 our totals have been increased by our taking over the management of the Kashmir posts in 1894 and the management of the posts of various minor Native States since then. The new village offices have, for the most part, been opened in charge of extra-departmental agents, as they are termed, and the growth of this agency will be seen from the following figures. The number of post offices in charge of these agents, who are not regular servants of the Department, was 4,017 in 1890-91, 5,956 in 1895-96, and 7,809 at the close of the year under report. The large majority of these agents are Government school-masters, and we owe it largely to the cordial co-operation of the officers of the Educational Department that we have been able of late years to open so many post offices in the interior of districts all of which necessarily pay their way according to a strict test before they are made permanent. Growth of post offices and facilities for rural delivery since 1890-91.

The provision of letter-boxes has received much attention during the last decade. The total number of these boxes was 14,309 in 1890-91, 19,390 in 1895-96, and 25,509 in 1900-01. There was thus an increase of 5,000 during the first period of five years and of 6,000 during the second period. The average rate of progress has been 1,000 a year, a rate which has sensibly increased during the last few years. More has been done of late in this direction in Madras, the Punjab, and Bombay than elsewhere, and more required to be done in the two first-named circles, but the energy that has been displayed in each of these provinces may well be imitated in some other parts of India. In most provinces a special village directory has been compiled for the use of postal officials, and when the figures of the new census can be obtained, a systematic review of villages will be undertaken in order that it may be ascertained where fresh letter-boxes are still required.

The total number of village postmen, or rural messengers, was 6,251 in 1890-91, 7,291 in 1895-96, and now stands at 7,936. There has been less increase, therefore, during the last five years than during the preceding quinquennial period, and the rate of progress, judged by the figures standing alone, may appear to be slow. It must not, however, be inferred from this that the delivery of letters in the interior of districts has not been receiving attention. I have already dwelt on the development of small offices in charge of village schoolmasters or other agents, and many places, which a few years ago would have been served by a village postman, have now a small post office of their own. Moreover, many of those who were formerly designated village postmen are no longer included under that head, as all delivery agents who return each day to the post office to which they are attached are now classified as postmen. The total number of postmen and village postmen, taken together, was 14,802 for 1890-91, 16,871 for 1895-96, and 19,141 for 1900-01.

(2) Postal communications.

'ostal ommunica- ons during 900-01.

8. In Appendix I also are shown the distances over which mails were conveyed in each circle by the various agencies employed by this Department. The total figures for the year under report are given in the following statement in comparison with those of the previous year:—

	Nature of Postal Communications.				
	Railway.	Runners and boats.	Mail tonga.	Steamer.	Total.
Mileage at close of 1900-1901 . .	22,839	85,023	7,937	15,822	131,621
Ditto at close of 1899-1900 . .	21,750	82,874	7,569	15,741	127,934
Increase .	1,089	2,149	368	81	3,687

It will be seen that there was a general increase under each class of mail lines, the increase being greatest under the head of runners and boats. This was chiefly due to the opening of new lines in Madras, in order to bring newly established offices into communication with the previously existing posts, and to the amalgamation, which has already been mentioned, of the posts of the Kotah Native State with the Imperial postal system in Rajputana.

'rowth of 'ostal com- unications ince 1890- 891.

9. During the last ten years the total mileage of postal lines has been steadily increasing, although there has been much variation in the distances over which mails are carried by the various agencies employed by the Post Office. In 1890-91 the total length of these lines was 109,232 miles, in 1895-96 it had risen to 122,282 miles, and for the year under report stands at 131,621 miles. The total increase, therefore, was 13,000 miles in the first period and rather more than 9,000 miles in the second period.

The distance over which mails are carried by railway has been constantly increasing with the development of the railway system of the country. The total length was 16,522 miles in 1890-91, 18,879 miles in 1895-96 and 22,839 miles in 1900-01. In many parts of the country the railway has supplanted the mail runner, and with the completion, during the year under report, of the East Coast Railway into Calcutta, the last links of the longest runners' line in India have been closed. This line practically extended from Madras to Calcutta, a distance of more than a thousand miles, and no less than 836 runners have been thrown out of employ owing to the construction of the East Coast Railway.

It might have been expected that with the expansion of the railway system the total length of runners' lines would tend to decrease, but this has not been the case. The actual distance over which mails are carried by runners is now 85,023 miles, as compared with 81,071 miles in 1895-96 and 74,630 miles in 1890-91. It will be seen that the increase during the period that ended with 1895-96 was more marked than during the last five years, and for this there were special causes. In 1894 the Kashmir posts were amalgamated with the Imperial system, and this brought 1,200 additional miles of runners' lines on to our registers, while during the five years ending with 1895-96 there was an important extension of runners' lines in Burma and also in the Central Provinces. Moreover, it has to be remembered that the opening, year by year, of numerous small post offices in the interior of districts with their connecting lines accounts in the aggregate for a large increase in mileage.

It may seem strange that boat communications should be included under the same head as runners' lines, but in various parts of the country the two are in point of fact interchangeable. In Eastern Bengal, for instance, each year, with the advent of the monsoon, more than 1,200 miles of road over which mails had been carried by runners, regularly become waterways, only navigable by boats. Apart from this, boat services are maintained throughout the year on rivers in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Burma, though these services, especially in Burma, have been supplanted of late years by steamer services and the extension of the railway in that province. The total length of boat communications was 2,286 miles in 1890-91, 2,490 miles in 1895-96, and 1,561 miles in 1900-01. It may be mentioned that what is, perhaps, the most interesting boat service maintained by the Department, has been temporarily suspended owing to the plague. This is the catamaran, or surf-boat, service between Point Calimere, in the Tanjore district, and Kankesanturai, the most northern point of Ceylon. Mails have been sent daily by this route, a distance of forty miles, for more than half a century, though the service has lost its original importance since the establishment of a daily steamer communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.

Under the heading mail tonga lines, which includes horse and camel posts, there has been an increase of 3,500 miles since 1890-91, the total mileage having risen from 4,400 in that year to 6,839 in 1895-96 and to 7,937 in 1900-01. Mails are carried by camels only in Rajputana and Sind, and there has been no increase of late years in the number of camel posts. There has been, however, a material increase in the mileage over which mails are carried by horses or mules, chiefly owing to the extension of these posts in Burma and on the borders of Baluchistan. The number of small mail tonga services constantly tends to increase, but the greatest development in these services has been in the Punjab, owing to the tonga line from Murree to Srinagar having become an Imperial postal line in 1894, and owing, to the establishment of similar services on the North-West Frontier and on the road to Chitral.

The total mileage of steamer lines is now 15,822, as compared with 15,493 in 1895-96 and 13,680 in 1890-91. The increase during the first period was mainly due to the establishment of certain local steamer services in Bengal and to the introduction in 1894 of a contract steamer service between Madras and Rangoon and of a regular daily service between Tuticorin and Colombo under a revised contract entered into with the British India Steam Navigation Company in that year.

Section II.—Correspondence and parcels.—Postage stamps.

(1) Correspondence and parcels.

10. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders and parcels, issued for delivery during the year, added to the actual

Statistics of postal articles during 1900-01

number of parcels, amounted to over 532¼ millions, or 23¼ millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1900-1901 will be found in Appendix II, and a summary of the general results is given in the following statement:—

Classes of postal articles.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)
Letters—paid	202,923,131	211,018,910	+8,095,779	+3·99
" unpaid	29,237,856	29,228,913	—8,943	—·03
" registered	10,244,743	10,610,342	+365,599	+3·57
Total letters	242,405,730	250,858,165	+8,452,435	+3·49
Postcards	206,463,268	218,351,317	+11,888,049	+5·76
Registered newspapers	30,759,149	32,091,400	+1,332,251	+4·33
Book and pattern packets	26,773,921	28,302,751	+1,528,830	+5·71
Parcels—registered*	2,209,363	2,177,948	—31,415	—1·42
" unregistered*	395,045	501,161	+106,116	+26·86
Grand total of all postal articles	509,006,476	532,282,742	+23,276,266	+4·57

It will be seen that, except as regards unpaid letters and registered parcels, there was an increase in the total number of articles issued for delivery under every head. As usual, the increase under the head of postcards (nearly 12 millions) far exceeded the increase in any other class of postal articles, and it may be noted that the number of postcards exceeded the number of paid letters issued for delivery in the Bengal, Bombay, Punjab and Eastern Bengal circles. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than 10½ millions, [illegible] of 365,599 over the figures of the preceding year, and India, the total number of letters registered [illegible] Madras than in any other part of 2 millions. The total number of unpaid letters was rather less than in the preceding year, and there was also a decrease in the number of registered parcels, though the parcel traffic of the year, taken as a whole, advanced by 2·87 per cent.

11. The foreign correspondence received in India for delivery is included in the total figures contained in Appendix II, and separate figures are now given showing the correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom. The number of letters and post-cards received from the United Kingdom was 4,271,745 in 1900-01 as compared with 4,233,644 in the preceding year, while the number of newspapers, book-packets and samples was 7,770,797 as compared with 7,349,624 in the previous year. The number of letters and post-cards despatched home from this country during 1900-01 was 3,636,207 as compared with 3,529,248 despatched during the preceding year, and the number of newspapers, book-packets and samples was 1,221,989 as compared with 1,128,309 during the previous year.

The figures relating to the correspondence exchanged between India and countries other than the United Kingdom are those that were recorded in 1896, and need not be expressly referred to here.

12. The total number of parcels sent by the foreign post from this country was 144,427 during 1900-01 as compared with 143,025 during the preceding year. The total number received in this country during 1900-01 was 157,103 as

* The figures given represent the actual number of parcels of all kinds.

compared with 138,989 received during the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 13·03 per cent. in the number of parcels received and of 0·98 per cent. in the number of parcels despatched by the foreign parcel post.

The number of parcels received from the United Kingdom, was 120,219, as compared with 108,432 during the preceding year, while the number of parcels despatched home from this country showed a falling off from 74,696 to 70,936. The number of parcels received by the Brindisi route was 12,165 as compared with 7,008 during the preceding year, and the number of parcels despatched home by that route was 11,890 as compared with 9,655 during the previous year.

The number of parcels received from countries other than the United Kingdom was 36,884 during 1900-01 as compared with 30,557 during the preceding year, while the number of parcels despatched from this country was 73,491 as compared with 68,329 during the previous year. This increase is due in great measure to the continued growth of the parcel post with Ceylon and the development of the traffic with the Straits Settlements.

Delivery work during 1900-01.

13. The figures given in Appendix II show that 532,282,742 letters, postcards, newspapers, packets and parcels were issued for delivery during the year, and that 12,922,465 money orders were issued for payment, making a grand total for all these classes of articles of 545,205,207, as compared with 521,511,535 in 1899-1900. Of the total number issued for delivery or payment, it is estimated that 533,022,150, or 97·77 per cent., were actually delivered or paid during the year under report, as compared with 508,916,838, or 97·59 per cent., during the previous year. These figures in the case of parcels and money orders are actual figures, but in the case of the other articles are founded on an enumeration made twice during the year for a period of a week on each occasion.

Work of Dead Letter Offices during 1900-01.

14. The total number of letters, postcards and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached one or other of the ten Dead Letter Offices was 4,579,071, as compared with 4,345,378 received in the previous year, and details of the distribution of these articles among these offices and the manner of their disposal will be found in Appendix III. Of the total number of articles, 933,643—or 20·39 per cent., as compared with 19·93 per cent. in the previous year—were re-directed and issued for delivery to the persons to whom they were addressed, while 2,399,251—or 52·40 per cent., as compared with 53·14 per cent. in the previous year—were issued for return to the senders, though out of these about 11 per cent. in all came back again to the Dead Letter Offices. The total number finally found to be unreturnable was 1,585,664, and these were deposited as dead. This last figure is only 0·3 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year, and a large proportion of the unreturnable articles were from their nature not capable of delivery. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles that had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. The property included cheques, hundis, currency notes and coins, and amounted in all to R3,26,064-13-6 and £1,161-13-10, the whole of which was successfully delivered to the owners with the exception of money and other articles of the total value of R31,954-3-0 and £136-7-8.

The object lessons to be learnt from the work of the Dead Letter Offices are always the same, but none the less require to be constantly re-taught. The Dead Letter Office is the bourne of the unaddressed envelope, the photograph that is insecurely packed and the newspaper that comes apart from its flimsy and ill-fastened wrapper. Every year thousands of letters and book packets reach the various Dead Letter Offices with absolutely blank faces. In the Bengal office, where statistics were kept, some nine thousand of

these unaddressed articles had to be dealt with during 1900-01. Many of them are circular letters and advertisements which are issued in enormous quantities, so that it is easily intelligible how some of them come to be overlooked at the time when the addresses are being written; but the annals of each year contain strange instances of letters addressed, in a moment of absence of mind, to the writer's own name, and of business communications, and letters with valuable contents, posted to addresses that do not exist, or with no addresses at all. As regards photographs, which hold an important place in modern life, the simple precaution of writing the name and address of the sender on the back would prevent many tokens of affection or friendship being ultimately consigned to the flames. Attention has been drawn to this point from time to time, but, as the experience of the Dead Letter Offices shows, without much result. There has been an improvement of late years in the matter of closing newspapers sent out to this country from the United Kingdom. At any rate, fewer newspapers and periodicals in proportion to the total number of these articles are now received in the Bombay Dead Letter Office separated from their wrappers. Special enquiries still continue to be made whenever detached wrappers are received with names and addresses upon them, but nothing to indicate what the contents of the wrappers were, and by this means during the year under report the delivery was effected of a number of newspapers which would otherwise have had to be treated as dead.

As an instance of the freaks of human nature, of which each year supplies fresh examples, it may be mentioned that in the Lahore Dead Letter Office it was found that a quantity of letters containing blank pieces of paper had been posted at different places in the Punjab to fictitious addresses apparently by some person of unsound mind.

It may be noted that during the year a letter for an Indian official, now in England, was posted at a small town in Rajputana addressed to "Camberley" without the country of destination. At the time Kimberley was in men's minds, and to a native of India the distinction between Camberley and Kimberley is slight. The letter, therefore, was despatched to South Africa, whence it was re-directed to England and safely reached the person for whom it was intended in Surrey.

owth of and rrespon- nce since 90-91.

15. There has been a continuous and rapid growth during the last ten years in the number of letters, postcards, newspapers and book packets as will be seen from the figures given in the statement on the opposite page, which, it should be remembered, are in all cases estimated figures. In the case of each of these classes of postal articles the percentage of increase shown by the figures for 1900-01 over the figures for 1890-91 is more than double the percentage of increase over the figures for 1895-96.

In the total number of letters issued for delivery there has been a large and progressive increase during the last ten years. The number of registered letters also has been steadily increasing during this period. It was 6 millions in 1890-91, 8 millions in 1895-96, and 10½ millions in 1900-01. The estimated number of unpaid letters was 26 millions in 1890-91, 28 millions in 1895-96, and 29 millions in 1900-01. There has been some variation of late in the number of these letters posted from year to year, but the total has never reached 30 millions. The proportion, therefore, of unpaid letters has been sensibly decreasing in relation to paid letters. The constantly increasing popularity of the postcard, as well as the large general use of the half-anna embossed envelope, account for this to a great extent, and the old belief that an unpaid letter was more sure of being delivered, at any rate in the interior of districts, than a letter on which the postage had been prepaid, is gradually being given up. How tenacious habit is, however, will be seen from the fact that the parts of India n which the proportion of unpaid to paid letters is the highest are the same

Classes of postal articles.	1890-91.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1900-01 as compared with	
								1890-91.	1895-96.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
Letters—paid	147,494,063	174,557,002	181,817,607	190,258,850	191,732,938	202,923,131	211,018,910	+43·07	+20·89
" —unpaid	26,350,366	28,051,656	29,469,293	29,791,932	28,396,688	29,237,856	29,228,913	+10·92	+4·20
" —registered	5,833,807	7,991,465	8,860,142	9,375,651	9,542,537	10,244,743	10,610,342	+81·88	+32·77
Total	179,678,236	210,600,123	220,147,042	229,426,433	229,672,163	242,405,730	250,858,165	+39·61	+19·11
Postcards	101,062,176	153,567,883	166,803,227	179,370,803	189,461,933	206,463,268	218,351,317	+116·06	+42·18
Newspapers*	24,935,368	28,928,622	29,778,291	31,891,484	32,122,502	30,759,149	32,091,400	+28·70	+10·93
Book and pattern packets	10,375,319	18,196,529	19,341,398	21,364,415	23,039,424	26,773,921	28,302,751	+172·79	+55·54
Parcels—registered	1,658,191	2,156,266	2,117,800	2,268,832	2,232,412	2,209,363	2,177,948	+31·34	+1·01
" —unregistered	...	39,897†	114,963	154,581	282,980	395,045	501,161	...	...
Grand Total [all postal articles except money orders]	317,709,290	413,489,320	438,302,721	464,476,548	476,811,414	509,006,476	532,282,742	+67·54	+28·73

* The figures against this head prior to 1899-1900 represent the total number of newspapers *of all kinds*; while those for 1899—1901 represent the total number of registered newspapers, all other newspapers having been counted as packets.

† Represents the number of unregistered parcels posted during the half-year ending 31st March 1896.

as they were ten years ago. This proportion is still highest in Burma, in Assam, Bihar and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though in every case the relative proportion of unpaid letters to that of paid letters is lower than before. The emigrant population from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh still, as a rule, post letters to their homes without prepaying the postage, and it is a matter of interest to note that, although the total number of letters for delivery is about the same in the United Provinces as in the Punjab, the unpaid letters amount to 5 millions as compared with 2½ millions in the latter province.

The most remarkable feature of the statement, however, is the increase in the number of postcards. In 1900-01 the Department delivered 64¾ million more postcards than in 1895-96 and 117 million more than in 1890-91. The popularity of the postcard as a form of communication has long been well established in this country. The rate of postage, a quarter of an anna, is one of the cheapest postcard rates in the world, and the postcard itself is sold for the denominated value of the stamp.

There was also a considerable increase in the total number of articles of all kinds sent by the packet post, including book-packets, pattern packets and newspapers. The total number was 35 millions in 1890-91, 47 millions in 1895-96 and 60 millions in 1900-01. In 1898 separate rates of postage were introduced for registered newspapers, and since then only registered newspapers have been shown in the returns under the separate head newspapers, all other newspapers being classified as book packets. It is not possible, therefore, to show the separate growth of newspapers as a whole during the last ten years.

Growth of inland parcel traffic since 1890-91.

16. The figures relating to parcels as given in the statement on the preceding page are actual figures; and they show that the total number of inland parcels was 1,658,191 in 1890-91, 2,196,163 in 1895-96, and has now risen to 2,679,109. Up to 1895 parcels were carried by this Department only under what was in effect a system of registration. From the 1st of August, however, of that year, a class of cheap unregistered parcels was introduced, and the development of the parcel traffic during the last five years has been in this class of parcels. The number posted was 114,963 in 1896-97, 282,980 in 1898-99, and has risen to half a million in 1900-01. Registered parcels have remained in excess of 2 millions year by year since 1895, but have not shown any tendency to increase. The total growth of parcels, both registered and unregistered, has been a million during the last ten years, and the traffic, therefore, has shown on the whole a steady development. The total parcel transactions, however, are still comparatively small, and an important reform has been sanctioned and brought into force since the close of the year under report by which a material reduction has been made in the rates of postage for parcels weighing more than 2 lbs. and not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight. The charge is now 12 annas instead of R1-4 for a 5-lb. parcel, R1 instead of R1-12 for a 7-lb. parcel, and R1-8 instead of R2-12 for an 11-lb. parcel, and it is hoped, that with the introduction of the present simple and cheap scale of parcel postage, there will be a considerable expansion in future of the inland parcel business.

Growth of correspondence with

17. Details of the postal articles other than parcels exchanged in each direction between India and the United Kingdom for the last five years, in com-

parison with the figures for the years 1890-91 and 1895-96, are given in the following statement :— the United Kingdom since 1890-91.

	1890-91.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) during 1900-01 as compared with	
								1890-91.	1895-96.
Sent from India.									
Letters and post-cards	2,513,471	2,983,379	3,037,334	3,068,417	3,312,445	3,529,248	3,636,207	+44·67	+21·88
Newspapers, book-packets and samples	621,883	975,246	1,017,883	1,045,222	1,110,173	1,128,309	1,221,989	+96·50	+25·30
Received in India.									
Letters and post-cards	2,585,615	3,123,486	3,174,487	3,598,444	4,226,195	4,233,644	4,271,745	+65·21	+36·76
Newspapers, book-packets and samples	2,902,058	4,620,333	5,624,419	6,846,372	6,522,791	7,349,624	7,770,797	+167·77	+68·19

NOTE.—The figures relating to correspondence despatched from India to the United Kingdom are based on statistics taken for each mail; and those relating to correspondence received from the United Kingdom are based on special statistics taken during the year.

There has been a marked increase during the last ten years in the number of letters exchanged with the United Kingdom, for which there are two special causes in the reduction of the letter postage from $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ (or from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas) the half ounce, at the beginning of 1891, and in the further reduction of the postage to $1d.$ or 1 anna the half ounce with effect from Christmas Day, 1898. For several years before 1890-91 the number of letters received from the United Kingdom and despatched to that country had been about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions; it rose to about 3 millions in each direction in 1895-96, and has gone on increasing up to the present time. It is a noticeable fact, however, that with the introduction of the Imperial penny postage, the letters from the United Kingdom have shown a tendency to increase faster than the letters sent home from India. On the figures of the last two years the total number of letters received from the United Kingdom is about $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions, while the total number sent home has been only $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

In the case of the newspaper and book-packet mails there has always been a great preponderance in the number received from the United Kingdom over the number despatched from this country, and a remarkable increase has been going on in the number of these articles. The total number received from the United Kingdom was nearly 3 millions in 1890-91, more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1895-96, and has now grown to $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions. At the same time there has been an increase, although a much smaller increase, in the number of newspapers and book-packets sent home from this country. The total number was about 600,000 in 1890-91, nearly one million in 1895-96, and has now increased to $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions.

18. The correspondence exchanged with countries other than the United Kingdom has also been steadily growing. It is estimated on the last general Union statistics taken in 1896 that 2,109,500 letters and post-cards were being sent in a year from India by the foreign post to countries other than the United Kingdom, and that 2,157,792, or much the same number, of letters and post-cards, were being received from those countries in a year. As regards newspapers, packets and samples, the number estimated for the year was 1,611,921 from India and 1,348,685 to India. These figures showed a considerable advance on those obtained from the previous general Union statistics taken in 1893. This was mainly due to a large development of correspondence between India and the British colonies of Ceylon, Australasia, Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements which followed upon the establishment in 1894 of what is practically a daily steamer service between Tuticorin and Colombo. Since 1896 no general Union statistics have been taken, in accord- Growth of foreign correspondence with countries other than the United Kingdom.

ance with a decision arrived at during the last Universal Postal Congress at Washington.

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19. During the last ten years there has been a considerable development of the foreign parcel post, which includes the parcel exchanges with the United Kingdom and colonies as well as with foreign countries. During this period direct parcel posts have been established with Germany, France and Italy, with four of the Australian colonies, with Persia and Siam, and more lately with the British Protectorate of East Africa, with which parcel transactions have already assumed some importance. A direct parcel post has also been opened with Natal, and quite recently with Cape Colony. The total number of parcels received by India from all parts of the world by the foreign parcel post was 125,321 in 1890-91, 105,546 in 1895-96 and 157,103 in 1900-01. The total number despatched from India by the foreign parcel post was 66,392 in 1890-91, 114,832 in 1895-96, and 144,427 in 1900-01.

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The parcel post with the United Kingdom occupies by far the most important position, and the transactions, in both directions, of each of the last five years, in comparison with those of the years 1895-96 and 1890-91, are given in the following statement:—

	1890-91.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) during 1900-01, as compared with	
								1890-91.	1895-96.
				Sent from India.					
Vid Gibraltar	...	...	74,710	75,195	61,594	63,354	57,570	...	...
Vid Brindisi	...	...	...	1,244	9,768	9,655	11,890	...	...
TOTAL	52,298	74,398	74,710	76,439	71,362	73,009	69,460	+32·82	−6·64
				Received in India.					
Vid Gibraltar	...	...	87,723	94,183	98,000	99,183	106,031	...	...
Vid Brindisi	...	...	...	583	6,427	7,008	12,165	...	...
TOTAL	77,979	85,203	87,723	94,766	104,427	106,191	118,196	+51·57	+38·72

The number of parcels sent out to India from the United Kingdom was nearly 78,000 in 1890-91, and had increased to 85,000 in 1895-96. During the last five years, however, remarkable progress has been made. There was an increase in the number of parcels received from that country of 7,000 in 1897-98, of 9,600 in 1898-99 and of 12,000 in 1900-01, the total number for that year being 118,196. In 1898 the scale of postage for parcels sent by the Gibraltar route was revised with the effect of reducing the rates for parcels above the weight of 3 lbs., and this has led to an increase in the average weight of the parcels received from the United Kingdom, which is now 3lbs.-2·56 oz. as compared with 1 lb.-6·24 oz. in 1895-96 and 2 lbs.-11·31 oz. in 1890-91. In the same year, moreover, the public were given the opportunity of sending parcels, at a higher rate of postage, by the Brindisi route, and have not been slow to take advantage of this arrangement. On an average a thousand parcels a month are now being received by this route.

The number of parcels sent home from India showed a rapid development during the five years ending with 1895-96, the total increase being 22,000, and at the end of that period the number sent home was about 75,000 a year as compared with 85,000 received from the United Kingdom. But during

the last five years the number has remained stationary or fallen off, owing mainly, it is believed, to the plague and the consequent restrictions on the contents of parcels from this country.

India has not joined the scheme for a cheap Imperial parcel postage, which is said to have given a stimulus to the parcel traffic between the mother country and the colonies and dependencies that have adopted it.

The growth of the parcel post between India and countries other than the United Kingdom will be seen from the following statement:— (2) With other countries.

	1890-91.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1900-01 as compared with	
								1890-91.	1895-96.
Sent from India .	12,319	38,321	43,621	47,476	52,482	68,329	73,491	+496·57	+91·78
Received in India .	9,558	17,720	19,692	22,891	26,766	30,557	36,884	+285·90	+108·15

On the total figures, the parcels despatched from this country are more important than the parcels received from the various countries with which parcel exchanges are in existence, and this is due mainly to the character of the parcel transactions between Ceylon and India. The total number of parcels sent by the foreign parcel post, outside the transactions with the United Kingdom, was 12,319 in 1890-91 and had increased to 38,321 in 1895-96. The number has been rapidly rising during the last five years and is now 73,491. The bulk of these parcels are sent to Ceylon, the actual number despatched to that colony having been 23,795 in 1895-96, 41,184 in 1899-1900 and 46,282 in 1900-01. During the last few years a parcel traffic has grown up with the British East Africa Protectorate, the number of parcels sent to Mombasa from India having been 8,453 in 1899-1900 and 7,452 in 1900-01. The number of parcels sent to Continental Europe shows no tendency to increase, and the traffic with the Australian Colonies is limited to a few hundred parcels in each direction.

The number of parcels received in India by the foreign parcel post has risen from 9,558 in 1890-91 to 17,720 in 1895-96 and to 36,884 in 1900-01. The countries from which these parcels chiefly come are Italy, France, Egypt, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and China.

(2) Postage stamps.

20. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of ordinary postage stamps, postcards, embossed envelopes and stamped wrappers and also of service postage stamps, postcards, and envelopes will be found in Appendix IV. The total value of the issues of ordinary postage stamps amounted to nearly 1½ crores of rupees and the total value of service stamps to more than 29 lakhs of rupees, there being an increase over the figures of the preceding year of R7,37,274 in the case of ordinary postage stamps, and of R1,27,584 in the case of service stamps. Sale of postage stamps, etc., during 1900-01.

Under the head of ordinary postage stamps, the inland single postcards, which are sold for the denominated value of the stamp, continued to command the highest sales, the total issues being over 136 millions in number. The next highest sales were commanded by the small ½-anna envelopes, which also are sold for the denominated value of the stamp, the issues of which exceeded 77 millions. After these come the ½-anna postage stamps of which over 72 millions were issued; and it may be noted that there was a material increase in the sales of the 3-pie stamps, which rose from 18¼ millions to more than 21½ millions, and of the 1-anna postage stamps, which rose from 14¾ millions to 15½ millions. Of the special envelopes and wrappers supplied by the Department,

for which a charge is made on account of stationery, there was an increase in the sales of the large and small registration envelopes and of the ½-anna and 1-anna wrappers. The total issues of ordinary stamps were largest in the Bombay circle, where they amounted to more than 28 lakhs of rupees. Bengal and Madras come next with issues of over 26 lakhs of rupees each, and then the Punjab with issues of more than 18 lakhs.

As regards service stamps, all that need be said is that there was an increase in the sale of service postage stamps and envelopes of all denominations except in the case of the 8-anna stamps and the 1-anna square envelopes.

Apart from the sales of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of R4,49,508 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial stamps and Court-fee stamps are also sold at many post offices, but, except in Burma, the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the Post Office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps, the sales on this account amounted to R87,507.

During the year under review, effect was given to the decision to adopt the colours accepted by the Union for the postage stamps representing the three standard postage rates of the Union, *viz.*, 5 centimes, 10 centimes and 25 centimes, of which the equivalents in India are ½ anna, 1 anna and 2½ annas, respectively. The adoption of these colours for the ½-anna, 1-anna and 2½-anna stamps necessitated a change in the colours of the ¼-anna and 2-anna stamps, and the colours in which the five denominations of postage stamps in question are now printed are as follows :—

¼-anna stamp	slate-grey.
½ " "	pea-green.
1 " "	crimson.
2 " "	violet.
2½ " "	blue.

Section III.—Insurance and Value-payable post.

(1) Insurance.

21. During the year under report 317,986 letters and parcels in all were insured for transmission by post for an aggregate amount of more than 9½ crores of rupees. The following comparative statement shows that the year's business was rather less in all respects than the insurance business of the preceding year :—

	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.
		R		R		R	R
1899-1900 .	106,499	2,75,46,632	215,623	7,07,41,629	322,122	9,82,88,261	2,62,225
1900-01 . .	103,163	2,55,46,132	214,823	6,99,88,205	317,986	9,55,34,337	2,54,849
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) .	—3·13	—7·26	—·37	—1·06	—1·28	—2·80	—2·81

This decrease was mainly due to a falling off in the number of the letters and parcels insured in Bombay, Madras and Rajputana. In Bombay for several years past the insurance business has been of a fluctuating character, and the same may be said of Madras, but the figures for Rajputana have been larger during the last two years than at any previous period.

The average amount for which each letter was insured during the year under report was R248 as compared with R259 in the previous year, and the average amount for which each parcel was insured was R326 as compared with R328 in the previous year.

Claims for compensation.

22. There were 24 claims for compensation in respect of insured articles during the year under report, as compared with 13 in the previous year. Out of these 24 claims, 22 were admitted at once, the loss having been caused in 16 cases by fraud or negligence on the part of postal servants, and in the remaining 6 cases by highway robberies of the mails. The total amount paid in satisfying these claims was R7,759-3-11, out of which a sum of R1,873-6-2 was recovered, so that the whole loss accepted by the Department was R5,885-13-9, representing a percentage of 2·31 on the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with R2,302-8-3½ representing a percentage of 0·88 in 1899-1900.

Of the two cases in which claims were not admitted, one was still pending at the close of the year, but the other was finally rejected. In September 1900 a mendicant in the Madras Presidency, who had been at one time a village postmaster, sent an insured letter, said to contain R540 in currency notes, to an acquaintance in the Anantapur District who had promised to give him his daughter in marriage. At the same time he sent R3 by a money order, R543 being the full sum which he had agreed to pay in that month to make the compact sure. The letter was delivered in perfect condition with all the seals intact, but, on being opened, was found to contain several pieces of blank paper instead of the currency notes. The mendicant alleged that he had bought the notes at a village fair with what he had amassed by begging for his marriage, but had kept no record of the numbers, and was unable to point out the man from whom he had obtained them or to produce any corroborative evidence of his having placed the notes inside the insured letter. A prosecution was accordingly instituted against him, but it was found that he had absconded, and he has not yet been arrested. There have been various instances in the past of the use of the insured post in this manner as a new way of paying old debts, but this is the first reported case in which a native of the country has attempted to obtain a wife on the strength of an envelope containing nothing more valuable than pieces of blank paper.

Growth of insurance business since 1890-1891.

23. The total number of letters and parcels insured for transmission by post was 262,727 in 1890-91, 294,983 in 1895-96, and has now risen to 317,986. There has, therefore, been regular progress in the insurance business as a whole, though the rate of progress has been less during the last five years than during the period ending with 1895-96. There has been no change in the conditions governing postal insurance since 1890-91 except in 1898, when the limit up to which a postal article can be insured was raised from R1,000 to R2,000 and the procedure was simplified, the sender of an insured article being no longer required to declare its contents or to fill up any form for presentation at the post office.

In the case of letters, insurance is less resorted to than in the case of parcels, and except in Bengal, Madras and now Bombay, can hardly be said to be used to any appreciable extent. The total number of insured letters was 85,889 in 1890-91, 93,764 in 1895-96, and 103,163 in 1900-01, and to those totals Madras has contributed more largely than any other circle though the figures for that presidency show no real tendency to increase. They were 28,384 in 1890-91, 28,481 in 1895-96, and 29,296 in 1900-01. The only circle in which there has been any marked increase during the last ten years is Bombay, where the number of insured letters has risen from 8,850 in 1890-91 to 15 776 in 1900-01. The contents of insured letters are stated to be chiefly currency notes

specially in the case of Madras, though for small sums it is more advantageous to use the postal money order system. The average amount for which a letter is insured, has tended to decrease during the last ten years. It was R270 in 1890-91, R262 in 1895-96, and is now R248.

The number of parcels that were insured was 176,838 in 1890-91, 201,219 in 1895-96, and 214,823 in 1900-1901, representing a percentage on the total number of parcels posted of 10·66 in 1890-91, 9·16 in 1895-96, and 8·02 in 1900-01. It will be seen that the increase during the last five years has been less than during the period ending with 1895-96, but this special class of business is liable to fluctuations and has been materially affected by plague. It is mainly in the hands of native traders and especially of Marwari firms, and the chief centres of the insured parcel work are Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The highest figures hitherto reached were in 1898-99 when the total number of parcels insured was 232,217, to which Bombay contributed 63,000 and Bengal and Madras each 43,000. During the last two years, however, there has been a falling off, mainly due to a decrease in the business in Bombay where the number of parcels insured has been about 50,000 only as compared with 53,000 in 1895-96 and also in 1890-91. On the other hand, there has been a consistent increase in Burma, and since 1895-96 a general increase in Rajputana. The number of parcels insured in the first-named province has risen to 13,000 in 1900-01 as compared with 6,500 in 1890-91 and 8,500 in 1895-96; while in Rajputana the figures have increased from 14,600 in 1895-96 to 22,000 in 1900-01. It may be added that although the amount for which a parcel can be insured has been raised since 1898 from R1,000 to R2,000, there has been no great change in the character of the insurance business. The average amount for which a parcel is insured is now R326 only as compared with R320 in 1890-91 and R311 in 1895-96.

(2) Value-payable post.

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24. The total number of value-payable articles of all kinds sent through the post during 1900-01 was 2,608,888, as compared with 2,471,355 in the previous year. The total amount declared for recovery was more than 3¾ crores of rupees as compared with rather more than 3 crores in the preceding year, and the amount of commission realised was R5,87,611 as compared with R5,37,934 in the previous year. The number of value-payable articles posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices was nearly 900,000; and this Department realised on the delivery of these articles, and paid over to the tradesmen of Calcutta a sum in excess of one crore of rupees, being more than 6 lakhs in excess of the sum similarly paid during the previous year.

The increase in the year's business mainly occurred under the head of unregistered parcels which showed an increase of 42·29 per cent. over the results of the previous year. There was a small falling off, however, under the head of registered parcels. The only other increase that deserves notice was in the number of registered letters and book packets.

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25. There has been a marked and steady increase in this class of business during the last 10 years. The total number of articles sent by the value-payable post was less than 500,000 in 1885-86. The number had risen to 1,100,000 in 1890-91, to 1,850,000 in 1895-96 and to 2,600,000 in 1900-01. The declared value of these articles was one crore 16 lakhs of rupees in 1890-91, two crores 16 lakhs in 1895-96, and three crores 42 lakhs in 1900-01, while the commission realized by the Department stood at 6 lakhs in 1900-01 as compared with nearly 4 lakhs in 1895-96 and rather more than 2 lakhs in 1890-91. How largely the Calcutta transactions enter into the total figures at the present time has already been pointed out, and it may be of interest to note that the total number of value-payable articles posted in that

city was [illegible] in 1890-91. The value-payable business in [illegible] large proportions. The number of [illegible] 1900-01 was over [illegible] years ago, [illegible] North-Western [illegible] the year's postings now exceed [illegible]. In Madras the [illegible] are at the presidency town where more than 200,000 value-[illegible] articles are now posted in the year. In the North-Western Provinces [illegible] Aligarh, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpur and Lucknow are the centres [illegible] most of the value-payable business is done, while in the Punjab out of a [illegible] of 314,899 value-payable articles posted in 1900-01 no less than 171,000 [illegible] posted at Lahore, Delhi and Amritsar.

[illegible] The average value of value-payable articles of all kinds shows a regular [illegible]ency to increase. It was R10-7 in 1890-91, R11-8 in 1895-96, and [illegible] in 1900-01. This value varies a good deal in different parts of the country. In Calcutta, for instance, where the general characteristics of the value-payable business may be said to be well established, the average value has been [illegible] for a series of years, whereas in Bombay it has been steadily increasing and for the last three years has been in excess of R14.

Unregistered book packets constitute the largest proportion of the total number of articles sent by the value-payable post, and in the case of this particular class of articles the average value has been constantly decreasing. It was R4-6 in 1890-91, R4 in 1895-96, and R3-13 in 1900-01. These unregistered book packets comprise not only books but also many small publications, religious, educational and miscellaneous, and in the Punjab in particular constitute nearly two-thirds of the entire number of articles posted under the value-payable system in that province. There is a special reason for this in the fact that a system is in force in that province for sending copies of court documents by the value-payable post to the persons applying for them. The total number of unregistered packets was 451,141 in 1890-91, 787,932 in 1895-96 and 1,072,108 in 1900-01. There was an increase, therefore, of about 300,000 during each period, though the increase from year to year has been variable. The highest increase since 1890-91 occurred in 1898-99, and for two years now the total number has been in excess of one million. Next to unregistered book-packets come parcels, and with the constant increase in the number of value-payable parcels there has been also an increase in the average value of each parcel. This value was R9-8 in 1890-91, R9-9 in 1895-96 and R13 in 1900-01. Until [illegible] years ago only registered parcels were allowed to be sent under the value-payable system, but since the beginning of 1898-99 unregistered parcels also have been included in the scope of the scheme. The total number of registered parcels sent by the value-payable post was 446,399 in 1890-91 and 695,411 in [illegible]-96, and the total number of registered and unregistered parcels, taken together, was 920,154 in 1900-01. There has been, therefore, a steady increase in the total number of parcels sent by the value-payable post, but since 1898-99 the number of registered parcels has been declining and the total increase is due to the growth of value-payable unregistered parcels.

Registered letters and registered book-packets are shown together for the [illegible] of the returns, and the average value of articles of this combined class [illegible] higher than in the case of parcels and unregistered book-packets. It was R26-13 in 1890-91, R32-7 in 1895-96 and R39-15 in 1900-01. The [illegible] number, however, of registered articles sent by the value-payable post [illegible] comparatively small, and shows no great tendency to increase. The number [illegible] in 1890-91, 163,501 in 1895-96, and [illegible] in 1900-01.

The only remaining [illegible] railway receipts [illegible] delivery [illegible]

[illegible] sent by the value-payable post was 107,386 in 1890-91, [illegible] and has now risen to 376,593. There has, therefore, been [illegible] of nearly 150,000 of these receipts during the last five years. [illegible] value was R24-6 in 1890-91, R28-4 in 1895-96 and R35-5 in 190[illegible] [illegible]ried of late years with an upward tendency, but has never [illegible] R37.

[illegible] The value-payable post between this country and Ceylon was estab[illegible] [illegible]stance, in 1891, and from small beginnings the transactions with [illegible] have now become fairly considerable. The number of value-pa[illegible] sent from India to Ceylon was 5,562 in 1891-92 and had increa[illegible] [illegible] 1895-96. In the last three years there has been a distinct [illegible] with the result that the number of articles has more than do[illegible] the last quinquennial period, the total figures for 1900-01 being 37[illegible] [illegible]pared with 18,464 in 1895-96. A good deal of the business with Ce[illegible] [illegible] be expected, is done by Madras itself and other places in that [illegible] Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura, but Bombay, Cawnpore, Be[illegible] [illegible]lcutta all have a share in this business. In the reverse direction [illegible] [illegible]tions are still small. The total number of value-payable articles [illegible] [illegible] colony to India was 150 in 1891-92 and 315 in 1895-96. Du[illegible] [illegible] five years, however, the number has shown a tendency to incre[illegible] [illegible]ed 772 in 1899-1900 and at the present time is about 600.

Section IV.—Money orders.

[illegible] Appendix V(*a*) which has been introduced for the first time, show[illegible] money order transactions of the Department year by year for a peri[illegible] [illegible]ars, separate figures being given for inland and foreign orders. The [illegible] of money orders issued during 1900-1901 was 13,420,713 as com[illegible] [illegible]2,952,483 in the previous year, and the total amount remitted was [illegible] crores as compared with rather more than 27½ crores in 1899-[illegible] [illegible] money orders constitute only a small percentage of the entire [illegible] of the year, their total number being about half a million.

There were 12,603 money order offices open at the close of 1900-190[illegible] [illegible]ed with 12,047 at the close of the previous year, the increase being [illegible] fact that in 1900-1901 an unusually large number of small village [illegible] [illegible]pened especially in Madras and the Punjab, almost all of which [illegible]ed with money order powers.

[illegible] Appendix V(*b*) shows the issues and payments of inland money [illegible] [illegible]ing to postal circles for 1900-1901 in comparison with the results [illegible] [illegible]ous year. Nearly 13 million money orders, including telegraphic [illegible] [illegible], of the aggregate amount of more than 26½ crores of rupees [illegible] during the year; and the commission realized amounted to [illegible] of rupees. These figures represent an increase over the tra[illegible] previous year, of 3·34 per cent. in the number of inland money [illegible] of 2·52 per cent. in the amount and of 3·05 per cent. in the com[illegible] [illegible] in previous years, the money order business of the Bengal [illegible] [illegible] of that of any other circle, and the number of orders [illegible]

[illegible] of the total [illegible] and North- [illegible] issues, [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] average amount of an inland money order was R20-5-0 [illegible] compared with R20-7-0 for the preceding year.

[illegible] In the same appendix separate figures are given for telegraphic [illegible] There was an increase in the number of these orders, but a [illegible] amount remitted by telegraph during the year. The postal com[illegible] on these orders amounted to R2,27,401 as compared with R[illegible] preceding year, while the cost of the telegrams which is paid [illegible] along with the postal commission, but credited to the Te[illegible] [illegible]rtment, amounted to R1,83,246, as compared with R1,75,298 in [illegible] year.

As usual these orders were more freely issued from Burma than othe[illegible] country, the total remittances by telegraph from that province [illegible] per cent. of the entire number for the whole of India. The paym[illegible] [illegible]ma were also larger in amount than in other provinces, with the ex[illegible] of Madras.

The average amount of a telegraphic money order for the year under [illegible] R118-2-0 as compared with R125-14-0 for the preceding year.

31. The special classes of money order for the payment of revenu[illegible] miscellaneous Government dues are included under inland money [illegible] Appendix V(*b*) though separate figures are not shown for these classes.

The revenue money order system is in force in the Punjab, the [illegible] [illegible]vinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Pro[illegible] [illegible] the two first-named provinces there was an increase in these trans[illegible] [illegible] number of revenue money orders rose from 13,140 in 1899-1[illegible] [illegible]570 in the case of the Punjab, and from 203,445 in 1899-1900 to 217[illegible] [illegible] case of the Lower Provinces. On the other hand there was a small [illegible] in the number issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from [illegible] 206,993 and a more material falling off, in view of the smaller nu[illegible] [illegible] 16,914 to 14,377, in the case of the Central Provinces, this being [illegible] prevalence of famine.

The rent money order system is in force in the Lower Provinces, the [illegible] [illegible]stern Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces. In the two [illegible] [illegible]ed provinces there was an increase in these transactions. The nu[illegible] money orders rose from 52,054 in 1899-1900 to 55,111, in the [illegible] Lower Provinces, and from 70,815 to 79,093, in the case of the [illegible] [illegible]stern Provinces and Oudh. On the other hand there was a falling o[illegible] [illegible]6 in 1899-1900 to 773 in the case of the Central Provinces, this bein[illegible] to the prevalence of famine.

The system of remitting miscellaneous other Goverement dues by [illegible] is in force in the Lower Provinces, the North-Western Provinces an[illegible] Punjab, Madras and Burma. In all these provinces there was an [illegible] these special transactions. The number of these money orde[illegible] [illegible]98,921 in 1899-1900 to 107,177 in the case of the Lower Provinces [illegible] [illegible] to 35,212 in the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oud[illegible] [illegible] to 5,299 in the case of the Punjab, from [illegible] to 4,307 in the [illegible] and from 92 to 187 in the case of Burma, where the system [illegible]

in the past effect was given to this understanding only in a spasmodic way. For some years now, however, regular steps have been taken to ascertain what District Post establishments are self-supporting according to the prescribed tests, and to transfer their cost to the Imperial Post. Moreover, heads of circles are now required to submit every year an estimate of what they propose to take over, with evidence that the necessary conditions as to these establishments paying their way, have been complied with, and formal sanction is then given to the transfer of the charges with effect from the beginning of the ensuing official year. The total monthly charges accepted in this way were R1,703 in 1890-91, R1,679 in 1895-96, and R2,9[illegible]5 in 1900-01.

Section VII.—Miscellaneous.

44. The following statement shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund during the year 1900-1901. The balance at the credit of the Fund, including the nominal value of Government securities purchased on its behalf, rose from R7,54,748 on the 31st March 1900, to R8,00,427 on the 31st March 1901. The subscriptions realized from postal servants amounted to R27,954 while the amount decreed against the Fund, in connection with frauds committed by officials of the Department was R13,470 as compared with R12,508 in the previous year, and with an average amount of R15,581 for the last ten years A sum of R27,150 was added to the Fund on account of interest during the year under report:—

Receipts	Amount	Charges.	Amount.
	R		R
Balance of 1899-1900*	7,54,748	Refund on account of excess realization	236
Interest on R5,60,000 at 4 per cent. from April 1900 to March 1901	12,000	Sums decreed against the Fund	13,470
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of R2,04,000 (3½ per cent. Loan of 1865) for the half-years ending 30th April 1900 and 31st October 1900	10,290	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	1,423
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of R42,000 (3 per cent. loan of 1896-97) for the half-year ending 30th June 1900	2,130	Rewards for specially courageous service and for giving information in Post Office robbery cases	554
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of R18,000 (3 per cent. loan of 1896-97) for the half-year ending 31st December 1900	2,730	Compensation to postal servants for loss of private property	82
Subscriptions realized from officials of the Imperial Post Office	25,391	Discount, brokerage, etc., on purchase of Government securities (3 per cent loan of 1896-97) of the nominal value of R40,000	—4,637
Subscriptions realized from officials of the District Post	2,563		11,128
Recoveries on account of awards of previous years	1,703	Balance on 31st March 1901†	8,00,427
Total	8,11,555	Total	8,11,555

45. The number of complaints made by the public during the year under report was 24,035 against 22,393 in 1899-1900. There was, therefore, an increase of 1,642 or 7·33 per cent. over the previous year's figures. The proportion of cases in which complaints were found to be well-founded was 33·17 per cent. and the proportion of entirely groundless complaints was 39·79 per cent. of the total. In the remaining cases the investigation of the complaints had not been completed at the end of the year, or although the enquiry had been completed, no definite conclusion had been arrived at. The total increase is chiefly due to an increase of 1,164 in the number of complaints received by the Postmaster-General, Punjab, which is attributed to the gradual success of the steps taken by that officer to compel postmasters and other subordinate officials to register every complaint, and to the encouragement given to the public to bring to notice the deficiencies of the Department. It may be noted, however, that the proportion of complaints which proved to be groundless was higher in the Punjab than elsewhere.

* Inclusive of Government securities of the nominal value of R 4,30,000.
† " " " " " 4,70,000.

In a Department like the Post Office, which depends entirely on human agency, there must be mistakes, and complaints on the part of the public are recognised as a valuable assistance by those who are responsible for seeing that the work of the Post Office shall be as efficient as possible. As to the general attitude of the Department, I may be allowed to quote the following extract from the circular instructions issued by me in 1892, instructions which have been enforced, year by year since then, in many individual cases :—

"It requires to be more generally realised that complaints are, as a rule, due to some mistake or neglect on the part of postal servants that has given rise to dissatisfaction or anxiety. That the Post Office has at times to bear a good deal of unjust blame is, of course, true, but the majority of complaints are made by persons who have legitimate cause for feeling aggrieved. It must be remembered that, although the transactions of an individual with the Post Office may be unimportant in themselves, they touch very closely his personal comfort and convenience, and if we are to retain the confidence of the public, it is most desirable that complaints relating to these transactions should be treated with consideration, and that officials of the higher grades should prove by their action that the profession of the Department, that well-founded complaints are welcomed, as furnishing a check on defective procedure and want of care, is an honest profession."

It may be added that constant endeavours are made to guard against the danger of postal enquiries being treated as mere matters of routine, and to ensure that complaints shall be put to their proper purpose. As the Department deals with persons of every class of life, it is inevitable that a number of these complaints should be made without the facts being ascertained and even without real cause, and the importance of giving facts and dates when addressing postal officials cannot be too often insisted on. It does not follow, however, that because complaints are classified as groundless they ought not to have been made. In many instances it is only when an enquiry has been carried out that it can be shown that blame does not attach to the Post Office.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles during 1900-01.

46. During the year under report 1,281 complaints were received regarding the special classes of postal articles which are shown in the following statement :

	Registered letters.	Ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and registered articles.	Total for 1900-1901.	Total for 1899-1900
Number of complaints received	552	519	64	146	1,281	1,213

Out of the total of 1,281 complaints 653, or 50·98 per cent., were found to be groundless, that is to say, the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of a postal official, and 285, or 22·25 per cent. of the total were well-grounded. There was an increase in the number of complaints of 68 over the number of similar complaints received in 1899-1900, but it should be noted that the number of articles of these special classes dealt with during the year was in excess of the number that passed through the post in the preceding year by 365,599 in the case of registered letters, 74,701 in the case of parcels and 137,533 in the case of value-payable articles. It may further be pointed out that complaints which proved to be well-founded were made by the public in respect of only 131 out of 10,610,342 registered letters, 84 out of 2,679,109 parcels, 18 out of 317,986 insured articles and 52 out of 2,608,888 value-payable articles.

Offences by servants of the Post Office during 1900-01.

47. The number of cases in the several postal circles in which servants of the Post Office were found guilty of offences punishable by law is shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin. The total includes 55 cases of misappropriation of office cash,

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Number of legal convictions	168	184
Number of cases departmentally punished	147	164
	315	348

94 money order frauds, 7 savings bank frauds, and 98 cases of theft from mails or post offices. Most of the remaining offences were committed in respect of letters, parcels, or other postal articles entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished were 76 departmental postmasters and 17 clerks, 65 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 99 postmen and village postmen, and 28 runners. The defalcations and losses amounted to R31,831-4-1 as compared with R37,302-9-1 in the previous year, and R37,371-4-9 in 1898-99. A sum of R16,887-10-2 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties; a sum of R3,112-10-6 was decreed against the Guarantee Fund; R39-2-1 were written off as finally lost and R11,791-13-4 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

ences by er per- s dur- 1900-01.

48. During the year there were 10 cases of money order frauds involving a sum of R2,663-8 and 5 cases of fraudulent withdrawals, amounting to R239-8 from the Savings Bank, in which persons not belonging to the Post Office were concerned. In addition to these, there were 48 cases of house-breaking or theft of Government money from the mails, apart from cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with. The total amount stolen was R2,012-12, of which R1,136-4-3 were recovered, R152-13-9 were written off as finally lost, and R723-10 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

ghway obberies of mail dur- 1900-01.

49. There were 57 highway robberies of the mail during the year under report as compared with 56 in the previous year, of which 42 occurred in British territory, and 15 in Native States. Of the cases that occurred in British territory, 9 took place in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 10 in Bombay and no less than 14 in Madras. For a series of years the number of highway robberies has been larger in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than elsewhere, but the total figures of the two last years have been unusually high.

Three of the 57 cases which occurred during the year under report were unfortunately attended with loss of life, and in 19 other cases mail carriers were wounded by robbers.

In July 1900 a mail carrier and the escort by whom he was accompanied were murdered in the Banswara State of Rajputana, and the entire mail was stolen. Four men were arrested as being implicated in this murder, and sentenced on conviction, one to imprisonment for life, and the other three to imprisonment for 14 years each. In November of the same year a mail carrier in the Coimbatore district of Madras was found murdered at some distance from his beat, and the mails in his charge were never recovered. The police, however, succeeded in tracing four currency notes, which were enclosed in a registered letter that formed part of the stolen mails, to the possession of a person who could not account for it, and he was ultimately convicted of murder in the court of the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore and sentenced to death. In January 1901, three other mail carriers were killed, while conveying the mail between Wano and Khajuri Kuch, by a party of Mahsud Waziris, though on this occasion the mail contained nothing of value. This was one of five instances in which mails were robbed during the year in Waziristan.

There were only 19 cases in which Government suffered any loss, and the total loss amounted to R2,565-1-11. Of this amount, a sum of R1,105-1-11 was stolen from the mails in actual cash, while the balance, R1,460, represents the compensation that had to be paid for the loss of insured articles.

The entire mail was recovered in 14 cases, and a part of the mail in 28 other cases, while in the remaining 15 cases the whole mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 17 instances, in 13 of which convictions were obtained. In addition to the cases of actual highway robbery mentioned above, there were four unsuccessful attempts to rob the mails, three of which took place in British territory and one in a Native State.

50. There were various other cases during the year in which mails were lost and postal property destroyed, some of which unfortunately were attended with loss of life. Casualties during 1900-01

In June 1900 a mail carrier failed to arrive at his destination in the Coimbatore district, Madras, and nothing could be ascertained regarding the fate of this man or of the mails which he was carrying. It is believed that he was either killed by a wild beast or drowned in the river Chinniar which had to be crossed in the course of his stage. In the following August a mail carrier in Burma was drowned in trying to cross a stream on a bamboo raft, but the entire mail in his charge was saved. Two menial servants of the Railway Mail Service were run over and killed by passing trains while incautiously walking across the rails, and two postal officials committed suicide. One of these men was a letter-box clearer who poisoned himself in order to avoid the disgrace of a prosecution for stealing stamps.

Owing to the severity of the winter and heavy falls of snow on the Gilgit and Leh roads, there were, I regret to say, an unusually large number of casualties among mail carriers on these roads. Nine men in all were killed and seven injured by avalanches. It is impossible to guard completely against these accidents if postal communication with Gilgit and Leh is to be maintained throughout the winter. The mail carriers are hill men of the country-side and are never required to carry the mails over dangerous parts of the road when bad weather is anticipated, but on several occasions during the year under report their own experience and knowledge of the signs of the weather seem to have been at fault. In April 1900 two of these men while carrying mails on the Gilgit road were swept away by an avalanche and killed, the dead bodies and the mails being subsequently recovered. In the following December four other mail carriers on the same line were buried under an avalanche: three of the men perished, but the fourth managed to extricate himself and escaped with some injury, while the mails were lost. In January 1901, five other mail carriers proceeding together were overtaken by an avalanche on the Tragbal pass also on this line. Three of the men were killed, but the other two were extricated alive and all the mails were afterwards dug out. The last accident occurred in February 1901, on the Leh line, when two out of four runners who were carrying mails across the Zogila pass were overwhelmed by an avalanche. One of these men lost his life under the snow, but the other was rescued by his comrades. All the mails were recovered.

In seven instances during the year mails were lost while the carriers were attempting to cross flooded streams, and in one case they were lost from a mail boat on its way from Diamond harbour to Dhoblahât. The boat was caught in a squall, and everything on board, including the mails, was washed away, though the boatmen escaped with their lives.

During the year 20 post offices were destroyed by fire and one was washed away by a flood in August 1900 in the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces. There was also a case of dacoity in a post office in the Fyzabad district of Oudh, in which the branch postmaster and village postman were severely maltreated and the contents of the office safe were robbed. Six persons were arrested and sent up for trial, but only two of them were convicted. They were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

51. Appendix IX gives the entire establishment of the Department, both Imperial and District Post, the numbers in the different grades being shown separately for each postal circle; and a classified abstract of this appendix is given on the margin. On the 31st March 1901, the numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 69,065 as compared with 66,855 at the close of 1899-1900.

Postal officials.	1899-00.	1900-01.	Percentage of increase.
Chief Officers of the Directorate and Account offices and Heads of Circles	25	25	
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	492	458	1·22
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	5,688	5,851	3·30
Extraneous agents, such as schoolmasters and station-masters	6,815	7,254	6·44
Clerks	8,391	8,742	4·29
Postmen and other servants	16,412	16,923	2·08
Road Establishment	18,955	19,378	2·22
Village Postmen	7,788	7,936	1·90
Signallers and other servants employed for telegraph work in combined offices	2,241	2,428	8·34
TOTAL	66,855	69,065	3·30

The chief increase was in the number of extraneous agents and mail runners owing to the opening of new post offices, and in the number of postal clerks and postmen due to the general development of postal business and to the improvement of delivery arrangements in a number of large centres. It may be noted that there were 160 pensioned soldiers of the Native Army on the staff of the Post Office, employed in various capacities, of whom 43 were Non-Commissioned Officers and 117 Sepoys. It may also be noted that the number of women employed in the Post Office was 57 only, all of whom with two exceptions were either Europeans or Eurasians. One of the two native women has been employed for some years past as a post-woman.

52. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to ₹5,278 as compared with ₹4,532 in 1899-1900 and ₹4,270 in 1898-99.

Section VIII.—Non-postal branches of the Post Office.

53. During the year under report 93 combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 14 previously existing offices were closed. There was, therefore, a net increase of 79 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with a net increase of 140 during 1899-1900. Of these new combined offices, 90 were opened at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office, and 57 at places where there had previously been neither a Government nor a Railway telegraph office.

During the year 27 new combined offices were opened in the Madras circle, 14 in Bombay, 13 in the Punjab and 10 in Burma, and the total number of combined offices open on the 31st March last, in each postal circle, will be found in Appendix X. On that date there were 1,939 Government telegraph offices in all, of which 248 were under the control of the Telegraph Department and 1,691 were combined post and telegraph offices under the control of this Department.

The total number of signallers employed in these combined offices was 2,354, as compared with 2,215 at the close of 1899-1900, and during the year under report 300 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers. It may be added that there were 638 boys employed as messengers at combined offices as compared with 598 at the close of the preceding year.

54. In Appendix X also will be found the traffic statistics of combined offices, arranged according to postal circles. For the year under report there was an increase of 142,994 or 5·65 per cent. in the number of messages sent, of

134,890 or 4·95 per cent. in the number of messages received, and of R1,78,790 or 7·44 per cent. in the revenue realized over the figures of the previous year. The total revenue from messages despatched from combined offices amounted to R25,80,162, and exceeded the expenditure on the establishment of the office by R19,95,591.

In the year under report there has been, on the whole, an increase in the traffic as well as in the revenue. This increase is most marked in the Punjab, where it is attributed in large measure to the special telegrams sent in connection with the arrangements for despatching troops from India to China. There was also a considerable increase in Madras, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Sind and Baluchistan and Rajputana, due to the opening of new combined offices and to the general development of the telegraph traffic. There has been, however, a decrease of revenue in Bombay, due to the fact that in the preceding year the famine had caused an unprecedented increase in the revenue of that circle.

Telegraph receiving offices during 1900-01.

55. In addition to the work done during the year by the 1,691 combined offices, telegrams were received from the public at 1,694 post offices, as compared with 1,790, during the year 1899-1900, for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph offices. The number of telegrams booked at these receiving offices was 38,340 and the revenue realized was R40,426 as compared with 36,131 telegrams and a revenue of R33,526 during the previous year.

The number of telegrams similarly received at post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 524 as compared with 309 in the year 1899-1900, and fees to the amount of R7,466-10-0 were realized, as compared with R3,394-1-0 in the previous year.

Progress of combined office system since 1890-91.

56. The total number of combined offices was 689 in 1890-91, 1,208 in 1895-96, and 1,691 at the end of 1900-01. There has, therefore, been an increase of more than a thousand combined offices during the last ten years. The greatest activity in opening offices of this character has been shown in Madras, where the total number of such offices is now 358 as compared with 245 in 1895-96 and 147 in 1890-91. During the last five years, therefore, more than a hundred combined offices have been opened in Madras, though it has to be remembered that the actual number of post offices in the Madras circle, including Mysore, is largely in excess of the number in any other postal circle. During the same period there has been a steady progress in various other parts of India, the total number of combined offices opened having been 68 in the Punjab, the same number in Bombay and 53 in Bengal. There has also been a good deal of development of late in this direction in Eastern Bengal and Burma.

In no branch of business undertaken by the Post Office, if I may express an opinion, has better work been done of late years, in the interests alike of the public and Government, than in the multiplication of these small telegraph offices. In 1883 this Department first undertook to arrange for telegraph work being done at post offices, and the success of the combined system depends entirely on the loyal co-operation of the two Departments concerned, the Telegraph Department and the Post Office. There have been various administrative questions to be discussed between the two Departments, but no friction of any kind has been allowed to arise, and at no time has it been necessary to take the orders of Government on any matter affecting the development of these combined offices. There is still much to be done in this direction, but I can only express my appreciation of the courtesy and fairness of mind with which successive Directors General of the Telegraph Department have dealt with every question that has had to be considered and decided.

Carrying agency on the Kalka-Simla line during 1900-01.

57. The gross expenditure on the combined passenger and bullock train services maintained on the road between Kalka and Simla was R4,12,922 as compared with R3,67,816 during the previous year, showing an increase of

be construed as referring to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province;

(*c*) all references to the High Court or to the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be construed as referring to the Judicial Commissioner, save as regards proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, and as regards proceedings under the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, the Indian Divorce Act, the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, or sections 57 to 60 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of which proceedings the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the High Court;

(*d*) all references to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority or to the Chief Revenue-authority shall be construed as referring to the Revenue Commissioner;

(*e*) all references to the Financial Commissioner or a Financial Commissioner of the Punjab shall be construed as referring to the Revenue Commissioner;

(*f*) all references to a Commissioner or to the Commissioner of a division shall be construed as referring to the Revenue Commissioner; and

(*g*) all references to the Gazette or to the local official Gazette or to the Punjab Government Gazette shall be construed as referring to the Gazette of India.

(*2*) For the purposes of the application to the North-West Frontier Province of the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, and of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887, and of any appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form heretofore made or issued thereunder, the functions of both the Financial Commissioner or a Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner of a division shall save as otherwise provided by section 93 of this Regulation, be combined and vested in, and discharged by, the Revenue Commissioner:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer a right of appeal to, or a power of review or revision upon, the Revenue Commissioner in respect of any order or decree made or passed by him in exercise of a power conferred by or under either of the said Acts upon the Commissioner of a division.

Power for Courts to construe enactments with further necessary alterations.

7. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment passed before the commencement of this Regulation and continuing in force, or hereby declared to be in force, in the North-West Frontier Province, or of any appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form heretofore made or issued thereunder, a Court may, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, construe the enactment, appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form with such further alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

Provision for cases not provided for by Regulation.

8. In any case not provided for by this Regulation or by any other enactment or rule of law for the time being force, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, if any doubt arises, by declaration published in the Gazette of India, direct by what officer any authority or power conferred by any enactment passed before the commencement of this Regulation and continuing in force or hereby declared to be in force, in the North-West Frontier Province, or by any appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form heretofore made or issued thereunder, shall be exerciable, and every such declaration shall, so long as it is in force, be final and conclusive, and shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

Legal practitioners.

9. (*1*) No person shall be entitled to appear and practise as a legal practitioner in any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or before any Revenue-officer, in the North-West Frontier Province, unless he has authority from the Judicial Commissioner so to appear and practise:

Provided that no authority so to appear and practise in any Revenue Court or before any Revenue-officer shall be conceded without the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner.

(*2*) The Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time, make rules as to the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, persons applying for authority to appear and practise as legal practitioners in the North-West Frontier Province, and as to the fees (if any) to be paid for the concession of such authority.

(*3*) Whoever appears and practises as a legal practitioner in the North-West Frontier Province otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section and of any rules made thereunder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, if he has obtained authority to practise as a legal practitioner, shall also be liable to be suspended or removed from practice by the Judicial Commissioner.

(*4*) The expression "pleader", used with reference to any proceeding in any Civil, Criminal or revenue Court, or before any Revenue-officer, shall be construed as meaning a legal practitioner having authority from the Judicial Commissioner under this section to appear and practise as such.

Part II.—Criminal Justice and Police.

Saving of provisions relating to European British subjects, etc.

10. Nothing in this Regulation with respect to procedure in inquiries or trials, or with respect to sentences or appeals therefrom or the execution or enhancement thereof, shall be construed so as to affect the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in their application to European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, and as regards proceedings against such persons the Chief Court of the Punjab, and not the Judicial Commissioner, shall be the High Court. V of 1898.

Enhancement of punishment on appeal.

11. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, but subject to the provisions of section 10 of this V of 1898

Regulation, and Appellate Criminal Court may, in any case in which an appeal lies to it, enhance any punishment which has been awarded.

Provided that, if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class, the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Transfer of criminal cases.

V of 1898.

12. Notwithstanding anything in section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, but subject to the provisions of section 10 of this Regulation, the Judicial Commissioner may, of his own motion or on any representation, whether supported by affidavit or not, by special or general order, direct that any criminal case or appeal, or class of criminal cases or appeals, be transferred to, and tried or heard in, his Court, or that an accused person or accused persons be committed for trial to his Court.

V of 1861.

Administration of police.

13. (*1*) For the purposes of the Police Act, 1861, the North-West Frontier Province shall be deemed to form one general police-district

(*2*) Any police-officer may exercise the power conferred by section 55 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on an officer in charge of a police-station.

V of 1898.

(*3*) The Local Government may confer on any person any of the powers which may be exercised by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force in the North-West Frontier Province.

Power to establish system of village-watchmen and municipal-watchmen, and to make rules relating thereto.

14. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen in any part of the North-West Frontier Province, and may make rules to provide for the following matters, namely :

(*a*) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats ;

(*b*) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat ;

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade ;

(*d*) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen ;

(*e*) the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers, and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any law for the time being in force ;

(*f*) the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village-communities or municipalities within their respective beats, as the Local Government thinks fit ;

(*g*) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen by headmen of the villages or members of the municipal committees of the towns comprised in their respective beats ;

(*h*) the performance by the headmen of villages comprised in the beat of any watchman of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchman ;

(*i*) the exercise, by such village headmen for the purposes referred to in clauses (*g*) and (*h*), or by members of municipal committees for the purposes referred to in clause (*g*), of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by such headmen or members of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman or a municipal watchman, as the case may be ;

(*j*) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and, in the case of village-watchmen, of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in, or resorting to, such villages, or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other ;

(*k*) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (*j*) and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same ; and,

(*l*) generally, the efficient working of the system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen.

Provided, first, that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed, a power of nomination, to be exercised in such a manner and subject to such reasonable conditions, as may be prescribed by such rules ; and

Provided, secondly, that the rules to be made under clause (*j*) with regard to village-watchmen shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions on the matters therein referred to of the headmen of the villages comprised in each beat.

Obligation to assist, and penalty for obstructing, watchmen and headmen.

15. (*1*) Every person shall be bound to render to a village-watchman, municipal-watchman or village-headman, discharging the duties of a police-officer under the rules made under section 14, all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police-officer.

(*2*) Whoever obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties, may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any watchman or village-headman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power to direct local taxation for payment of police enrolled under Act V, 1861.

16. Whenever it seems to the Local Government expedient that the duties of watch and ward and other internal police-service of any town or vil-

lage, not comprised within the limits of a municipality or within the limits of a village-watchman's beat as defined under the power conferred by section 14, should be performed by police-officers enrolled under the Police Act, 1861, the Local Government may direct that the said service shall be so performed, and may also, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that the charges for the time being fixed by such Government on account of such service shall be defrayed by taxes to be levied in such town or village.

Notice of taxes proposed to be levied, etc.

17. (1) When the Local Government has, under section 16, directed that taxes shall be levied in any town or village, the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, issue a public notice in such town or village explaining the nature of the taxes he proposes to levy.

(2) Any inhabitant of such town or village objecting to the taxation thus proposed may, within fifteen days from the publication of such notice, send his objection in writing to the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) After the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice, the Deputy Commissioner may submit, for the information of the Local Government, a report of the proposal made by him, containing a statement of the objections (if any) urged to his proposal and of his opinion on such objections.

(4) No such tax shall be levied until it has, upon such report, been approved by the Local Government.

(5) When any such tax has been so approved by the Local Government, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may make determine the rates at which it is to be levied.

(6) The Local Government may make rules to provide for the collection of such taxes by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, and to regulate the application and mode of accounting for the same

Track law.

18. (1) When an offence is, has been, or may reasonably be supposed to have been, committed, and the tracks of the persons who may reasonably be supposed to have committed such offence, or of any animal or other property reasonably supposed to be connected with such offence, are followed to a spot within the immediate vicinity of a village, the person following such tracks may call upon any headman or village-watchman in such village to assist in carrying on the tracks.

(2) If such headman or watchman does not forthwith give such assistance, or if the inhabitants of such village do not afford full opportunity for search in their houses for the offenders, or if, from the circumstances of the case, there appears good reason to believe that the inhabitants of such village, or any of them, were conniving at the offence or at the escape of the offenders, and such offenders cannot be traced beyond the village, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, inflict a fine upon such village not exceeding five hundred rupees, except in the case of stolen property over five hundred rupees in value, in which case the fine shall not exceed the value of such property.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may direct that the fine or any part of the fine, imposed under sub section (2) shall be awarded to any persons injured by such offence in compensation for such injury; and, in the case of stolen property recovered through the agency of a tracker, may direct that such property be not restored to its owner until he has paid to such tracker such fee, not exceeding one-fourth part of the value of the stolen property, as to the said Deputy Commissioner seems fit.

(4) An appeal against every order made under sub section (2) shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

Control of slaughter of kine and sale of beef

19. The slaughter of kine and the sale of beef shall not take place, except subject to rules to be, either generally or in any particular instance, made by the Local Government.

Control of entry into towns of bands of armed men.

20. No band of armed men shall enter into any city or town, except subject to rules to be, either generally or in any particular instance, made by the Local Government.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to bands of foreign vagrants.

21. The Deputy Commissioner may, if he considers that any band of foreign vagrants is likely to occasion a breach of the peace or to commit any offence under the Indian Penal Code, prohibit such band from entering his district, or, if it is already in his district, require it within a given time to leave his district XLV of 186

Surveillance, etc., of band of foreign vagrants failing to comply with orders of Deputy Commissioner under section 21.

22. If any band of foreign vagrants fails to comply with an order of the Deputy Commissioner made under section 21 within the time prescribed by such order, the Deputy Commissioner shall report the matter to the Local Government, and the Local Government may give such directions for the surveillance, control or deportation of such band as to it seems fit

Crossing of streams on buoys or skins.

23. No person shall cross any river or stream on a buoy or inflated skin, nor shall have in his possession or custody any buoy or skin for the purpose of being used in crossing any river or stream, except subject to rules to be, either generally or in any particular instance, made by the Local Government.

Use of pasturage or natural product of Government land.

24. No person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land being the property of the Government, except with the consent and subject to rules to be, either generally or in any particular instance, made by the Local Government.

Rules as to matters mentioned in section 17 (5), (6) and 19 to 24.

25. The Local Government may make rules as to the matters mentioned in section 17, sub-sections (5) and (6), and sections 19 to 24.

Provisions regarding rules made under sections 24 and 25.

26. (*1*) The Local Government may, in making any rule under any of the powers conferred by sections 24 and 25, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding six months' imprisonment, or three hundred rupees' fine, or both.

(*2*) No such rules shall be valid unless—

(*a*) they are consistent with the laws for the time being in force in the North-West Frontier Province;

(*b*) they are published in the Gazette of India;

(*c*) previous to such publication, they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(*3*) All such rules and all circulars issued by the Judicial Commissioner, shall be republished from time to time by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and upon such republication shall be arranged in the order of their subject-matter; and all such alterations or amendments as may have been made since the last preceding publication thereof, or may have become necessary or advisable, shall be embodied therewith; and upon such republication all such rules and circulars previously made or issued shall be repealed.

Part III.—Civil Justice.

Decisions in certain cases to be according to native law.

27. In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption guardianship, minority, bastardy family-relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

(*a*) any custom applicable to the parties concerned, which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been by this or any other enactment altered or abolished, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority;

(*b*) the Muhammadan law, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu law, in cases where the parties are Hindus, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to the provisions of this Regulation, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to.

Decisions in cases not specially provided for.

28. In cases not otherwise specially provided for, the Judges shall decide according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Local customs and mercantile usages when valid.

29. All local customs and mercantile usages shall be regarded as valid, unless they are contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, or have, before the commencement of this Regulation, been declared to be void by any competent authority.

Rule of decent in family of assignee of land-revenue.

30. (*1*) Where the Government has heretofore declared, or at any time hereafter declares, that any rule of descent in respect of succession to any assignment of land-revenue shall prevail in the family of assignees, such rule of descent shall be deemed to prevail, and to have prevailed from the time when the declaration was made, anything in any law or contract to the contrary notwithstanding:

Provided that no such declaration shall hereafter be made unless and until—

(*a*) the Government is satisfied that the rule of descent to be so declared actually prevails in the family and has been, continuously and without breach, observed in all successions (if any) to the assignment since it was made, or

(*b*) the assignee or his successor in interest for the time being has, by written instrument duly executed by him, either before or after the commencement of this Regulation, signified, on behalf of himself and his family, acceptance of the rule of descent to be so declared, and either no succession has taken place since such acceptance, or else in all successions which have taken place since such acceptance the assignment has in fact not devolved otherwise than it would have devolved had the said rule of descent been in force.

(*2*) Any declaration made under sub-section (*1*) may be amended, varied or rescinded by the Government, but always subject to the proviso thereto.

(*3*) When the rule of descent declared under this section to prevail involves the devolution of the assignment of land-revenue to a single person as impartible property, the assignment shall not be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the assignee or his successor for the time being in interest, or in satisfaction of any decree or order.

Power to annex certain conditions to assignments where the rule of descent is declared.

31. When the Government makes any declaration under section 30, it may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the rule of descent thereby declared to prevail shall be subject to the following conditions or either of them, namely:—

(*a*) that each successor to the assignment shall be approved and accepted as such by *the* Government;

(*b*) that any successor to the assignment shall, if the Government so requires, make such provision out of the assignment as the Government may consider suitable for the maintenance of the widow or widows (if any) and other members of the family (if any) of the last or any previous holder of the assignment:

Provided that—

(i) the Government shall not refuse to approve and accept as a successor to the assignment any person who by the rule of descent declared under section 30 to prevail is next in order of succession, unless that person is in the opinion of *the* Government unfit to succeed to the assignment; and

(ii) if the Government should exercise its authority under clause (a) and refuse to accept as the successor the person indicated by the rule of descent as next in order of succession, then the next person entitled to succeed after the person so rejected, who is approved and accepted by the Government, shall succeed.

Power to enforce rules and conditions under sections 30 and 31.

32. When the Government has issued a notification under the authority of section 30 or of section 31, it shall have full power and authority to do all acts and things necessary to enforce the rule of descent declared by such notification to prevail and all or any of the conditions attached thereto.

Authority for Government to declare former assignments subject to the rules, conditions and powers enacted by sections 30, 31 and 32.

33. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary which may appear in the conditions on which any assignment has been made, the Government is hereby empowered to declare that the rules, conditions and powers enacted by sections 30, 31 and 32 may be made applicable after notification in the Gazette of India to such assignments.

Right of pre-emption.

34. (1) The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons; and it arises in respect of sales (whether under a decree or otherwise) of immoveable property and of foreclosures of rights to redeem such property.

(2) The right of pre-emption, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, shall, unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, be presumed—

(a) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(b) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands.

(3) The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the right of pre-emption shall not arise in respect of the sale of any immoveable property by or to the Government.

Devolution of right of pre-emption when property to be sold or foreclosed is situate within a village.

35. (1) If the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is situate within, or is a share of, a village, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of any custom to the contrary,—

(a) first, in the case of joint undivided immoveable property, to the co-sharers;

(b) secondly, in the case of villages held on ancestral shares, to co-sharers in the village, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor;

(c) thirdly, if no co-sharer or relation of the vendor or mortgagor claims to exercise such right, to the landowners of the patti or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situate jointly;

(d) fourthly, if the landowners of the patti or other sub-division make no joint claim to exercise such right, to such landholders severally;

(e) fifthly, to any landholder of the village;

(f) sixthly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the property;

(g) seventhly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village:

Provided that, when the property is land to the trees standing on which the Government is entitled, such right belongs to the Local Government in perference to all other persons.

(2) Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the vendor or mortgagor may determine which of them shall exercise the same.

(3) Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, section 53; but if a landlord refuses or neglects to exercise the right conferred on him by that section, such right belongs, first, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the property concerned, and, secondly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village in which such property is situate. XVI of 1887.

Notice to pre-emptors.

36. (1) When any person proposes to sell any property, or to foreclose the right to redeem any property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of the mortgage, as the case may be

(2) Such notice shall be given through any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property or any part thereof is situate, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it is affixed on the chaupal or other public place of the village, town or city in which the property is situate.

Loss of right of pre-emption.

37. (1) Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold shall lose such right, unless, within three months after the giving of the notice required by section 36, he pays or tenders to the person so proposing to sell the price aforesaid or the fair market-value of the property, or deposits the same in the Court from which the notice issued.

(2) When any money is so deposited, the Court shall give notice of such deposit to the vendor or mortgagor, as the case may be.

Right of pre-emptor on foreclosure.

38. (1) When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the fore-closure of the right to redeem any property, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the the giving of the notice required by section 36, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, or the amount really due on the footing of the mortgage, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

(2) On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

39. (1) Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds, namely:

(a) that no due notice was given as required by section 36;

(b) that tender was made under section 37 or section 38 and refused;

(c) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith;

(d) in the case of a foreclosure that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, or was not claimed in good faith, or that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged.

(2) If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold.

(3) If, in the case of a foreclosure, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, or that it was not claimed in good faith, or that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

(4) When any suit is instituted under this section, the Court may, in its discretion, require the plaintiff to pay into Court the price or market-value of the property, or, in the case of a right to redeem property, the amount really due on the footing of the mortgage, and, if such requisition is not complied with in such time as the Court directs, may reject the plaint.

Party to sale by joint owners cannot withdraw his share and claim pre-emption as to rest.

40. In case of sale by joint owners no person, who has been a party, can withdraw his own share and claim a right of pre-emption as to the rest.

Preferential right of co-sharers in well where chakdari tenure prevails.

41. In villages in which the chakdari tenure prevails, the co-sharers in a well have a right of pre-emption as to shares in such well in preference to a general proprietor in any such village having no share in the well, but merely receiving a haq zemindari from the chakdars.

Part IV.—Courts.

Court of Judicial Commissioner.

42. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and to those of section 10, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be deemed to be the highest Civil and Criminal Court of appeal or revision in the North-West Frontier Province.

(2) The general superintendence and control over all other Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Judicial Commissioner.

Registrar and ministerial officers of Judicial Commissioner's Court.

43. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time appoint a Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by his Court, and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Regulation or by any other enactment, for the time being in force.

(2) The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

(3) The officers appointed under this section shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial character as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

(4) Any such officer may be suspended or removed from office by order of the Judicial Commissioner:

Provided that the Registrar shall not be removed from office without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Power for Judicial Commissioner to make rules.

44. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Regulation and with any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(a) fixing the fees payable by any party to a suit or civil proceeding in respect of his adversary's pleader;

(b) providing for the translation of any papers filed in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and copying or printing any such papers or translations, and requiring from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf they are filed payment of the expenses thereby incurred;

(c) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the North-West Frontier Province, regulating the conduct of business by persons so practising, and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried;

(d) determining in what cases persons practising in those Courts shall be permitted to address the Court in English;

(e) prescribing forms for seals to be used by those Courts;

(f) Regulating the procedure in cases where any person is entitled to inspect a record of any such Court or obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;

(g) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to his superintendence such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as *he* thinks fit, and regulating

the mode in which powers and duties are conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*h*) prescribing forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as *he* thinks necessary to be kept, made, or compiled in those Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*i*) providing for the inspection of those Courts and the supervision of the working thereof; and

(*j*) regulating all such matters as *he* may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of those Courts and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(*2*) A rule made under sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), or (*j*), shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Local Government and published in the Gazette of India.

(*3*) Whoever breaks any rule made under sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), shall be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Judicial Commissioner.

45. (*1*) The Judicial Commissioner shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of his Court, and shall, from time to time, submit to the Local Government, such of those registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done as may be required by the [illegible]

(*2*) The Judicial C[illegible] from time to time, com[illegible] as may be made by the Governor General in Council, or by the Local Government, for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of his Court and the Courts subordinate to him.

Procedure of Judicial Commissioner in exercise of Civil jurisdiction.

46. (*1*) The Judicial Commissioner, when sitting as a Court of civil judicature, shall take evidence and record judgments and orders in such manner as he, by rule, directs, and may frame forms for any proceeding in *his* Court in the exercise of his civil jurisdiction.

(*2*) The following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of his original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 119, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189 to 191 (both inclusive), 192 (so far as it relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198, 200 to 204 (both inclusive), and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum.

(*3*) Section 579 of the said Code shall not apply to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of his appellate civil jurisdiction.

Classes of subordinate Courts.

47. Besides the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts, namely:—

(*a*) the Divisional Court;

(*b*) the Court of the District Judge;

(*c*) the Court of the Subordinate Judge; and

[illegible]

Civil divisions and districts.

48. (*1*) For the purposes of this Part, the Local Government shall divide the territories under its administration into civil divisions, and each civil division into civil districts.

(*2*) The Local Government may alter the limits or the number of these divisions and districts.

Establishment of Divisional Courts.

49. (*1*) The Local Government shall appoint as many persons as it thinks necessary to be Divisional Judges, and shall for each civil division establish a Divisional Court consisting of one or more such Judges.

(*2*) The Local Government may, where a Divisional Court consists of more than one Judge, by general rule or special order determine which of them shall be deemed to be the senior.

Establishment of District Courts.

50. The Local Government shall appoint as many persons as it thinks necessary to be District Judges, and shall post one such person to each district as District Judge of that district:

Provided that the same person may, if the Local Government thinks fit, be appointed to be District Judge of two or more districts.

Notice, any p[illegible] tors. give[illegible]

Distribution of business in Divisional Court.

51. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the exercise of any of the powers of a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge by one or more Judges of the Court:

Provided that no decree, decision or order of any Court, not being an order within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be reversed or modified by a single Judge of a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge. XIV of

Original jurisdiction of Divisional and District Courts in suits.

52. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Divisional Court and the Court of the District Judge shall have jurisdiction in original civil suits without limit as regards the value.

District Court to be principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

53. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the District Judge shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district:

Provided that,—

(*a*) for the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act, the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Court for all districts comprised in the division; and

(*b*) the Local Government may direct that the Divisional Court shall, for any other purpose, be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for any district comprised in the division.

54. The Local Government may appoint as [illegible] Subordinate Judges.

Appointment of Munsifs.

55. (1) The Local Government may fix the number of Munsifs to be appointed, and, whenever there is any vacancy in that number, the Judicial Commissioner may, subject to the rules (if any) made under sub-section (2), appoint such person to the same as he thinks fit.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Munsifs.

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

56. (1) The jurisdiction to be exercised in original civil suits as regards the value by any person appointed to be a Subordinate Judge or Munsif shall, in the case of a Subordinate Judge, be determined by the Local Government, and, in the case of a Munsif, from time to time by the Judicial Commissioner, either by including him in a class or grade, or otherwise as it *or he* thinks fit.

(2) The jurisdiction in the case of a Subordinate Judge may be without limit, but in the case of a Munsif shall not extend to suits the value of which exceeds one thousand rupees.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

57. (1) The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge shall be such as the Local Government may define.

(2) The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Munsif shall be such as the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, define.

(3) When the Local Government posts a Subordinate Judge, or the Judicial Commissioner posts a Munsif, to a district, the local limits of the district shall, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be deemed to be the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Special Judges and Benches.

58. (1) The Local Government may confer on any person all or any of the powers conferable under this Regulation on a Subordinate Judge or Munsif with respect to particular classes of cases, or with respect to cases generally in any local area, and may withdraw, or suspend the exercise of, any powers so conferred.

(2) The Local Government may direct any uneven number of persons invested with powers of the same description and exercisable within the same local area under this section to sit together as a bench; and those powers shall, while the direction remains in force, be exercised by the bench so constituted, and not otherwise.

(3) The decision of the majority of the members of a bench constituted under this section shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

(4) Persons on whom powers are conferred under this section shall be called Special Judges, and such persons and the benches constituted under this section shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Regulation, to be Subordinate Judges or Munsifs, as the Local Government may direct.

Power to confer Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

59. The Local Government may confer, with [illegible] in such local limits as it thinks fit, upon any District Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of small causes up to such value, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as it thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

Power to confer insolvency jurisdiction.

60. The Local Government may invest any Court or any class of Courts with insolvency jurisdiction in any specified local area.

Petition to Court for adjudication of insolvency.

61. Any debtor whose debts amount to five hundred rupees or upwards, and any creditor or creditors to whom an aggregate sum of not less than five hundred rupees is due from any such debtor, may petition the Court having local insolvency jurisdiction that the debtor be adjudicated an insolvent.

Procedure of Court when debtor's liabilities amount to more than Rs. 500.

62. (1) If it appears that the debtor's liabilities amount to more than five hundred rupees, the Court may—

(a) call upon the debtor to make a statement of assets and liabilities;

(b) invite, by proclamation or otherwise, the appearance of persons to record claims against the debtor;

(c) register all claims so recorded;

(d) call upon the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance, or, in default of reasonable security, order his confinement in the civil jail;

(e) attach all the debtor's property in the North-West Frontier Province, moveable or immoveable;

(f) make an order exempting the person and property of the debtor from further legal process, pending inquiry and the final orders of the Court.

(2) A debtor on whom *an* order referred to in clause (f) is made, shall be deemed to be an insolvent.

Power to imprison insolvent guilty of misconduct.

63. The Court may make full inquiry into the origin, nature and circumstances of the debts, and the conduct of the debtor in relation thereto; and, if the insolvent *is* shown to have been guilty of concealment, fraud, recklessness or other gross misconduct in reference to the debts, and if his discharge, for that reason, is opposed by any of the creditors, the Court may, in its discretion, award a term of confinement in the civil jail not exceeding one year.

Fraudulent transfers in expectation of insolvency may be annulled.

64. If it appears that the debtor, after becoming unable to meet his liabilities, or in expectation of becoming so, has transferred his property, or any part thereof, with a view to defrauding his creditors, or to giving one or more creditors a fraudulent preference over the others, the Court shall annul such transfer, and treat the property transferred as the other property of the debtor.

Power to sell or administer insolvent's estate.

65. The property of the insolvent shall be sold or administered, under the direction of the Court either through the agency of its own officers or of assignees to be appointed by the Court, in the manner most conducive to the interest of the creditors, and the proceeds shall be divided rateably amongst them.

Court to give effect to compositions.

66. (1) The Court shall give effect to any composition or arrangement agreed upon between the debtor and the majority of the creditors:

Provided that no injustice or injury appears to be inflicted by such composition or arrangement on any of the parties concerned, and that no fraud nor collusion is suspected.

(2) If any creditor objects to such arrangement the Court shall decide as to the reasonableness of the objection.

When Court may order discharge of insolvent and effect of order of discharge

67. (1) When the sale or administration of the insolvent's property is complete, the Court may order the insolvent to be discharged, on his signing an agreement to liquidate, from any property which he may subsequently acquire, such portion of his debts as remains unpaid.

(2) Such order of discharge shall preclude any creditor whose claim is registered from suing the debtor in respect of such claim, unless it is shown that the debtor has acquired property, since the order of discharge, out of which the claim might have been defrayed.

Rules for administration of insolvent estates.

68. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time make rules, conformable to the provisions hereinbefore contained, for the administration of insolvent estates.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, exclude any particular class or race from the operation of these rules.

Sections 60 to 68 not to apply to persons admitted to benefit of insolvency law in Presidency towns.

69. Nothing in sections 60 to 68 shall apply to persons who may have been admitted to the benefit of any insolvency law at a Presidency-town; nor shall any order passed under the said sections affect the remedy of any creditor against his debtor in respect of property which, at the time of the insolvency of such debtor, was not in the North-West Frontier Province.

Suspension and removal.

70. (1) Any Divisional Judge, District Judge or Subordinate Judge may be suspended or removed from office by the Local Government

(2) Any Munsif may, subject to the control of the Local Government, be suspended or removed from office by the Judicial Commissioner.

Controlling powers of Divisional and District Courts.

71. (1) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Judicial Commissioner, every Divisional Court shall control all other Civil Courts in the division.

(2) Subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, every District Court shall control all other Civil Courts in the district.

Power of Divisional Court to transfer business.

72. (1) Every Divisional Court may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial and transfer as are conferred by Section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on a District Court.

(2) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of the suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

Power to distribute business.

73. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Divisional Court and District Court may, from time to time, by written order, direct that any civil business cognizable by it and the Courts under its control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as it thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Ministerial officers of Subordinate Courts.

74. (1) The ministerial officers of the Divisional and District Courts and Courts of Small Causes shall, from time to time, be appointed, and may, from time to time, be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively.

(2) The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a District Court, other than Courts of Small Causes, shall, from time to time, be appointed, and may, from time to time, be suspended and dismissed, by the District Court.

(3) Every appointment under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, and, in dealing with any matter under this section, a District Court or a Judge of a Court of Small Causes shall act subject to the control of the Divisional Court.

Power to fine ministerial officers.

75. (1) A Divisional or District Court or any Court under the control of a District Court may, from time to time, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any ministerial officer of the Court for misconduct or neglect in the performance of his duties.

(2) The District Court, subject to the general control of the Divisional Court, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify any order made under sub section (1) by any Court under its control other than a Court of Small Causes, and may, from time to time, of its own motion, fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under its control other than a Court of small Causes.

Delegation of District Judge's powers.

76. A District Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, delegate to any Subordinate Judge in the district the powers conferred on a District Court by sections 71, 73 and 74 of this Regulation and section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be exercised by the Subordinate Judge in any specified portion of the district subject to the control of the District Court.

Appeals from original decree

77. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, appeals from decrees of Courts exercising original jurisdiction shall lie as follows, namely:—

(a) to the District Judge from a decree of a Munsif in a small cause of value not

ceeding five hundred rupees or in an unclassed suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees;

(b) to the Judicial Commissioner from a decree of a Subordinate Judge or District Judge in any original suit of value exceeding five thousand rupees or from a decree of a Divisional Court in any original suit; and

(c) to the Divisional Court from a decree passed in an original suit by a Munsif, Subordinate Judge or District Judge and not hereinbefore provided for:

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that appeals lying to the Divisional Court under clause (c) from all or any of the decrees passed in an original suit by any Munsif or Subordinate Judge shall be preferred to such District Judge as may be mentioned in the notification, and the appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly, and the Court of such District Judge shall be deemed to be a Divisional Court for the purposes of all appeals so preferred.

Modification of section 568, Act XIV, 1882.

78. Section 568 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in its application to the North-West Frontier Province, shall be read subject to the following additions, namely:—

(1) at the end of clause (b) the words and letter "or (c) the Appellate Court considers further inquiry necessary on any issue or question of fact," and

(2) after the words "or witness to be examined" the words "or such inquiry to be made."

Appeals from appellate decrees of Divisional Courts.

79. (1) A further apeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner in any of the following cases from an appellate decree of a Divisional Court on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit, namely:—

(a) in a small cause or unclassed suit,—

(i) if the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value, and the decree of the Divisional Court varies or reverses otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below; or

(ii) if the value of the suit is two thousand five hundred rupees or upwards or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value:

(b) in a land-suit,—

(i) if the value of the suit is two hundred and fifty rupees or upwards or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value and the decree of the Divisional Court varies or reverses otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below; or

(ii) if the value of the suit is one thousand rupees upwards or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value.

(2) The provisions of Chapter XLI of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by this Regulation, shall apply, as far as may be, to further appeals under this section and to the execution of decrees passed on such appeals. XII

Appellate decrees of District Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final.

80. Subject to the provisions of sections 79 and 84 of this Regulation and to those of section 595 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appellate decree of a District Judge or Divisional Court shall be final. XI

Power to confer appellate jurisdiction on Subordinate Judge.

81. (1) The Local Government may confer on a Subordinate Judge the powers of a District Judge for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Courts of Munsifs in any local area, and may withdraw those powers.

(2) A Subordinate Judge shall, for purposes connected with the exercise of powers so conferred, be deemed to be a District Judge.

Period of limitation.

82. (1) The period of limitation for an appeal under section 77 or section 78 and for an appeal from an order from which an appeal lies, shall run from the date of the decree or order appealed from, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(a) when the appeal lies to the District Judge—thirty days;

(b) when the appeal lies to the Divisional Court—sixty days;

(c) when the appeal lies to the Judicial Commissioner—ninety days.

(2) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV

References to Judicial Commissioner under section 617 of Code of Civil Procedure.

83. For the purpose of section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every appeal to a Divisional Court under sections 77 to 82 shall, except when the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, be deemed to be an appeal in which the decree is final. XIV

Power for Judicial Commissioner to call for record of civil cases not appealable to him.

84. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, call for the record of any civil case in which no appeal lies to him, and may pass such order in the case as he thinks fit,—

(a) if the Court, by which the case was decided, appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction with material irregularity; or

(*b*) if, on application made to him, the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that there is an important question of law or custom involved and that such question requires further consideration :

Provided as follows :—

(i) no application under clause (*b*) shall be admitted after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order in respect of which the application is made, unless the applicant satisfies the Judicial Commissioner that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within that period :

(ii) no such application shall be admitted in a small cause under the value of one thousand rupees or in an unclassed suit under the value of two hundred rupees :

(iii) on any such application the Judicial Commissioner shall not revise the decision of the Court below except in so far as such decision involves the question of law or custom in respect of which the application has been admitted : and

(iv) when any such application has been admitted, the Judicial Commissioner shall, subject to the last foregoing proviso, treat the matter of the application as if it were an appeal.

Explanation.—A question of procedure is not a question of law or custom within the meaning of clause (*b*).

(*2*) In computing the period of limitation aforesaid, the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall be deemed to apply.

(*3*) Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply in the North-West Frontier Province.

Court-fees on applications for revision under section 84.

85. (*1*) The court-fees payable on applications to the Judicial Commissioner for the exercise of his jurisdiction under section 84 shall be the same as those payable under No. 13 of the first schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, on the like applications to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

(*2*) If the Judicial Commissioner, on such an application on which such fee as aforesaid has been paid, sets aside or modifies the decree or order of a subordinate Court or remands the case for a fresh decision, he may grant to the applicant a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Deputy Commissioner the full amount of fee paid on the application, or any smaller amount which with regard to the circumstances of the case, he may think proper to order to be refunded.

Appointment of Additional Divisional and District Judges.

86. (*1*) When the business pending before any Divisional Court consisting of one Judge, or before the Court of any District Judge, requires the aid of an Additional Judge for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may appoint to the Court an Additional Divisional Judge or an Additional District Judge, as the case may be, and the person so appointed shall discharge any of the functions of a Divisional Judge or District Judge, as the case may be, which the Divisional Judge or District Judge may assign to him, and shall, as regards the discharge of those functions and subject to the provisions of sub-section (*3*), be deemed, for the purposes of this regulation and of any other enactment for the time being in force, to be a Divisional Judge or District Judge.

(*3*) Where an Additional Divisional Judge is appointed to a Divisional Court under sub-section (*1*), the Court shall not be deemed, for the purposes of this Regulation, to be a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge.

Transfer of civil cases.

87. Subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, the Judicial Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of a party, withdraw any civil proceeding which is pending in any Court subordinate to him and for the withdrawal of which provision is not made in sections 25 and 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may either himself dispose of the proceeding or transfer it for disposal to any other subordinate Court. XIV of 1882.

Place of sitting of Courts and vacations.

88. (*1*) The Local Government may fix the place or places at which any Court under this Regulation is to be held.

(*2*) The place or places so fixed may be beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

(*3*) Save as otherwise provided by any order made under this section, a Court under this Regulation may be held at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

(*4*) Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Judicial Commissioner shall, from time to time, prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as holidays in his Court and the Civil Courts subordinate to him, and every such list shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Part V.—Minors and Courts of Wards.

Exercise by Deputy Commissioners of functions of Courts of Wards.

89. Deputy Commissioners shall be Courts of Wards within their respective districts, but shall exercise the functions of such Courts subject to the control of the Revenue Commissioner.

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

90. The Court of Wards may, in its discretion, take charge of, and administer, the estates of any disqualified persons, that is to say,—

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates ;

(*b*) persons who have not completed the age of eighteen years ;

(*c*) idiots ;

(*d*) natics ;

(*e*) persons declared by the Local Government incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, of managing their own estates;

(*f*) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and unfitted, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character to manage their estates; and

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be unfitted to manage their estates:

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer, the estate of any person of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), unless he has inherited a beneficial interest in an estate for which a settlement was made with his ancestor, or in respect of which he would have been entitled to be settled with, if he had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or unless he is the holder by inheritance of an assignment of land-revenue; and

Provided, also, that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer any beneficial interest in, an estate in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to its jurisdiction.

Power for Deputy Commissioner to inquire into circumstances affecting jurisdiction of Court of Wards and to make orders, subject to appeal to Revenue Commissioner.

91. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner may make an inquiry into the minority, idiocy or lunacy of any person who he has reason to believe would, if found to be a minor, idiot or lunatic, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, and into the circumstances and property of any such person, and may make an order declaring such person to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.

(*2*) Any such person may appeal to the Revenue Commissioner against any such order on the ground that he is not, or has ceased to be, a minor, or that he is not, or has ceased to be, an idiot or a lunatic, and the decision of the Revenue Commissioner shall be certified to the Court of Wards and shall be final.

Extent of jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

92. (*1*) The jurisdiction of the Court of Wards shall extent to the care and education, and to the management of the property, of the persons subject thereto; and the Local Government shall make rules as to the manner in which, and the agents by whom, such jurisdiction shall be exercised.

(*2*) Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of that Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof.

Part VI.—Temporary Provisions.

Provision regarding certain revenue settlements and proceedings relating to records-of-rights in progress or about to be undertaken.

93. (*1*) For the purposes of the current re-assessment of the land-revenue and of the revision of the record-of-rights of the districts of Kohat and Hazara, and of the Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi Tahsils of the district of Dera Ismail Khan, and for the purposes of the next re-assessment of the land-revenue and of the next revision of the record-of-rights of the Bannu and Marwat Tahsils of the district of Bannu, the Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab, and not the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, shall, save as regards appeals and references relating to headmen, exercise the functions of both the Financial Commissioner or a Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner of a division under sections 80, 82, and 84, of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, and sections 13, 15 and 16, and Chapters IV and V, of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887, respectively, in regard to all orders or decrees made or passed by a Settlement Collector or by an Assistant Collector employed on settlement-duties in the said districts:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer a right of appeal to, or a power of review or revision upon, the Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab in respect of any order or decree made or passed by him in exercise of a power conferred by or under any of the said provisions upon the Commissioner of a division

(*2*) This section shall remain in force, with regard, respectively, to the currrent re-assessment of the land-revenue and revision of the record-of-rights of the districts of Kohat, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, and to the next re-assessment of the land-revenue and revision of the record-of-rights of the district of Bannu, until the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, declares that it shall cease to have effect, and no longer.

Provision regarding pending cases.

94. Nothing in this Regulation shall affect any suit, trial or other proceeding pending at the commencement thereof; and every such suit, trial or proceeding shall be continued as if this Regulation had not been passed:

Provided, first, that every suit, trial or other proceeding (not being such a proceeding as is provided for by section 93), which is pending before the Commissioner of a division at the commencement of this Regulation, shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, the Revenue Commissioner;

Provided, secondly, that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer a right of appeal to, or a power of review or revision upon, the Revenue Commissioner in respect of any order or decree made or passed by him in pursuance of the provisions of this section; and

Provided, thirdly, that every appeal or application for revision which is preferred or made after the commencement of this Regulation and which, but for the passing of this Regulation, would by law have had to be preferred or made—

(*a*) to the Chief Court of the Punjab, shall, subject to the provisions of section 10, be preferred or made to the Judicial Commissioner;

(*b*) to the Financial Commissioner or a Financial Commissioner of the Punjab or to the Commissioner of a division, shall be preferred or made to the Revenue Commissioner.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS ALTERED.

(*See section 3.*)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Alterations.
		Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861	In section 15A, as added by section 5 of the Police Act (1861) Amendment Act, 1895, *omit* the Commissioner of the Division or.
1878	XVII	The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878 .	In section 12, clause (*a*), *omit* within such a division.
1887	XVI	The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 . .	In section 4, clause (*16*), *for* within the meaning of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, except a mukhtar *read* having authority from the Judicial Commissioner to appear and practise as such. In section 75, sub-section (*2*) *for* expressions "Collector" and "Financial Commissioner" have *read* expression "Collector" has. In section 78, *omit sub-section* (*2*), *and in sub-section* (*3*), *for* as aforesaid and to the control of the *read* to the control of the Revenue. In section 80, *omit clause* (*c*). In section 81, *omit clause* (*c*). To section 84, *add*:— (*7*) The court-fees payable on applications to the Revenue Commissioner for the exercise of his revisional jurisdiction under this section shall be the same as those payable under No. 13 of the first schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, on the like applications to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.
1887	XVII	The Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887 .	In section 3, clause (*13*), *for* within the meaning of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, except a mukhtar *read* having authority from the Judicial Commissioner to appear and practise as such. In section 6, *for sub-section* (*5*) *read*— (*5*) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the jurisdiction of the Revenue Commissioner extends to the whole of the North-West Frontier Province, and of Collectors and Assistant Collectors to the districts respectively in which they are for the time being employed. Omit section 7. In section 8, *omit* Commissioners. In section 11, *omit sub-section* (*3*), *and in sub-section* (*4*), *for* as aforesaid and to the control of the *read* to the control of the Revenue. In section 13, *omit clause* (*c*). In section 14, *omit clause* (*c*). In sections 15 and 16, *omit* Commissioner or, *wherever they occur.*
1896	XII	The Excise Act, 1896	In section 3, sub-section (*1*), *omit clause* (*c*). In section 23, sub-section (*1*), *for* Commissioner of Revenue or the Chief Revenue-authority *read* Revenue Commissioner. In section 64, *for* Commissioner of Revenue, *in sub-section* (*1*), *read* Revenue Commissioner, *and omit sub-section* (*2*).

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Alterations.
		Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—concld.	
1900	III	The Prisoners Act, 1900	For section 31 *read* :— 31. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct the removal of any persons or class of persons committed to or detained in any prison in the North-West Frontier Province under sentence of imprisonment or transportation by a Court or in default of giving security under section 106 or section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, from the prisons in which they are confined, to any other prison in British India, or from any prison to which they have been so removed, to any prison in the North-West Frontier Province. Removal of prisoners to other Province, and *vice versâ*.
		Part II.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).	
1873	VII	The Punjab Frontier Crossing Regulation, 1873.	*Read all references to* the Commissioner *or* the Commissioner of the division *as referring to* the Chief Commissioner.
1901	III	The Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1901 .	*Read all references to* the Commissioner *or* the Court of the Commissioner *as referring to* the Chief Commissioner or such officer as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

(See section 4.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent to which in force.
		Regulations of the Bengal Code	
1798	I	A Regulation to prevent fraud and injustice in conditional sales of land under deeds of bai-bil-wafa or other deeds of the same nature.	The whole Regulation, except so much as relates to interest.
1804	X	The Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.	The whole Regulation.
1806	XVII	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the rates of interest on future loans, and provisions relative thereto, contained in Regulation XV, 1793; also for a general extension of the period fixed by Regulations I, 1798, and XXXIV, 1803, for the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales of land under deeds of bai-bil-wafa, kat-kabala, or other similar designation.	Sections 7 and 8.
1818	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818.	The whole Regulation.
1825	XI	The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825.	Ditto.
		Rules.	
		Rules for the conservancy of forests and jungles in the hill districts of the Punjab Territories, sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, in letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1789, 21st May, 1855.	The whole of the Rules.

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

(The Third Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 5.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1854	XXVI	An Act of make better provision for the education of male minors.	The whole Act.
1872	IV	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872 . . .	Ditto.
1878	XII	An Act for the further amendment of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	So much of section 7 as is unrepealed.
1879	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 . .	The whole Act, except section 36 as substituted by section 4 of Act XI of 1896.
1884	XVIII	The Punjab Courts Act, 1884 . . .	The whole Act.
		Part II.—Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3)	
1889	IV	The Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1889.	The whole Regulation.

Calcutta, the 16th November, 1901.

No. 30.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 17), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 20th December, 1901, at 11 A.M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 31.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Lewis Pugh Pugh, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 6036.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 9th November, 1901.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

Shankar Madho Chitnavis, Esquire, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Major Herbert Edward Deane, R.A.M.C., Special Health Officer of Calcutta.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhai Fakirji Commadore, C.I.E., of Rawalpindi, Punjab.

Major Thomas Edward Dyson, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. E. J. Firth, of Madras.

N. S. Glazebrook, Esquire, J.P., of Bombay.

Sydney Hutton Cooper Hutchinson, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Jaipur State, Rajputana.

Rai Bahadur Kamaleshwari Pershad Singh, of Monghyr, Bengal.

Harrington Verney Lovett, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Benares, North-Western Provinces.

Herbert Frederick Mayes, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur, Central Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel James McCloghry, F.R.C.S, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Karachi, Bombay Presidency.

Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, J.P., of Bombay.

William Florey Noyce, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

Robert Barton Stewart, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Junior Collector and Magistrate, Bombay Presidency.

Captain Edmund Wilkinson, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

John Ross Blackwood, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Miss E. Branch, of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Innis Campbell, Esquire, of the Canadian Mission, Neemuch, Central India.

The Reverend K. C. Chatterji, Missionary, American Presbyterian Mission, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Father F. D'Cruz, Roman Catholic Priest, Bassein, Burma.

Captain Edward Arnold Edgell, R.E., lately on Famine Duty in the Palanpur Superintendency, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. Emanuel, wife of A. E. L. Emanuel, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, Mamlatdar in the Ahmednagar District, Bombay Presidency.

Sri Sri Datta Dev Anniaty Adhikar Goswami, of Assam.

Sri Sri Nara Dev Dakhinpat Adhikar Goswami, of Assam.

Henry Harrison, Esquire, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal District, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps.

Miss Rose Harvey, of the Zenana Mission at Nasik, Bombay Presidency.

Miss Sarah J. Higby, American Baptist Mission, Tharrawady, Burma.

Thomas Ker, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Abu Road, Rajputana.

Assistant Surgeon Julius Augustus Lobo, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Residency Assistant Surgeon, Persian Gulf.

Captain John Norman Macleod, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Bikaner, Rajputana.

David Alfred McCready, Esquire, Superintendent of the Vellore Central Jail, Madras Presidency.

Syed Shah Mohamad Kamal, of Patna, Bengal.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yusuf, Pleader, High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Lieutenant Edward O'Brien, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals.

The Reverend A. Outram, of the Church Mission Society, Kherwara, Rajputana.

Captain Trevor Chichele Plowden, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Frank Winckworth Austice Prideaux, Esquire, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Reginald Leahy Sinclair, Esquire, Panch Mahals District, Bombay Presidency.

Khan Sultan Ahmad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Alfred Prideaux Taylor, Esquire, of the Friends Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.

Diwan Bahadur Wasudeo Mahadeo Samarth, Subah of Amreli District, Baroda State.

Father P. Wehinger, Roman Catholic Priest, Mandalay, Burma.

The Reverend A. Wood, of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Chanda, Central Provinces.

Miss J. Yerbury, M.D., Lady Doctor, Lady Lyall Hospital, Agra, North-Western Provinces.

A. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November 1901.

PUBLIC.

No. 6037.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to permit the title of "Honourable" to be borne by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

MEDICAL.

No. 1587.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Civil Assistant Surgeon Rai Bahadur Upendra Nath Sen to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

No. 1590.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 17A of the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (XXXVI of 1858), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore in the Province of the Punjab to be an asylum to which any Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction in the North-West Frontier Province may send lunatics as to an asylum established under the said Act for the place in which his jurisdiction is situate.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1513.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, sub-section (*1*), of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), and with reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1580, dated the 24th

October, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Accountant General, Punjab, to be the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the North-West Frontier Province.

JAILS.

No. 465.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), as altered by section 3 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that persons committed to, or detained in, any prison in the North-West Frontier Province may be removed to any prison in the Punjab, and that persons so removed to any prison in the Punjab may be re-transferred to any prison in the North-West Frontier Province.

A. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1901.

No. 918.—The services of Mr. G C. Walker, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his officiating appointment as Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi Division.

The 15th November 1901.

No. 921.—The services of Mr. C. H. Harrison, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

No. 067.—The Honourable Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh from the Honourable Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 13th November 1901.

No. 1594.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. C Hall, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Lahore District.

The 15th November 1901.

No. 1596.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras:—

Captain T. H. Symons, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain A. Miller, M.B., I M.S. (Madras).
Captain R. Bryson, I.M.S.

No. 1599.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay:—

Captain J. B. Jameson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bombay).
Lieutenant L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.B., I.M.S.

No. 1602.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.—

Captain F. H. Watling, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain W. W. Clemesha, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain J. G. P. Murray, M.B., I.M.S.

No. 1605.—The services of Captain J. M. Woolley, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department.

No. 1608.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma :—

Captain A. Fenton, M.B., I.M.S.
Lieutenant G. P. T. Groube, I.M.S.

No. 1611.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces :—

Captain W. H. Kenrick, I.M.S.
Captain Padmahar Krishna Chitale, I.M.S.
Lieutenant A. M. Fleming, M.B., I.M.S.

No. 1614.—Major H. W. Pilgrim, I.M.S. (Bengal), Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for eleven months in continuation, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

No. 1615.—Major D. M. Moir, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Officiating Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Major H. W. Pilgrim, I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 1617.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rodgers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 14th November 1901.

No. 2073.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2615, dated the 26th October, 1900, as modified by Notification No. 2998, dated the 21st December, 1900, it was ordered, under the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz during the season of 1901 might be permitted, except in the case of persons residing in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), the Presidency of Madras, the Mysore State, Coorg, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur or Sialkot District of the Punjab, or the Presidency, Burdwan, Patna, or Bhagalpur Division of Bengal, subject to certain precautions and restrictions which were imposed in view of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe, and in view of the danger of plague being spread by intending pilgrims from infected to non-infected portions of India.

Plague is widely prevalent in the Bombay Presidency. There is a considerable amount in the Mysore State, and some in the Baroda State. In the Madras Presidency the Salem and Bellary Districts are infected, and in Bengal Calcutta and a few districts chiefly in the Patna Division. Plague also exists in the Sialkot, Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur Districts and the Patiala State in the Punjab, in the Cities of Allahabad, Benares and Jaunpur and the Ballia District of the North-Western Provinces and in the Kashmir State. The remaining Provinces in British India are entirely free from plague.

In these circumstances it is not, the Governor General in Council regrets, possible to allow the pilgrimage during the season of 1902 without restrictions. The Government of India do not think it necessary to prohibit the pilgrimage from the uninfected portions of India during the ensuing season, but they consider it essential that careful precautions should be observed similar to those which were enforced during the past season. Karachi is unfortunately infected, and it is not possible to permit, as was done in 1901, pilgrim vessels to sail from that port. In order, however, to mitigate the inconvenience to pilgrims from parts of the north of India of the long journey to Chittagong, the Government of India have arranged, with the Porbandar State, to permit embarkation this year at the port of Porbandar, which is accessible by rail to pilgrims from Northern India.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the orders contained in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2615, dated the 26th October 1900, and No. 2998, dated the 21st December 1900.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that, until further orders, no person resident permanently or temporarily in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding the whole of Sind, except the Karachi District), the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency,

Coorg, the Sialkot, Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab, the Benares Division and the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, Calcutta, the Burdwan and Patna Divisions, and the Hazaribagh District of the Chota Nagpur Division in Bengal and the Native States of Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir and Patiala, shall be permitted to embark from any port in India with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca. If plague spreads, it may become necessary to extend the prohibition to other areas.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) That no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca, except at the port of Porbandar in the Presidency of Bombay and Chittagong in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and unless and until such person has been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall be satisfied that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has been completely abated, and unless such person is conveyed from the place of observation to the place of embarkation under the charge of an officer appointed for the purpose.

(2) That no passage tickets for the Hedjaz shall be sold except at the places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation.

The Government of India think it necessary to repeat the warning given last year that, although they have decided that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz may be permitted, subject to the safeguards enumerated above, they are nevertheless convinced that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring their purpose until another season, in view especially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government, and of the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely that they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

The 15th November 1901.

No. 2095.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajodhya in the Fyzabad District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot and Ludhiana Districts and the Patiala State in the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Katki fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Fyzabad, Ajodhya, Ajodhya Ghat and Darshannagar on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and to Nawabganj, Katra and Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghat) on the Bengal and North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 18th to the 25th November 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot and Ludhiana Districts and the Patiala State in the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Katki fair at Ajodhya.

No. 2106.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 6th November 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Ships arriving at Constantinople from contaminated ports must be provided with certificate that rats were destroyed before loading. This regulation takes effect in one month for Mediterranean and Black Seas, in two for elsewhere.

No. 2111.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 31st October 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine on arrivals from Gulf of Suez in Red Sea ports reduced to forty-eight hours.

No. 2116.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kumaraswami Hill, Sandur State in the Bellary

District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Krittika Sivayoga festival.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Hospet, Papinyakanahalli, Gadiganuru, Toranagallu, Daroji and Kudatini on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 20th to the 25th November 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Krittika Sivayoga festival.

JAILS.

The 15th November 1901.

No. 466.—The services of Captain C. B. Prall, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment in the Jail Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th November 1901.

No. 499.—The Revd. Willie Lorimer Walton Kitching has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 501.—The Revd. L. H. Lermit, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecc astical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 2nd November 1901. effect from ten months

No. 503.—The Revd. G. M. Davie *4th November 1901.*
ie 14th November 1901, gra
continuation. fication of the Government of India in the Home D
, 1900, as modified by Notification No. 2998, da
under the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sectio
97), that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz during *ment of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1901.

No. 3053—45-27.—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), clause (h), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule prescribing the authority to whom, the form in which and the time within which notices under section 17 of the said Act shall be given, namely :—

Rule.

When any accident occurs in or at a mine, causing loss of life, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give notice of the accident to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Calcutta, by despatching to the Magistrate of the District a notice in the form set forth below, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident :

FORM.

Notice of fatal accident which occurred in or at the [a] _____ [b] ( ) *mine situate in the* [c] _____ *belonging to* [d] _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Date of accident.	Hour of day or night.	Name and sex of persons killed or seriously injured.	Reputed age.	Occupation.	Brief statement of cause of accident in the terms detailed on the reverse.	Explanatory remarks as to cause of death.

(a) Here state name of mine.
(b) Here give description of mine or name of mineral wrought.
(c) Here state the locality, *viz.*, village, station, district and province in which the mine is situated.
(d) Here mention the name of the owner or Company.

No.

Dated *the* *190* .

Forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Calcutta, through the District Magistrate of _____.

Owner, Agent or Manager.

P. T. O.

The following are the terms to be used in column 6 :—

1. Falls in Mine—

Fall of roof, stone or coal.

2. Falls in Mine—

Fall of sides.

3. Falls in Mine—

Fall of coal in working places.

4. In Shaft—

Overwinding.

5. In Shaft—

Ropes and chains breaking.

6. In Shaft—

Whilst ascending or descending by machinery.

7. In Shaft—

Falling into shaft from the surface.

8. In Shaft—

Falling from a part of the way down.

9. In Shaft—

Things falling from surface.

10. In Shaft—

Things falling from a part of the way down.

11. In Shaft—

Miscellaneous.

12. Miscellaneous below ground—

Explosion of fire-damp.

13. Miscellaneous below ground—

Suffocation by gases.

14. Miscellaneous below ground—

By explosives.

15. Miscellaneous below ground—

Irruptions of water and falling into water.

16. Miscellaneous below ground—

On inclined and engine planes.

17. Miscellaneous below ground—

By trams or tubs.

18. Miscellaneous below ground—

By machinery.

19. Miscellaneous below ground—

By other causes.

20. On surface—

By machinery.

21. On surface—

Boilers or steam pipes bursting.

22. On surface—

On railways or tramways belonging to mine.

23. On surface—

Miscellaneous.

No. 3054—45-26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all kankar, stone, or laterite quarries, being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3, clause (*d*), in the stone mahals of the Mirzapur district and in the Kumaun Division of the North-Western Provinces.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 9th November, 1901.

No. 60-*S.I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be Knights Commanders.

JAMES JOHN DIGGES LATOUCHE, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

His Highness RAJA SURINDAR BIKRAM PRAKASH BAHADUR, of SIRMUR.

SULTAN AHMAD BIN FADTHL, of LAHEJ.

To be Companions.

STANLEY ISMAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Honourable Mr. DAVID THOMAS ROBERTS, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES WILSON, Indian Civil Service, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. ROBERT BURTON BUCKLEY, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation and Marine Branches, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Comptroller and Auditor General.

CHARLES GERWIEN BAYNE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla: the 9th November, 1901.

No. 81-*I.E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been aciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Excellency General Sir ARTHUR POWER PALMER, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Commander-in-Chief in India, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

His Highness MAHARAO Sir KESRI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of SIROHI in Rajputana.

To be Knights Commanders.

Nawab SHAHBAZ KHAN, Bugti of Baluchistan.

JAMES GEORGE SCOTT, Esquire, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner in Burma, and lately British Commissioner for the Delimitation of the Burma-China Frontier.

Raja JANG BAHADUR KHAN, C.I.E., of Nanpara in the Bahraich District of Oudh.

To be Companions.

AS CONLAN, Barrister-at-Law, a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. SIDNEY PRESTON, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

MURRAY HAMMICK, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

ALEXANDER PEDLER, Esquire, F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

RICHARD AMPHLETT LAMB, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Ahmednagar.

WILLIAM STEVENSON MEYER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, and lately Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

ALEXANDER LAUZUN PENDOCK TUCKER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Diwan Bahadur KANCHI KRISHNASWAMI RAO, Diwan of the Travancore State.

WILLIAM LEATHEM HARVEY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CLIBBORN, Indian Staff Corps, Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE WINGATE, Indian Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Supply and Transport, Bengal Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE HART DESMOND GIMLETTE, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Esquire, Agent and Manager, of the Madras Railway Company.

ARTHUR HENRY WALLIS, Esquire, Merchant, of Calcutta.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE DUNLOP, Esquire, Inspector-General of Revenue, His Highness the Nizam's Government, and lately Famine Commissioner in the Hyderabad State.

GEORGE HERBERT DACRES WALKER, Esquire, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, General Branch.

Major ALEXANDER FLEETWOOD PINHEY, Indian Staff Corps, Resident in Mewar.

Rai Bahadur NANAK CHAND, Minister of the Indore State.

SPENCER HARCOURT BUTLER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Third Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Captain FRANK COOKE WEBB WARE, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant, Chageh.

Honorary Major THOMAS HENRY HILL, lately Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Assistant Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India.

Rai Bahadur RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHARJI, lately Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

By Order of the Grand Master.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla; the 9th November, 1901.

No. 4131-*I.A.*

His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on—

GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George for making Laws and Regulations.

No. 4132-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khan Bahadur Syed Moazzim Hossein, of Backergunge, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of NAWAB as a personal distinction.

No. 4133-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of RAJA as a personal distinction upon—

Rais Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, Chief of the Sohawal State in Central India.

Kumar Narpat Singh, of Porahat, in the Bengal Presidency.

Kumar Prabhat Chandra Borua, Zamindar of Gouripur, in the District of Goalpara, in Assam.

No. 4134-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RANI as a personal distinction upon—

Bari Dulaiya, mother of the Jagirdar of Garauli, in Central India.

Srimati Hemanta Kumari Debi of Puthia, Rajshahi, in the Bengal Presidency.

No. 4135-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kazi Mir Ahmad Shah, Rizwani-Peshawari, First Oriental Teacher in the Central Model School, Lahore, the title of SHAMS-UL-ULAMA as a personal distinction.

No. 4136-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon M. R. Ry. Ramasubrahmanya Sastrial, of Tiruvasanallur, in the Madras Presidency, the title of MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA as a personal distinction.

No. 4137-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Swami Swaminatha Aiyar Avargal, Regulation Collector in the North Arcot District in the Madras Presidency, the title of DEWAN BAHADUR as a personal distinction.

No. 4138-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KHAN BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Punial, in the Gilgit Agency.

Maulvi Inam Ali, Officiating Divisional Judge in the Punjab.

Ahmed Ali Khan, Subadar-Major of the Shwebo Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Haji Muhammad Abdul Aziz Badsha Sahib, of Madras.

Abdul Rahman Haji Fakir Muhammad Sait Sahib member of the Municipality of Ootacamund.

Adarjee Muncherjee Dalal, of Broach.

Burjorji Nasarwanji, Vakil, of Surat.

Maulvi Pir Muhammad *walad* Shaikh Hussain Dafedar, of Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Haji Khudabaksh *walad* Gaji Khan of the Thar and Parkar District, in Sind.

Maulvi Syed Khirat Ahmad, Pleader and Zamindar of Gaya in the Bengal Presidency.

Munshi Ehsan Hossein, of Rajnagar, Birbhum, in the Bengal Presidency.

Arbab Sher Zaman Khan, Inspector of Levies at Quetta.

Sher Mahomed Khan, Tahsildar in Berar.

Raza Hussain, Inspector of Police, Bareilly, in the North-Western Provinces.

Ainuddin Khan, Sub-Inspector, Indian Telegraph Department.

No. 4139-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title SARDAR BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Sardar Gurmukh Singh, President of the Council of Regency in the Patiala State.

Yar Muhammad Khan, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President of the Municipality of Gujarat in the Punjab.

No. 4140-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title RAO BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Thakur Lal Singh, of Churu, Member of the Council of the Bikaner State.

M. R. Ry. Tiruvadi Sanjeevadas Narasinga Rao Avargal, Public Prosecutor of the North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Madura Sundaram Aiyar Narayana Sami Aiyar Avargal, Public Prosecutor of the Madura District, in the Madras Presidency.

Hanmandas Jairamdad Singi, of Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Kashinath K. Thakur, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Divisional Judge of Hoshangabad, in the Central Provinces.

Maigandadeva Mudaliar, of Bangalore.

Pranjiwandas Parbhudas, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

No. 4141-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAI BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Sahib Amar Nath, Residency Vakil, Kashmir.

Apparendra Mandanna, late Assistant Commissioner in Coorg.

Pandit Gopal Rao Jagannath Byas, Superintendent of Minor Estates in the Bhopawar Agency, Central India.

Babu Mohun Lal Khettri, of Howrah.

Babu Chunder Narain Singh, Collector of Calcutta.

Babu Pulin Behari Lal Singh, of Akhra, Raniganj, in the Bengal Presidency.

Pandit Gaindan Lal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, in the North-Western Provinces.

Seth Umed Mal, of Ajmer.

Seth Lakmichand, Malguzar and Banker of Balaghat, in the Central Provinces.

Bissessar Das, of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces.

No. 4142-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of IAN SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Mir Ali Ubbad, Tasildar, of Allahabad.

Mirza Jamal-ud-din Ahmad, Honorary Magistrate of Benares

Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib, Acting Tahsildar of Dharmapuri in the Salem District, in the Madras Presidency.

Nasserwanji Daraji Mirza, retired Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Malik Haji Harun, Panezai Kakar, of Bostan in Pishin, Baluchistan.

Bahram Khan, Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

Abad Khan, Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

No. 4143-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Thakur Gaj Singh, Tazimi Istimrardar of Bandanwara, in Ajmer.

Dharnidhar Harjiwandas Desai, President of the Municipality of Gogho, in the Bombay Presidency.

Krishna Rao Gopal Pathak, State Surgeon of the Dewas State.

M. R. Ry. Tatieondah Namberumal Chetty, of Madras.

Hirachand Motichand, of Surat.

Vishnu Anant Patwardhan, Pleader and Municipal Commissoner of Poona.

Mayaram Jairam Thakor, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Girdharlal Amratlal, Thanadar in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Ganesh Applaji Pandhe, Head Master of the Zilla School of Wardha, in the Central Provinces.

No. 4144-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Ajaib Lal, late Inspector of Police in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Preo Nath Bose, late Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Presidency.

Dwarka Nath Dass, retired Civil Hospital Assistant in the Bengal Presidency.

Gurandittа Mal, Assistant Surgeon and Assistant Chemical Examiner in the Punjab.

Madho Sudan Bakhta, Sub-Engineer in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Punjab.

Lala Ganesh Das, of Delhi.

Pandit Krishna Rao, late Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Jagat Narain, Honorary Magistrate of Allahabad.

Chaudhari Gajendra Singh, landhoder of the Moradabad District, in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Bhuban Ram Das, Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Gauhati, in Assam.

Pandit Buta Ram, of Hoshiarpur, Indian Aksakal in Yarkand.

Lachman Daji Jadu, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Natha Singh, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Narayen Singh Babhat Singh, Tahsildar and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Betar.

Lala Milki Ram, Superintendent in the Office of the Manager, North-Western Railway, and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Lahore.

Lala Madho Ram, Clerk in the Office of the Examiner, North-Western Railway.

Bhagwan Das, retired Hospital Assistant, Quetta.

Lala Ram Ditt, retired Accountant, Public Works Department.

Lala Dwarka Pershad, Supervisor, Military Works Department.

No. 1942-*E.B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KYET THAYE ZAUNG SHWE SALWÉ YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Sau Kawn Kiau Intaleng, Sawbwa of Keng Tung.

Saw Maung, Sawbwa of Yawng Hwè (Nyaungywe).

Maung Pe (2), Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Rangoon.

Maung Môn, Assistant Inspector of Schools in Burma.

No. 1943-*E.B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of [illegible]IMUDAN GAUNG TAZEIK YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Saw Hkin, Myoza of Mawnang, in the Myelat.

Maung Ngwe Kaing, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer in the Amherst District.

Ai Sam La, Heng of Nawnglông in the Mawk Mai State.

Maung Ba Thaw, Myoôk, Akunwun [illegible] District.

Maung Shwe Yin, [illegible]ujarat [illegible] Advocate, Moulmein.

No. 1044-*E.B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title [illegible] THUYE GAUNG NGWE DA YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Hkun Hseng, Myoza of Kehsi Mānsām (Kyethi-Bansan).

Saw Tun Hpa, Myoza of Möng Yawng in the Keng Tung State.

Hkun Haw Yawt, Myoza of Möng Long in the Hsi Paw State.

Maung Kyaing, Atwinwun of the Hsi Paw State.

Maung Hlwa, Myoôk.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th November, 1901.

No. 4076 *I. A.*—The services of Mr. S. Srinivassa Raghava Aiyangar, C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Minister to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The 7th November, 1901.

No. 1797-*G.*—Major J. Manners-Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted as Political Age[illegible] in Bikaner.

No. 1798-*G.*—Mr. T. C. Edwards, of t[illegible] Indian Civil Service, an Officiating Politic[illegible] Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Politic[illegible] Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.

No. 1799-*G.*—Mr. R. C. H. M. King, of t[illegible] Indian Civil Service, an Officiating Politic[illegible] Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Fir[illegible] Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-Gener[illegible] in Rajputana.

No. 1800-*G.*—Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E. Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of th[illegible] 3rd (Officiating 2nd) class, is posted as a Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-Gener[illegible] in Rajputana.

No. 1802-G.—Mr. E. V. Gabriel, of the Indian Civil Service, an Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

No. 1804-G.—Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mewar.

The 8th November, 1901.

No. 4128-I.B.—In consequence of the return from field service of Colonel S. B. Beatson, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, and with effect from the 20th October, 1901, Major J. G. Turner Indian Staff Corps, Inspector General, Imperial, Service Troops, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to his substantive appointment of Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, and Major F. H. B. Commeline, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to his substantive appointment of Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 9th November, 1901.

No. 4145-I. B.—The following Resolution regarding the appointment of a Commission to enquire into certain charges against His Highness Madho Singh, Maharaja of Panna, is published for general information:—

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 4081-I. B., dated the 6th November, 1901.

TO

EDWARD MAYNARD DESCHAMS CHAMIER, Esquire, 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

ALEXANDER LAUZUN PENDOCK TUCKER, Esquire, of the Indian Civil Service, and a Resident of the 2nd class in the Political Department of the Government of India.

Whereas Rao Raja Khuman Singh, uncle of His Highness Maharaja Madho Singh of Panna, died on or about the 25th June, 1901, in circumstances which point to his death having been caused by poison;

And whereas the following offence has been imputed to the said Maharaja Madho Singh, namely, that the said Rao Raja Khuman Singh was poisoned by persons instigated thereto by the said Maharaja Madho Singh;

And whereas the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has temporarily assumed the administration of the Panna State for the purpose of instituting a public enquiry into the case and of affording His Highness Maharaja Madho Singh an opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attaches to him;

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council appoints you, the said Edward Maynard DesChams Chamier, Esquire, and you, the said Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker, Esquire, to be Commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of the said imputation and of reporting to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council how far the same is true to the best of your judgment and belief;

And the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council appoints you, the said Edward Maynard DesChams Chamier, Esquire, and you, the said Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker, Esquire, with full power to fix times and places of meeting, to adjourn meetings, to adjust and arrange the method of procedure, to settle the course which the enquiry shall take, to call for and to receive or reject evidence, documentary or other, to hear such persons as you shall think fit on behalf either of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council or of His Highness Maharaja Madho Singh, and generally to guide the whole course of the Proceedings of this Commission as from time to time shall appear to you to be proper for the purpose thereof;

And the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council further appoints you, the said Edward Maynard DesChams Chamier, Esquire, and you, the said Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker, Esquire, to try any person other than the said Maharaja Madho Singh on any charge which may be presented against such person by Counsel representing the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council in connection with the enquiry into the death of the said Rao Raja Khuman Singh, with full power to fix the time and place

of such trial, to adjourn the proceedings, to call for and to receive or reject documentary or other, to hear such persons as you shall think fit on behalf of the Viceroy and Go[illegible] and, in case you shall [illegible] is so charged, to pass upon him such sentence as might be passed in the [illegible] a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in British India:

Provided that, if you shall pass upon any such person a sentence of death, th sentence shall be deemed to require the confirmation of the Viceroy and Governo General in Council; and

Provided, also, that any sentence which you may pass in the exercise of th powers hereby conferred shall be executed in such manner as the Viceroy and Governo General in Council may direct.

By order of the Viceroy and
Governor-General of India in Council.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India

The 11th November, 1901.

No. 4156-*I. A.*—The honour of Knighthood, which was conferred by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, on Mr. John Stanley, K.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 22nd July, 1901, was officially notified in the *London Gazette* of the 8th November, 1901.

The 12th November, 1901.

No. 1824-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. R. Johnston as Acting Con for Denmark at Bombay during the absen of Mr. J. C. R. Johnston.

No. 1827-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation His Majesty's Government, the Govern General in Council is pleased to recogn provisionally the appointment of Mr. J. Bendien as Consul for the Netherlands Bombay.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of Indi

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

Simla, the 9th November, 1901.

No. 5660-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act on a Commissioner of a Division.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th November, 1901.

No. 5750-*P.*—Mr. J. W. Bailey, a Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed Chief Superintendent of that Office, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 30th of October, 1901, and until further orders.

The 6th November, 1901.

No. 5763-*P.*—Mr. U. L. Majumdar is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits, with effect from the 17th October, 190 .

The 8th November, 1901.

No. 5806-*P.*—Mr. P. G. Jacob is posted Assistant Accountant-General, North-West Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 2 of October, 1901.

The 9th November, 1901.

No. 5812 *P.*—The following promotions made in the Enrolled List of the Finan Department, with effect from the 18th September, 1901:—

Mr. C. E. Crawley to class I, substantive.
Mr. H. G. H. Keene to class II, substantiv
Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to class III, substantive.
Mr. R. T. Howe to class III, substant *pro tempore*.
Mr. F. C. Brewin to class IV, substantive.
Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to class IV, substantive *pro tempore*.
Mr. J. C. Mitra to class V, substantive.
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to class V, substan *pro tempore*.
Mr H. Bhimasena Rau to class VI, substantive.

No. 5813-*P.*—The following promotions reversions of officers of the Account

No. 1802-[illegible]
Civil Servi[illegible] the 18th of September, 1901, of the [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Anderson to officiate in class III [illegible] Accountants General,

Mr. W. S. Adie to officiate in class I,

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to officiate in class II,

Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in class III, and

Mr. J. S. Milne to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 19th of September, 1901—

Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in class III,

Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to class IV, and

Mr. J. S. Milne to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 19th of September, 1901, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. E. O'Conor—

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in class I,

Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in class II,

Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in class III, and

Mr. J S. Milne to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd of September, 1901—

Mr. J. S. Milne to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 26th of September, 1901—

Mr. H Oung to officiate in class II, instead of in class I,

Mr. W D. F. Cowley to revert to class III,

Mr. A Newmarch to revert to class IV, and

Mr. M. K Ghatak to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th of September, 1901, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. F. J. Atkinson—

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in class I,

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to officiate in class II,

Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in class III, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

The 15th November, 1901.

No. 5879-*P*.—Mr. J. S. Chakravarti is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, with effect from the 29th of October, 1901.

No. 5881-*P*.—Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, is, with effect from the 16th of October, 1901, granted privilege leave for one month and five days and furlough for ten months and twenty-five days in continuation.

Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, with effect from the 31st of October, 1901, and to hold charge of the Sind and Baluchistan Circle during the absence on leave of Mr. O'Shea, or until further orders.

Calcutta, the 15th November, 1901.

READ:—

Order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 26th September, 1901, applying section 238 (relating to Merchant Seamen Deserters) of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," to the Republic of Honduras.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S.

The 26th day of September, 1901.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by sub-section (*1*) of section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," it is provided that, where it appears to His Majesty that due facilities are or will be given by the Government of any foreign country for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in that country, His Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that that section shall apply in the case of such foreign country subject to any limitations, conditions, and qualifications contained in the Order:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that the Government of the Republic of Honduras gives and will give due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in that country:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in him by the hereinbefore recited sub-section (*1*) of section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare that the said section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," shall apply in the case of the Republic of Honduras:

And the Right Honourable Charles Thomson Ritchie, the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, and the Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton, three of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

ORDERED that the Order in Council be published in the *Gazette of India*.

ORDERED also that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 9th November, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1004.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 9th November, 1901:—

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Commander Eaton Wallace Petley, C.I.E., (Retired), Royal Navy, Commandant, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Captain Thomas Withey Cuffe, Commandant, Bombay Light Horse.

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Frederick Perry, Indian Medical Service, Officiating Principal, Medical College, Lahore.

Fort William, the 15th November, 1901.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 1005.—Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., British Service, to be Adjutant General in India, *vice* Major-General Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., who has vacated. Dated 6th November, 1901.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 1006.—Brevet-Colonel H. H. Harvey-Kelly, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras, is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment from 13th March to 29th December, 1902.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 1007.—Colonel (Brigadier-General) Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, to be Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the temporary rank of Major-General, *vice* Colonel (Brigadier-General) P. J. Maitland, who has vacated. Dated 5th November 1901.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1008.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

James Carnegy Hathornthwaite. Dated 3rd October, 1901.

Victor Coates. Dated 5th October, 1901.

William Reginald Bartlett Stacey. Dated 7th October, 1901.

Victor Valentine Vincent Sandiford. Dated 7th October, 1901.

George Frank Wemyss Anson. Da[illegible] October, 1901.

Thomas Balfour Traill. Dated 9th C[illegible]

[illegible]

Ralf Montacute Brind. Dated [illegible] ber, 1901.

Dudley Mostyn Patrickson. Date[illegible] October, 1901.

Donald Moyle Field. Dated 10th O[illegible] 1901.

George Drummond Ogilvie. Dated [illegible] October, 1901.

Alexander Daniel Reid. Dated [illegible] October, 1901.

George Darel Senhouse LeMes[illegible] Dated 11th October, 1901

Alan Charles Leith Wood. Dated [illegible] October, 1901.

William Marshall. Dated 16th Oc[illegible] 1901.

Charles Percy Graham. Dated 17th [illegible] ber, 1901.

Alan Moray Brown. Dated 21st Oct[illegible] 1901.

No. 1009.—The undermentioned officers admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with e[illegible] from the dates specified, subject to confirm[illegible] by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Foster Gretton, R[illegible] Field Artillery, Squadron Officer, Bengal Lancers. Dated 17th Septem[illegible] 1901.

Lieutenant Duncan LeGeyt Pitcher, Battalion, South Wales Borderers, Do[illegible] Company Officer, 11th Rajput Infan[illegible] Dated 15th October, 1901.

DISTURBANCES.

No. 1010.—The Right Hon'ble the Gover[illegible] General in Council is pleased to direct publication, for general information, of following extract from a despatch from [illegible] Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for Indi[illegible]

Extract, para. 21, of a Military despatch fr[illegible] the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of St[illegible] for India, No. 127, dated the 18th Oc[illegible] ber, 1901

21. I forward herewith, for the information your Excellency's Gover[illegible] ment, copy of a lette[illegible] from the Foreign Offic[illegible] with enclosure, regarding the valuable servic[illegible] rendered in Jubaland by the Camel Corps fro[illegible] Aden.

* Dated 25th September, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

September 25th, 1901

I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdow[illegible] to transmit to you, for the information of th[illegible] Secretary of State for India in Council, th[illegible] accompanying copy of a despatch from Hi[illegible] Majesty's Commissio[illegible] and Consul General for th[illegible] East Africa Protectora[illegible] calling attention to the valuable services [illegible] dered in Jubaland by the Aden Camel Cor[illegible]

Sir C. Eliot, No. 242.

and mentioning especially the good work performed by the native officer Duffadar Mahomed, and I am to request [illegible] to Lord G. Hamilton, [illegible] tion [illegible] report.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

MOMBASA,
August 28th, 1901.

No. 242 M.

In view of the departure of the Aden Camel Corps, which will shortly take place, I have the honour, at Colonel Hatch's request, to bring to your Lordship's notice the valuable services rendered by the Corps in Jubaland. I am asked to mention specially the good work performed by the native officer Duffadar Mahomed, upon whom considerable extra responsibility has devolved since the late Captain Gordon was invalided.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) C. ELIOT.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1011.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 18th October, 1901, page 6783.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 18th October, 1901.

* * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps. The undermentioned Officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major respectively, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second in Command, Indian Army :—

Major Ernest Hunter Rodwell. Dated 5th July, 1901.

Captain Harold Richard Mead. Dated 26th March, 1901.

* * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd October, 1901, pages 6850 and 6851.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 22nd October, 1901.

* * * * * *

STAFF.

To be Colonels on the Staff in India and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel L. Dening, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, *vice* Colonel N. F. F. Chamberlain, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, vacated. Dated 1st September, 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. Howlett, Indian Staff Corps, *vice* Major-General [illegible] Simpson, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, vacated. Dated 5th February, 1901.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., C.B., Indian Staff Corps, *vice* Colonel (now local Major-General) W. J. Venables, V.C., C.B., Indian Staff Corps, appointed to command a Second Class District in India. Dated 1st April, 1901.

Colonel (now temporary Major-General) B. Duff, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, to be Deputy Adjutant-General in India, *vice* Colonel A. R. Martin, Indian Staff Corps, appointed Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at Head-Quarters. Dated 1st April, 1901.

To be Assistant Adjutant-Generals in India and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Forster, from the Royal Irish Regiment, in succession to Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) J. H. S. Craigie, appointed to command a Second Class District in India. Dated 19th February, 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Capper, from the Northamptonshire Regiment, *vice* Colonel G. D. Stawell, appointed Director of Military Education in India. Dated 15th June, 1901.

* * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Anderson, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 20th May, 1901.

* * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1012.—It is notified that, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the titles of the 39th and 49th Bengal Infantry have been changed to the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1013.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinners Horse)

Kot Dafadar Ghulam Kadir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Atta Muhammad Khan, deceased, with effect from the 29th August, 1901.

19th Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar Hari Chand to be Risaldar Major, Ressaidar Gopal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Abdul Aziz to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Jiwand Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Munawwar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th August, 1901.

Ressaidar Dilawar Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Kalandar Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Bakhshish Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Naurang Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th February, 1901.

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway of the modification of rule 99a and (2) of the ope General Rules cited in the foregoing observations, in supersession of the ext corresponding rule.

ORDER.—Ordered that [illegible] of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian [illegible] ways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the General Rules referred to in the foreg observations, with rule 99a and (2) as herein modified, be kept at railway stations directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Governm of Bengal for information and guidance.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of I

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th November, 1901.

No. 463.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Public Works Department Resolution No. 139 A. E., dated 17th June, 1899, published in Notification No. 278, dated 29th June, 1899, one vacancy in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

Applications for nominations should be addressed to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the rules referred to, not later than the 15th January, 1902.

The 8th November, 1901.

No. 466.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 451 and 452, dated the 1st November, 1901, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the duties of Chief Engineer and Secretary for Irrigation to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will be carried out by the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

No. 467.—Mr. G. M. R. Field, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. S. Preston, Chief Engineer and Secretary, on combined privilege leave and furlough for one year, or until further orders.

No. 468.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in supersession of those relating to the officers named as published in Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 229, 313 and 396, dated the 1st June, 2nd August and 8th October, 1901 :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.	With effect from
[illegible]tkinson, R. P. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary .	26th May, 1901.
[illegible]ackenzie, N. F. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto.	Officiating .	Ditto.
[illegible]ollis, J. R. C. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Ditto.	Temporary .	6th July, 1901.
[illegible]ackenzie, N. F. . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Ditto.	Ditto . .	29th July, 1901.

TELEGRAPH.

The 8th November, 1901.

No. 469.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendents :—

Mr. Edward Dixon.
Mr. John McNeil.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. F. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th November 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ERRATUM.

Notification No. 3315 P. In notification No. 3134 P., dated 9th October 1901, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th idem, *for* "Churchill-Shaun" *read* "Churchill-Shann" against Register No. 390 of 1901.

No. 3424 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th November 1901 :—

No. 428 of 1901.—Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 27 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay. *An improved simple method of lubricating or greasing the wheels of carts or other vehicles which diminishes the wear and tear.*

No. 429 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford avenue Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to the regulation and distribution of electric currents.*

No. 430 of 1901.—Gavin Jones, engineer, of Weyside Lodge, Weybridge, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in apparatus for ventilating and cooling, especially applicable to railway vehicles.*

No. 431 of 1901.—Claude Young Payne, mechanic, of Jhansi, and David Allison, contractor, of Saugor. *A distant signal indicator combined with a recorder.*

No. 432 of 1901.—Henry Lane Wallace, capitalist, of No. 1335, North Pennsylvania street Indianapolis, county of Marion, state of Indiana, U. S. A. *Improve valves.*

No. 433 of 1901.—Henry Lane Wallace, capitalist, of No. 1335, North Pennsylvania street Indianapolis, county of Marion, state of Indiana, U. S. A. *Improve valves.*

No. 434 of 1901.—Henry Lane Wallace, capitalist, of No. 1335, North Pennsylvania street Indianapolis, county of Marion, state of Indiana, U. S. A. *Improve valves.*

No. 435 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford avenue Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in windings for electrical machines.*

No. 436 of 1901.—Dr. Vasudeo Kashinath Kirloskar, Sholapur. *An improvement in apparatus for raising water from wells or river beds for irrigation or other purposes by means of a "Trolley mote" or bucket.*

No. 437 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford avenue Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in windings for electrical machines.*

No. 438 of 1901.—Wilford Arthur Peloquin Cosserat, sub-divisional officer on the Bengal Nagpur railway, of Koolah, in the district of Midnapore, British India. *An automatically disengaging trailable railway switch lock.*

No. 439 of 1901.—Lazarus Chater, superintending engineer of the Jamna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., Collectorgunj, Cawnpore. *Improvements in harness.*

No. 440 of 1901.—Lazarus Chater, superintending engineer of the Jamna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., Collectorgunj, Cawnpore. *An improved anti-vibrating cushion tyre and nave suitable for all classes of wheels.*

No. 441 of 1901.—Robert Loraine Gamlen, electrical engineer, of 26, College road, Bromley, Kent, England. *Improved method or means for the prevention and removal of incrustation in steam and other boilers.*

No. 442 of 1901.—James Thompson Marshall, engineer, of 17, Francis street, Chapeltown road, Leeds, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in valve gear for fluid pressure engines.*

No. 443 of 1901.—Charles Read Newton, F.R.M.S., civil and mechanical engineer, of Kurseong, in the Presidency of Bengal, British India. *Improvements in the manufacture of tea relating to the fermentation of the tea leaf.*

No. 3425 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public in[illegible], from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 450 of 1900.—Hugo Stein, engineer, of No. 4, In der Flage, Hannover, in the empire of Germany. *An improved process of producing cement from blast furnace slag.* (Specification filed 5 November 1901.)

No. 43 of 1901.—William Francis McDermid, engineer, of 267, Well street, South Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England, Henry Chapman Trigg, engineer, of 1, York road, Leyton, in the county of Essex, England, and William Bramham, engineer, of 115, Bow road, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in brakes for railway wagons and similar vehicles.* (Specification filed 29 October 1901.)

No. 61 of 1901.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82, York road, King's Cross, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in draw gear and buffing apparatus.* (Specification filed 4 November 1901.)

No. 94 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited, sole owners of, and sole manufacturers and licensors under, the "Linotype" Patents, of No. 188, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in pantographs, specially applicable to engraving machines and in the production of cameo designs for use in engraving machines.* (Specification filed 1 November 1901.)

No. 100 of 1901.—Jean Jacques Heilmann, electrical engineer, of 19, rue Cambon, Paris, in the republic of France. *Improvements in and relating to the electrodes of accumulators and the manufacture thereof.* (Specification filed 29 October 1901.)

No. 107 of 1901.—William Andrew Bole, engineer, of 722, South Negley avenue, Pittsburg, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., and Edwin Ruud, engineer, of 214, Wood street, Pittsburg, aforesaid. *Improvements in gasifiers for internal combustion engines.* (Specification filed 29 October 1901.)

No. 109 of 1901.—Norman Wilson Storer, electrical engineer, of Edgewood park, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 2 November 1901.)

No. 121 of 1901.—John Howard Ross, manufacturer, of 35, Wills street, Aston, near the city of Birmingham, England. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.* (Specification filed 29 October 1901.)

No. 122 of 1901.—James Gilbert Daw, engineer, of 2, Goring road, Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen, in the United Kingdom. *An improved form of stamping-heads and dies or anvils on which the heads beat for the purpose of crushing metalliferous ores.* (Specification filed 29 October 1901.)

No. 126 of 1901.—Joseph Hunt Elliott, late engineer to the indigo planters in Tirhoot, at present retired and residing at 30, Elliott road, in Calcutta. *A new or improved arrangement for hanging and pulling punkahs, to be called "Elliott's patent aeriform motion."* (Specification filed 29 October 1901.)

No. 134 of 1901.—James Dunlop, engineer, of 206, Gorton lane, Gorton, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster. *Improvements in pneumatic and like percussive hammers.* (Specification filed 5 November 1901.)

No. 135 of 1901.—The Honneus Sulphide Company, Limited, whose registered office is at Brookman's buildings, Barrack street, Perth, Western Australia. *Process and means for converting refractory ore into free milling ore.* (Specification filed 5 November 1901.)

No. 318 of 1901.—Arthur Edward Pundt, manager, Graham and Co.'s Bulk oil installation at Budge-Budge, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs. *An improved cap or stopper for sealing or fastening tins, drums or other vessels, containing oils, paints, kerosene and other inflammable or explosive materials.* (Specification filed 1 November 1901.)

No. 342 of 1901.—John Stewart Stewart-Wallace, justice of the peace, of Redhill, Knock, in the county of Down, Ireland, and William Blackwell Cowell, chemist, of 11, Guion road, Fulham, in the county of London, England. *Improvements relating to the treatment of mineral or vegetable oils or the distillates or residuals thereof.* (Specification filed 29 October 1901.)

No. 3426 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 150 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the process of withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea, and in apparatus therefor.* (From 23 November 1901 to 23 November 1902.)

No. 260 of 1894.—Friedrich Hermann Schule. *A new or improved machine for sorting cereals and removing stones and grit therefrom.* (From 17 December 1901 to 17 December 1902.)

No. 131 of 1895.—Edward John Lusby. *Improvements in the manufacture of tobacco.* (From 1 November 1901 to 1 November 1902.)

No. 268 of 1895.—Rudolph Weiss. *Improvements in or relating to circular looms.* (From 30 October 1901 to 30 October 1902.)

No. 197 of 1896.—Frederick Elijah Blaisdell. *Improvements in and connected with holders for pencils, crayons, caustics and the like.* (From 25 November 1901 to 25 November 1902.)

No 148 of 1897.—Howard Cochrane Jobson. *Improvements relating to telegraph insulators.* (From 20 December 1901 to 20 December 1902.)

No 198 of 1897.—Alister MacNab. *An apparatus for purifying bay salt.* (From 10 November 1901 to 10 November 1902.)

No. 214 of 1897.—James Albert Bonsack and Hugo Bilgram. *An automatic feed mechanism for cigarette fillers.* (From 30 December 1901 to 30 December 1902.)

No. 216 of 1897.—Eugen Hornung and Stefan Hansel. *Improvements in the treatment of India rubber, gutta-percha and their compositions.* (From 20 December 1902 to 20 December 1903.)

No. 313 of 1897.—Eliza Jessie Stewart. *Improvements in dyeing.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 388 of 1897.—The Patent Agglomerant Fuel Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel, and in apparatus therefor.* (From 18 January 1902 to 18 January 1903.)

No. 3427 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*a*), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 18 of 1897.—Charles Lancelot Garland. *An improved chainless driving gear for cycles and like vehicles.* (Specification filed 20 July 1897.)

No. 104 of 1897.—Augustus Gross, Victor Edward Masters and John Booth. *An improved driving gear for cycles and like vehicles.* (Specification filed 20 July 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R.	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	.....	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214	11	11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	.....	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	.....	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn., Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, John, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May, 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	1
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Decr. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	63	9	8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				R.	a.	p.
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A.	6	12	10
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——. Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
... ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61	2	3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	.....	Jullia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
an. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	.....	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major	.....	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Calway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	.....	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
an. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
Jan 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt.	Adulphus George	62	13	2
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
uly 6, 1887 une 2, 1888 and Sept 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Annie Isabelia	176	14	11
Apl. 1, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick and Emily Matilda.	372	6	5
Apl. 30, 1883	Gillon, T., Pioneer Sergeant	1st Bn East Lanc. Regt.	Thomas Charles	13	0	0
Novr. 10, 1886	Dick, A., Sergeant	2nd Bn., West York Regt.	Margaret Mabil	303	11	4

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. F. CADELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and
Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 12th Novr., 1901.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1901.

No. 1.—The following appointments in the North-West Frontier Province are ordered with effect from this date :—

Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, C.I.E., to be Inspector General of Police.

Major E. Inglis to be Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Peshawar civil and sessions division.

Mr. F. Field to be Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Derajat civil and sessions division.

No. 2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), section 5 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and section 48 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), in so far as the same respectively are applicable, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following orders :—

(1) The district of Bannu shall comprise, and be divided into, two tahsils, corresponding with the heretofore-existing Bannu and Marwat tahsils and so named, and the said tahsils shall be sub-districts for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877).

(2) The district of Dera Ismail Khan shall comprise, and be divided into, three tahsils, corresponding with the heretofore-existing Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi tahsils (as altered by the Notifications of the Government of the Punjab, Nos. 992 and 993, dated the 17th October, 1901), and so named, and the said tahsils shall be sub-districts for the purposes for the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877).

(3) The Peshawar civil and sessions division shall comprise the districts of Peshawar and Hazara.

(4) The Derajat civil and sessions division shall comprise the districts of Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 3.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to be the office in which declarations under the said section may be deposited by persons desiring to acquire a domicile in British India.

No. 4.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865 (XV of 1865), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of each district to be the Registrar of that district for the purposes of the said Act.

No. 5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner to be the Inspector General of Registration for the said Province.

No. 6.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 220, clause (*a*), of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner to the office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for that Province created under the said Act with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

No. 7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, sub-section (*1*), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner to be the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the said Province, and the office of the said Revenue Commissioner to be the general registry office for

keeping such certified copies of registers of births and deaths registered under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), or of marriages registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), or the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865 (XV of 1865), as may be sent to it under any of the said Acts.

No. 8.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint the Administrative Medical Officer to be the Inspector General of Prisons for the said Province.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation, 1901 (IV of 1901), to the North-West Frontier Province:

Provided that all references in the said Regulation, as so extended, to British Baluchistan and the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan shall be construed as referring to the North-West Frontier Province and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, respectively.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th November, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities				87,37,487	8	0
							Other authorized Investments				74,24,468	8	0
Reserve Fund				1,06,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,18,38,737	10	1
	R	a.	p.				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,96,25,175	9	7
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,90,724	4	8				Bills discounted and purchased				1,83,95,160	2	5
				1,59,28,979	4	0	Balances with other Banks				17,79,709	15	9
							Bullion				1,751	10	0
Public Deposits at Branches	82,38,254	15	4				Dead Stock				15,98,398	0	7
							Stamps				10,771	14	2
							Sundries				8,00,591	11	5
											8,02,12,302	10	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				7,11,70,415	11	5							
								R	a	p.			
Bank Post Bills, etc.				6,16,910	10	9	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,63,18,084	4	11	3,99,03,427	12	8
Sundries				17,49,424	12	6	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,35,85,343	7	9			
	RUPEES			12,01,15,730	6	8		RUPEES			12,01,15,730	6	8

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs. value R 47,070 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 82,305 0 0
R 1,29,375 0 0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 14th November, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 44·60.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 13th November, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th November, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	2,44,20,000	11,17,07,015	13,61,27,015	3,08,59,316	3,18,95,030	...	...	6,27,55,246
Allahabad	...	1,33,63,630	1,33,63,630	1,37,67,439	17,17,800	...	...	1,54,85,239
Lahore	...	2,27,51,845	2,27,51,845	93,58,822	22,69,208	...	...	1,16,28,030
Bombay	2,35,02,080	7,53,57,440	9,88,59,520	3,19,01,575	3,40,35,409	...	...	6,59,36,984
Karachi	...	79,15,755	79,15,755	25,51,275	16,51,050	...	...	42,02,325
Madras	35,72,280	2,63,00,390	2,98,72,070	2,09,10,013	49,37,632	...	...	2,58,47,645
Calicut	...	24,26,130	24,26,130	13,09,875	40,125	...	...	13,50,000
Rangoon	...	94,87,090	94,87,090	2,83,80,005	36,20,205	...	...	3,20,00,270
	5,14,94,360	26,93,09,295	32,08,03,655					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			15,97,970					
Total R			31,92,05,685	13,90,38,380	8,01,67,359	...	...	21,92,05,739
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								*Nil.*
Net Total R								21,92,05,739
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total R								31,92,05,685

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with rule X, paragraph 2, Government of India, Notification No. 247, (Ecclesiastical), subsidiary rules for the erection, repair and endowment of monuments in Government Cemeteries, it is notified that the following graves are so damaged as not to admit of repair and if no person will undertake to restore them, the monuments will be treated at the next repairs in such a manner as the Chaplain may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order.

Mozufferpore Cemetery.

Grave No. 33 W. R. Baldwin
" " 53 Revd. T. Schorisch.
" " 56 William D. Howell.
" " 60 Charles Movel.
" " 84 Richard Burke.
" " 90 Unknown.

REGINALD YATES,
Chaplain, Tirhoot and Champaran.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th November, 1901.

No. 5521—Mr. Mahdi Hussain, Sahib Bahadur, made over, and Mr. Abdul Rahiman Khan Bahadur, assumed charge of the Court of the Second Magistrate and the Resident's treasury, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore on the forenoon of the 29th October 1901.

LEAVE.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

No. 5524.—Second Lieutenant Edward Ferdinand Litchfield in India for seven months with effect from 7th November 1901.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL,
First Assistant Resident.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th November, 1901.

No. 35.—The services of First Class Military Assistant Surgeon Lawrence John O'Reilly, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This cancels this office Notification No. 32, dated the 30th September, 1901.

L. D. SPENCER, *M.D.*,
Surgeon General,
Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

NOTIFICATION.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE;

Bangalore, the 15th October, 1901.

No. 2961.—In exercise of the powers conferred under section 137 (1) (*e*) (vi) of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following amendments in the Water-supply Bye-Law, and the same having been confirmed by the Honourable the Resident in Mysore as required by section 139, they are hereby notified for public information under section 180 (3) of the said Law.—

(1) In section 8 for the last clause, read "For all meters so supplied monthly rent may be charged to, and paid by, the person using it."

(2) In section 12 "After as well as any meter" delete the words "other than the one supplied under Rule 16."

(3) In section 14 after "all meters" delete the words "which are their property"

(4) Section 16 to be deleted *in toto*

(5) In section 18 remove the word "meter" after the words "in any" in the second line

L. T. HARRIS,
President, Municipal Commission.

NOTICE.

The Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held on the 27th, 28th and 29th November, 1901.

B. A. BRENDON,
Acting Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR,
The 21st October, 1901.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 5th November, 1901.

No. 27.—Mr. F. E. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paras. 169 to 171, and the Colloquial Examination prescribed in para. 175 of the same chapter on 8th October, 1901.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th November, 1901.

No. 39.—Lieutenant G. J. W. Smyth, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Bankura-Calcutta Chord Survey.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Foot, dated at Rangoon, this 6th day of November, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—4151, Private C. Stephenson.	Parish and County in which born,—Appleby, Westmoreland.
Age,—20 years 9 months.	Date of desertion or absence,—31st October, 1901.
Height,—5 feet 4¾ inches.	Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light; eyes, blue.	Marks,—None
Trade,—Shop Assistant.	Length of service up to the time of desertion—Over 7 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—4th July, 1894.	
Place of Enlistment,—Halifax, Yorkshire.	

S. J. TRENCH, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding 2nd West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated at Colaba, this 11th day of November, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—Ox.-4059, Private Francis Gregory.	Parish and County in which born,—Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.
Age,—23 years 3 months.	Date of desertion or absence,—30th October, 1901.
Height,—5 feet 11 inches.	Place of desertion or absence,—Ahmedabad.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue	Marks,—Scars, left wrist and left groin.
Trade,—Musician.	
Date of Enlistment,—20th August, 1892.	
Place of Enlistment,—London.	

R. ECCLES, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ [illegible] কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸৹
½ আধ „ „	৮৷	„	৯৲
¼ শিক „ „	৪৷৹	„	৪৸

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন আতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগনের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هي — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار انه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه انه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره انه *

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th November, 1901.

No. 32—Mr. H. T. Pinhey, Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days under Civil Service Regulations, article 291, in combination with furlough for twenty-two months and twenty-seven days under articles 264A and 340(*b*), with effect from the forenoon of the 8th November, 1901

FRED. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th November, 1901.

No. 1627-*Ap.*—Mr C. J. Hogg, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 14th November, 1901, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 15th November, 1901.

No. 1631-*Ap.*—In supersession of Post Office Notification No. 777s-Ap., dated the 3rd October, 1901, Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough out of India for 9 months, with effect from the 1st November, 1901, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Heinrich Freidrich Carl Mullerworth.	Not stated . .	25th September, 1901 .	District Judge, Amherst, on 9th October, 1901.	Will left. Probate granted to Mrs. Marilla Ingalls Mullerworth, executrix.
Edward Shand, of 22, Theatre Road, Calcutta.	The Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	3rd October, 1901 .	District Judge, 24-Parganahs, on 10th October, 1901.	No Will. No application.
Christopher Holmes, of 20, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Ditto . .	30th September, 1901 .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
George Turnbull, of 104, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.	Ditto . .	3rd October, 1901 .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Vernon Meek, of 25, North Road, Narkaldanga.	Ditto . .	30th September, 1901 .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Christe Jacks, of S. S. "Vaure Hall Bridge"	Ditto . .	2nd October, 1901 .	Ditto . . .	Ditto
Mrs. Florence Eliza Bridgman, of Haldwani, Nami Tal.	Haldwani . .	26th September, 1901 .	District Judge and Commissioner, Kumaon, on 11th October, 1901.	Will left. No application.
C. T. Leach, Signaller, Government Telegraph Office.	Agra . . .	13th September, 1901 .	Judge of Agra, on 11th October, 1901.	No Will. No application.
Mr. Gladman, of the Ruby Mines Coy., Limited.	Ouzon . . .	10th September, 1901	Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines District, Mogok, on 10th October, 1901	Letters of Administration have been granted to the Agent of the Ruby Mines Coy.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 15th November, 1901.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SA

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India i quarter ending June 1901, compared with the corresponding per the years 1899-1900, No. 1 of 1901-02. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. (2*a*).

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899-1900. Fo Board R1-8 or 2*s*. 3*d*. (6*a*.).

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Scientific Memoirs by the Medical Officers of the Army in India—

Part XII, 1901. Contents:—(1) On the Characters and Relationships of Afzelia, (*Smith*)—*Major D. Prain, I.M.S.* (2) Inoculation of Malaria by *Anophelles—Captain C. F. Fearnside, I.M.S.* (3) Zoological Gleanings from the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship *Investigator—Major A. W. Alcock, I.M.S.* (4) Some Observations on Spirillum Fever, as seen in the monkey—*Macacus Radiatus—Captain George Lamb, I.M.S.* (5) On the Anatomy of the roots of Phœnix paludosa. *Roxb.—Lieutenant A. T. Gage, I.M.S.* (6) On some Practical Methods of Sanitation in India with special reference to Cantonments—*Major Earnest Roberts, I.M.S.* Demy 4to. Board. R5-12 or 8*s*. 9*d*. 7*a*.

The Fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma. By R. I. Pocock Esq. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. R7-8 or 11*s*. 3*d*. (5*a*.)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1899-1900, and the four preceding years Contents:—(I) Administrative Divisions (II) Judicial Divisions (III) Civil justice. (IV) Criminal Justice. (V) Jails. (VI) Police. (VII) Registration (VIII) Education (IX) The Press. (X) Vital Statistics (XI) Hospitals and Dispensaries (XII) Lunatics. (XIII) Vaccination. (XIV) Municipalities. (XV) Local Boards. (XVI) Factories. (XVII) Wild Animals and Snakes. F'cap. Boards. R2 or 3*s*. (10*a*.)

Countess of Dufferin's Fund Report, 16th Issue, 1900. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s* 6*d*. (5*a*.)

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6*a*. or 6*d*. (2*a*.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14*a* or 1*s* 3*d*. (9*a*.)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters) by A. F. Greenell, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s*. (8*a*.).

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. Burgess Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31*s*. 6*d*. (R1-2*a*.)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol II. By C. G. Rogers, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s*. 6*d*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Administration 1899-1900. F'cap Limp cover. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Admini Report, 1899-1900 F'cap. Limp cover. 12 (4*a*.)

Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary a Report for 1899. F'cap Boards. R1 or 1*s*. 6

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf F Residency and Muskat Political Agency f 1901. F'cap. Board. R. or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPA MENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce ment. Corrected to February, March, April, M 1901. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.) each

History of Services of Officers holding appointn offices under the control of the Governi India, Finance and Commerce Departmen rected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo Boards. 3*d*. (2*a*.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India months of February to July, 1901. Royal 8vo. 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of Briti for the months of January to May, 1901. R Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by R River in India in the quarter ending De 1900, compared with the corresponding perio years 1898 and 1899. No. 3, 1900-1901. F'ca cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (6*a*.)

Ditto. Ditto. No. 4, of 1900-1901. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Prices and Wages in India, 18th issue, 1901. Boards. R1-8 or 2*s*. 3*d*. (6*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th is 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-3*a*. (10*a*.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891, 1892 to Third issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5*a*. or 5*d*. (

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1899-1900. By A. F. Cox, Esq. F'cap. Boards. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (7*a.*)

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (13*a.*) each volume.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hand Book for the 0·303 Maxim Machine Gun in Urdu, Hindi, and Gurmukhi. Paper cover. Super-Royal 16mo. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*) each.

India Military Budget Estimate for 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. R1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (8*a.*)

Mountain Artillery Drill in Urdu, 1897 Edition. Leather. Super-Royal 16mo. R1-9-9 or 2*s.* 4*d.* (2*a.* 3*p.*)

Addix to Mountain Artillery Drill in Urdu, 1897 Edition. Leather. Super-Royal 16mo. R1-4 or 1*s.* 11*d.* (1*a.*)

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. Leather. Royal 16mo. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

Frontier warfare, 1901. Leather. Super-Royal 16mo. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*a.*)

Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden—List of, as existing at the end of 1900. 20th issue. Super-Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Regimental Accounts, Native Infantry, 1901. F'cap. Boards 14*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*).

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* 4*a.* etc.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Code, Vol. II, General Regulations. 6th Edition. 1900. Cloth. Royal 8vo. (plain). R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (8*a.*) Interleaved R3-12 or 5*s.* 9*d.* (12*a.*

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. Paper cover. F'cap 8*a.* or 9*d.* (3*a.*)

Budget Estimate of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. Paper cover. F'cap 8*a.* or 9*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts and State Railway Revenue Establishment to the Government of India, 1900 In two volumes Royal 8vo. Boards Vol. I R2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*), Vol. II R2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*) Complete R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (9*a.*)

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (9*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper cover R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (3*a.*)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT, WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE. *- Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.*

Books required for the Public Service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

General Catalogue of Government Publications (corrected up to 30th June, 1901) available on application to the Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

1. **Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates** for appointment as Assistant Superintendents of Police. November, 1900. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 8*a* (1*a.*)
2. **Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mookteairship** Examinations for the year 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 2*a.* (1*a.*)
3. **Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate** Civil Service Examination for the year 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 4*a.* (1*a.*)
4. **Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates** for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1900. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 5*a.* (1*a.*)
5. **Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal,** for the year 1900, by LT.-COL. E. MAIR, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal. F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R3 (3*a.*).
6. **Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates** employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1900. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 2*a.* (1*a.*)
7. **Annual Report on the Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh for the year 1900** F'cap. Paper cover. Price 4*a.* (1*a.*)
8. **A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals,** 3rd Edition. Corrected up to December 1900 Royal 8vo Board bound. Paper cover Price R2 (4*a.*)
9. **Itinerary or Road-guide for Bengal,** compiled by the Public Works Department, Bengal F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R1-8 (3*a.*)
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14. **Thirty-third Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner** for Bengal for 1900, By MAJOR H J. DYSON, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal. F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R1-12 (3*a.*).

15. **Annual Report on the consumption of Stationery** in Bengal during 1899-1900. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R3 (3a.)

16. **List of Officers in the Subordinate Educational** Service, Bengal, corrected up to 1st July 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. Price 8a. (1a.)

17. **Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to** British and Foreign Colonies, 1900, by C. BANKS, ESQ., M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Protector of Emigrants. F'cap. Paper cover. 12a. (1a.)

18. **Progress Report of Forest Administration in the** Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1899-1900. by A E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R1-8 (2a.).

19. **Price Lists of Staple food-crops in the local areas** of Bengal prepared under section 39 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, for the period from 1st January 1900 to 31st March, 1900. F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R1 (2a.).

20. **Annual Report of the Bengal Veterinary College** and of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. Price 8a. (2a.)

21. **Accounts of the Trade of Bengal by Rail and River** in the quarter ending 31st December 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R2 (3a.).

22. **Annual Report on the Police Administration of the** town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1900. By E. M. SHOWERS, ESQ., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R1 (2a.).

23. **Notes on the Administration of the Regi-** Department in Bengal for 1900-1901. F'cap cover. Price R1-8 (2a.).

24. **Report on the Administration of the Police** Lower Provinces, Bengal Presidency for th 1900. By W. R. BRIGHT, ESQ., C.S.I., Inspecto ral of Police, Lower Provinces. F'cap. Board cover. R1 (4a.).

25. **Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental** for 1900-1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2a. (1

26. **The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, co** up to 1st October, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. cover. R3 (4a.).

27. **Distribution Returns of Officers and Subor** employed on Local Works in Bengal, correcte 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper 2a. (1a.)

28. **List of qualified Medical Practitioners,** tary Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, etc., serv practising in Bengal, 1901. Compiled in the c the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Board bound. Paper cover. R1-4 (5a.)

29. **Bengal Act VII of 1878 (Excise), as modifi** to 1st May, 1901. Royal 8vo. 6a. (1a.)

30. **Bengal Act IX of 1879 (Court of Wards** modified up to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. 6a

31. **Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 1st** 1901, in Uriya. 1a. 6p. (6p.)

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 051376 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1854-55 for Rs 3,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Upendra Nath Sen, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—
UPENDRA NATH SEN,
Residence—18 Sircar's Lane, Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 9th November, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was fair in the Circars and the Deccan and heavy elsewhere. Water supplies are sufficient for cultivation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are going on. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvesting of early crops continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder generally are sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are stationary or falling, but are still above warning rates. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 121; women, 205; children, 105; total, 431. North Arcot—men, 4; women, 28; children, 49; total, 81. Test workers—Cuddapah—men, 720; women, 795; children, 254; total, 1,769: Grand total, 2,281.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, the Karnatak, Sholapur, Satara and Ahmednagar. More rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum and Rajkot for standing crops or for spring cultivation. Crops have been slightly damaged by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Kolaba, Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur, Rajkot and Baroda; are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts at Ahmedabad, Surat and Baroda and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Reaping of autumn crops is nearly completed in Hyderabad, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur, and is progressing in parts of Sindh, Kaira, Surat, the Konkan, the Karnatak, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Rajkot and Baroda. Threshing has been commenced in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira and Ahmednagar. The estimate of the outturn of autumn crops generally is good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Broach, Surat, Nasik, Khandesh and the Karnatak, and picking continues in Khandesh. Preparation for the spring are in progress in parts of Karachi and

Shikarpur. Spring sowings are nearly over in Surat, Ahmednagar and Satara, and are in progress in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Larkana, Upper Sindh Frontier, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Dharwar, Wadhwan, and Baroda. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient except in parts of Nasik. Prices have fallen in four districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at Head-Quarters—Ahmedabad, 32; Kaira, 38; Panchmahals, 33; Sholapur, $42\frac{11}{20}$; Ahmednagar, $32\frac{1}{4}$; Poona, $27\frac{3}{10}$; Nasik, $27\frac{3}{8}$; Satara, $33\frac{23}{40}$; Bijapur, $29\frac{3}{10}$; Belgaum, 34.

Daily average numbers on relief—British Districts—on relief works, 34,997; dependants, 6,051; total on works, 41,048. In poor-houses, 3,102; on village relief, 27,883; total on gratuitous relief, 30,985. Figures for Sholapur and Belgaum are incomplete. Native States on relief works, 7,634; dependants, 705; total on works, 8,339. In poor-houses, 2,246; on village relief, 458; total on gratuitous relief, 2,704. Figures for Palanpur, Rewakantha, Aundh and Phaltan are incomplete. Grand total, 83,076.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week except very light showers in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Cuttack. Early cessation of rain has prejudicially affected the prospect of winter rice and *spring* crops in Bihar, and also in some other parts of the province. Sugarcane is being pressed. Fodder and water generally are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in nineteen and is stationary in the rest.

North Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather during the week has been bright throughout the provinces. The harvesting of the autumn and the sowings of the spring crops still continue and are nearing completion in Dehra Dun, Bareilly, Agra, Etah, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Jalaun and Hamirpur. The late rice crop continues to suffer for want of rain in a few districts, but irrigation is being resorted to wherever practicable. The spring crops are reported to be germinating well. Poppy is being sown in Budaun, Hardoi and Sitapur. Sugarcane is in good condition and pressing has been commenced in Meerut. Locusts appeared in Cawnpore, but did no damage. Food supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices are generally stationary, but the tendency towards easier rates noticed last week continues.

Punjab.—There was no rain. Harvesting of autumn crops continue. It has nearly been completed in Gurgaon, Amballa, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi. Cotton is being picked in irrigated areas of most districts. Sowings of spring crops continue on irrigated areas. No sowings have generally been made on unirrigated lands on account of want of rain, which is still very badly needed. The outturn of irrigated autumn crops is average and that of unirrigated decidedly below average. Unirrigated autumn crops have totally dried up in Hissar, and sugarcane and cotton crops are withering in Sialkot for want of rain. Rats are damaging crops in part of Umballa and Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient throughout the Province except in parts of Karnal. Test works are likely to be started in Hissar. Bikaniris are still passing through Gurgaon and Hissaris and Bagris through Karnal in search of work or begging. Prices of food grains generally are unchanged, only slight fluctuations occurring in some districts. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and falling in Gurgaon, Amritsar, Gujrat and Rawalpindi, and that of gram is rising in Gurgaon and Mooltan and falling in Amritsar, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat is selling from $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 seers, gram $17\frac{1}{4}$ to 25, maize 15 to $28\frac{1}{8}$, great-millet $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 23, bulrush-millet $12\frac{1}{4}$ to 28 and barley $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 28 seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—The prospects of the paddy crop continue good in all districts. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of hill-side paddy has been completed in Bhamo. Reaping of early wet weather paddy continues in Thayetmyo, Myitkyina, Shwebo and Southern Shan States, and has been commenced in Bhamo. Cultivation of alluvial soil and sowing of miscellaneous crops are progressing. The state of standing crops is fair to good. A little more rain is needed in parts of Myingyan, and paddy and sessamum plants are drying

up in parts of Shwebo. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts and risen in one, but is stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear with no rain. The harvesting of early rice and of other autumn crops and the picking of cotton continues. Rice is deteriorating in Sambalpur, and insects are doing considerable damage almost throughout the provinces. The sowing of spring crops has been completed in Saugor and Chhindwara, and is reaching completion in most districts. In several districts where the first sowings have been damaged by insects and the heat, some resowing has been necessary. Wheat has germinated well in Damoh and Wardha. In parts of Jubbulpur the spring crops are reported to have withered. The results of the spring sowings are generally unsatisfactory, but the autumn crops are in fair to good condition. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The price of wheat has a tendency to rise and that of rice to fall, as the new rice is now coming into the market. The lowest prices are:—wheat 16½, gram 18⅓, rice 16, and *juar* 22½ seers per rupee. The highest prices are:—wheat 8¾, gram 11, rice 8, and *juar* 13⅔ seers per rupee.

Assam.—The rains have ceased. The weather is becoming cold. More rain is wanted in Goalpara. Plucking of tea is in progress, and its prospects are good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur and are fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice is nearly finished in Kamrup and Darrang. Sowing of pulse and ploughing for and sowing of mustard are in progress. Reaping of late rice has been commenced in places. Prospects of sugarcane and late rice generally are good. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and in parts of Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Silchar 13, Sibsagar 12, Sylhet 11¼, Nowgong 10½, Gauhati and Tezpur 10, and Dhubri and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was 69 cents in the Civil and Military Station. There was good rain throughout the provinces. Standing crops are in good condition in Mysore, Kolar, Hassan, Tumkur and Shimoga. Horse gram and paddy are being sown in parts, and in other parts *ragi* and paddy are being harvested. Prospects are good in Mysore and Tumkur, favourable in Shimoga, and fair in Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug. Prices are steady in Mysore and Kolar, slightly risen in Hassan and in parts of Kadur, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and slightly fallen in Shimoga and in other parts of Kadur, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Hassan and Tumkur. Water and fodder are available. More rain is wanted in Hassan and in parts of Kadur and Tumkur.

Coorg.—The rainfall was 1 inch 80 cents. Picking of coffee continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The week was rainless. Cold weather continues. Crops are in good condition, but have been slightly damaged by rats and locusts in parts of the province. Ploughing operations have been completed. Sowing for winter crops still continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 29 cents. The total from 1st January is 21 inches one cent. Autumn crops are still under harvest. Spring sowings are almost over. The week's rainfall has benefited the spring crops already sown in the Warangal and Gulbarga Divisions. Grain prices have fallen slightly. Returns of persons employed on relief works in Aurangabad Division not received. Prices—wheat 5¾, coarse rice 7½ and *juar* 16 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations continue everywhere except in Bikanir, Marwar and Kherwara, where they are at a standstill. Autumn crops are bad in the Nimbahera pergannah of Haraoti and Tonk. Damage has been caused by rats in Bikanir and Kherwara and by locusts in parts of Marwar. Crops are being harvested in Jaisalmir, Bikanir, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Alwar and Bharatpur. Cotton picking has been commenced in Jaipur, Kishengarh, and Ajmere-Merwara. Harvests average 10 annas in Jaipur and 6 to 10 annas in Todgarh and 6 annas in Beawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition and generally sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in Marwar, rising in Tonk and Jaipur, falling in Jhallawar, Alwar, Dholpur

and steady elsewhere. Cheapest prices average 1[illegible] to 2[illegible] seers per rupee. Number gratuitously relieved in Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer, 100.

Central India.—The rainfall was slight in Malwa and elsewhere none. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Standing crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand, fair in Bhopal and Malwa, average in Bundelkhand and bad in Bhopawar. Crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior, by rats in Malwa and by rats, insects and locusts in Bhopawar. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Indore and Malwa, high in Bhopal, falling in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar, and below average in Baghelkhand. Average prices, Gwalior 10 to 21-1, Indore 7 to 13, Bundelkhand 17 to 24, Malwa 16 and Bhopawar 14½ to 16 seers the rupee. Sowing of opium has been commenced in parts of Gwalior. Numbers gratuitously relieved :—Jaora, 63; Rutlam, 43; total 106. Malaria fever is prevalent in the Bhopawar Agency.

Baroda.—Standing crops have been much damaged by the ravages of rats, locusts and caterpillars in places. Crops are in fair condition, but generally are poor owing to deficient rain. Spring sowing continues, but prospects are gloomy owing to want of sufficient moisture and ravages of rats. Want of water in wells is likely to be felt in certain parts. The condition of agricultural stock is fair. Prices—*bajri* 27, *juar* 22, wheat 21, rice superior 13, rice inferior 21 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief works, 17,040; gratuitous relief, 9,590; total 26,630.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and is becoming colder. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 20 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—No rain. The condition of standing crops is good. Spring sowings are in progress. Rain is wanted. Fodder is sufficient. Prices generally are stationary. Wheat sells from 16 to 30 and maize 27 to 36 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. Weather fine. Lowland rice is being harvested. Price of rice is 9½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	1,979	597	2,576	1,769	512	2,281	— 295
Bombay	60,930	44,940	105,870	41,048	30,985	72,033	— 33,837
Total British Provinces	62,909	45,537	108,446	42,817	31,497	74,314	—34,132
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	101	101	...	100	100	— 1
Central India States	...	762	762	...	106	106	— 656
Baroda	17,940	10,700	28,640	17,040	9,590	26,630	— 2,010
Bombay Native States	14,715	3,560	18,275	8,339	2,704	11,043	— 7,232
Total Native States	32,655	15,123	47,778	25,379	12,500	37,879	— 9,899
GRAND TOTAL	95,564	60,660	156,224	68,196	43,997	112,193	— 44,031

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details o[f Prov]incial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from pe[rsons gra]tuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 12th October 1901.			For the week ending the 19th October 1901.			For the week ending the 26th October 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd November		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	T
Madras.													
Cuddapah	1,291,903	391	909	1,300	1,717	639	2,356	1,915	627	2,542	1,979	509	2
North Arcot	2,208,591	..	442	442	...	201	201	..	70	70	...	88	
Anantapur	788,896	...	246	246	...	111	111	...	32	32	...	...	
TOTAL MADRAS	4,289,190	391	1,726	2,127	1,717	951	2,668	1,915	729	2,644	1,979	597	2
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad	795,094	191	2,819	3,010	...	2,677	2,677	...	3,084	3,084	...	3,204	3
Kaira	715,725	...	258	258	...	288	288	..	236	236	...	212	
Panch Mahals	261,870	1,796	73	1,869	1,929	50	1,979	1,710	32	1,772	1,834	47	1
Sholapur	720,978	29,813	13,111	42,924	25,156	11,901	37,057	29,783	11,188	31,971	17,529	10,417	27
Ahmednagar	837,774	52,170	21,353	73,523	31,627	19,745	51,372	20,932	18,079	39,011	9,024	17,407	26
Poona	995,074	7,509	3,763	11,272	5,751	3,768	9,519	5,005	3,209	8,214	2,997	2,371	5
Nasik	819,375	3,769	440	4,209	2,056	349	2,405	1,619	305	1,924	1,193	234	1
Satara	1,146,521	6,362	3,818	10,180	1,511	1,561	3,072	743	755	1,498	371	122	
Bijapur	735,041	25,964	9,075	35,039	23,378	8,948	32,326	20,470	8,641	29,111	19,159	7,189	26
Belgaum	994,209	13,355	6,755	20,110	12,254	6,605	18,859	10,113	3,914	14,027	8,823	3,727	12
Dharwar	1,115,426	.	21	21	...	46	46	...	4	4	...	10	
TOTAL BOMBAY	9,155,287	140,929	61,496	202,425	103,662	55,938	159,600	80,505	50,347	130,852	60,930	44,940	10
Central Provinces.													
Balaghat	383,331	...	31	31	...	31	31	...	28	28	...	...	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	383,331	...	31	31	...	31	31	...	28	28	...	...	
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	13,807,808	141,320	63,263	204,583	105,379	56,920	162,299	82,420	51,104	133,524	62,909	45,537	10
Central India States.													
Indore	1,099,000	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	
Jaora	84,000	...	70	70	..	71	71	...	68	68	...	54	
Ratlam	83,000	...	44	44	...	46	46	...	44	44	..	44	
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,266,000	...	778	778	...	781	781	...	776	776	...	762	
Baroda	2,415,396	17,894	9,075	26,969	17,665	9,252	26,917	17,822	9,552	27,374	17,949	10,700	2
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar	2,752,404	2,154	1,350	3,804	2,541	1,382	3,923	7,113	1,755	8,868	7,606	1,510	
Palanpur	645,526	...	196	196	324	214	538	1,128	233	1,361	1,378	247	
Rewa Kantha	733,506	103	103	206	135	110	245	147	109	256	396	110	
Akalkot	75,774	129	133	262	107	132	239	127	120	247	163	120	
Aundh	65,146	2	26	28	37	26	63	50	26	76	42	26	
Phaltan	66,383	112	1	113	101	1	102	96	...	96	107	..	
Jamkhandi	192,162	2,588	382	2,970	2,331	372	2,703	1,921	370	2,291	1,807	364	
Jath	71,445	3,784	498	4,282	3,113	484	3,597	1,684	461	2,145	1,241	426	
Daphlapur	8,343	234	62	296	150	38	188	46	7	53	44	7	
Miraj (Junior)	35,487	135	6	141	91	6	97	55	6	61	10	6	
Sangli	238,945	7,031	249	7,280	4,856	244	5,100	3,755	244	3,999	827	62	
Mudhol	61,815	1,783	1,120	2,903	1,107	984	2,091	997	823	1,820	1,094	682	
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4,856,934	18,396	4,126	22,522	14,893	3,993	18,886	17,119	4,154	21,273	14,715	3,560	1
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	8,538,330	36,612	14,158	50,770	32,558	14,026	46,584	34,941	14,482	49,423	32,655	15,022	47
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	22,346,138	177,932	77,421	255,353	137,937	70,946	208,883	117,361	65,586	182,947	95,564	60,559	156

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 14th November 1901, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been no important change in the weather over India during the past week. Pressure has been high over North-West and Central India on the one hand, and over Assam and Upper Burma on the other, while it has been steadily low over the Bay and over the east of the Arabian Sea. Towards the close of the week a cyclonic storm formed within the low pressure area over the Bay, and to-day (Thursday) this storm is close to the Madras Coast between Cocanada and Waltair, where pressure is nearly ·2″ below the normal and where a gale from north-east is blowing. It appears probable that the storm will cross the coast and carry rain into the interior districts of India, but the ultimate track of the storm cannot at present be determined.

Rain has been confined during the week under review to the southern half of the Peninsula. On the 11th and 12th there were light showers at one or two places in Lower Burma, but with these exceptions there was no rain during the week over Burma or the whole of Northern and Central India. In the south the rainfall was somewhat irregularly distributed. On the 8th there were showers in Malabar, South India, the Madras Deccan and Ganjam, and general rain in the East Coast (South)—the heaviest falls were 3·75″ at Madura and 2″ at Coimbatore and Nellore. On the 9th the showers were less general in South India and the Deccan and the rainfall was lighter on the East Coast, and from this day onward to the end of the week the rainfall diminished till it practically ceased over Malabar, South India and the Deccan. On the East Coast, on the contrary, the rainfall was heavy in the South division on the 10th, 11th and 12th and in the North division on the 13th and 14th; the largest amounts were: on the 10th 2″ at Negapatam; on the 11th 2″ at Madras and Cuddalore; on the 12th 3″ at Negapatam and on the 14th over 2″ at Waltair and Gopalpur.

The concluding table shows that rain was received during the week in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*:—Burma Coast, both sub-divisions of the East Coast (North), both sub-divisions of the West Coast, the Bellary and Hyderabad sub-divisions of the Deccan, both sub-divisions of South India and the South division of the East Coast; over the whole of the remainder of India the week was rainless.

The week's rainfall was slightly in excess of the normal in both the sub-divisions of the East Coast (North), in the Calicut sub-division of the West Coast, in the Hyderabad sub-division of the Deccan and the Madura sub-division of South India, while in the South division of the East Coast it was largely in excess.

The seasonal rainfall is now normal over a large part of the Peninsula, elsewhere there has been practically no change in the seasonal conditions.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 14TH NOVEMBER 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 31ST MAY TO 14TH NOVEMBER 1901.			SEASON. CENT VARIA
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·07	0·99	—0·92	134·42	132·59	+ 1·83	+ 1
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·45	—0·45	49·22	53·98	— 4·76	— 9
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·18	—0·18	28·19	25·64	+ 2·55	+10
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·23	—0·23	77·95	70·10	+ 7·85	+11
	Calcutta	0	0·17	—0·17	50·14	52·27	— 2·13	— 4
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0·17	—0·17	63·90	68·61	— 4·71	— 7
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·03	—0·03	67·46	82·35	—14·89	—18
	Darbhanga	0	0·02	—0·02	36·29	46·07	— 9·78	—21
	Bahraich	0	0	0	35·55	41·16	— 5·61	—14
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·13	—0·13	34·60	44·11	— 9·51	—22
	Patna	0	0·07	—0·07	28·52	39·84	—11·32	—28
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·16	—0·16	43·16	47·67	— 4·51	— 9
	Ludhiana	0	0·08	—0·08	30·27	36·75	— 6·48	—18
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·01	—0·01	23·51	31·46	— 7·95	—25
	Lahore	0	0·03	—0·03	15·66	21·71	— 6·05	—28
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·03	—0·03	3·97	7·76	— 3·79	—49
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0	0	0·12	1·41	— 1·29	—91
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	2·33	1·47	+0·86	31·99	39·74	— 7·75	—20
	Cuttack	0·39	0·28	+0·11	36·95	56·21	—19·26	—34
13. East Satpuras	Raipur	0	0·07	—0·07	42·90	51·57	— 8·67	—17
	Raipur	0	0·20	—0·20	46·93	51·94	— 5·01	—10
	Jubbulpore	0	0·19	—0·19	54·73	60·39	— 5·66	— 9
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·06	—0·06	39·27	42·18	— 2·91	— 7
	Jaipur	0	0·04	—0·04	13·95	22·51	— 8·56	—38
	Indore	0	0·06	—0·06	17·30	42·79	—25·49	—60
15. West Coast	Calicut	2·58	2·04	+0·54	75·62	84·65	— 9·03	—11
	Bombay	0·06	0·31	—0·25	95·12	99·09	— 3·97	— 4
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0·04	—0·04	17·68	41·62	—23·94	—58
	Rajkot	0	0·05	—0·05	7·89	21·90	—14·01	—64
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·23	—0·23	22·30	34·53	—12·23	—35
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·39	0·56	—0·17	18·60	25·76	— 7·16	—28
	Bijapur	0	0·32	—0·32	24·19	27·05	— 2·86	—11
	Hyderabad	0·41	0·23	+0·18	24·10	28·20	— 4·10	—15
19. South India	Mysore	0·38	0·71	—0·33	22·26	22·17	+ 0·09	0
	Madura	2·04	1·86	+0·18	22·16	22·51	— 0·35	— 2
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	5·24	3·08	+2·16	29·41	29·98	— 0·57	— 2

W. L. DALLAS,

for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,

The 14th November 1901.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1900.	During official year 1900-01.	1900.	1901.	3rd November 1900.	2nd November 1901.	1900.	1901.	3rd November 1900.	2nd November 1901.			3rd November 1900.	2nd November 1901.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
...st Indian	667	669	1,873	1,873	14,03,117	13,86,000	752	740	2,21,21,480	2,37,17,000	15,95,520	...	3,94,38,873	4,17,44,000	23,05,127	...
...ngal Central	201	188	139	139	35,456	34,500	255	234	5,16,967	5,52,000	35,033	..	8,[illegible]7,090	8,79,000	51,910	...
...ngal Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6") (1)	148	171	1,500	1,007	2,02,483	1,98,000	130	123	37,19,892	32,70,000	...	4,49,892	80,96,055	66,54,000	...	14,42,055
...eat Indian Peninsula system	392	472	1,539	1,561	5,70,038	5,82,000	374	373	79,98,396	90,65,000	10,66,604	...	1,76,05,768	2,15,46,000	39,40,232	...
...dian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	181	215	268	872	1,57,594	1,19,000	182	136	20,89,789	22,54,000	...	1,35,789	52,82,703	48,66,000	...	4,16,703
...rwada extn. (East Coast State)	316	3[illegible]	21	21	6,000	4,400	290	209	1,04,144	79,600	...	24,544	2,03,689	1,55,000	...	53,689
...th Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	189	196	3,079	3,122	6,52,521	7,28,000	212	233	99,77,827	1,40,72,000	40,94,173	...	1,78,57,681	2,52,84,000	74,26,319	...
...dh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	189	209	1,640	1,115	2,34,794	2,43,000	196	218	31,60,483	40,20,000	8,59,517	...	63,65,060	77,56,000	13,90,940	...
...stern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	453	230	843	854	4,36,484	3,74,000	518	438	64,90,881	61,69,000	...	3,21,881	99,46,879	95,15,000	...	4,31,879
...mbay, Baroda and Central India	632	695	461	461	2,9[illegible],818	2,46,000	648	534	50,00,687	39,08,000	...	10,92,687	96,52,243	93,29,000	...	6,23,243
...adras	[illegible]	259	844	874	1,96,137	2,[illegible],000	232	230	3[illegible],[illegible]0,000	37,89,000	90,920	...	65,65,411	66,40,000	80,589	...
...n North-East line (a)	142	152	493	508	70,555	80,000	142	175	11,34,293	15,34,000	3,99,707	...	20,51,107	27,29,000	6,77,893	...
...rdwar-Dehra	111	114	32	32	4,089	5,200	156	162	59,604	67,200	7,596	...	1,09,519	1,27,000	17,481	...
...jputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	232	2[illegible]5	1,786	1,786	4,24,070	3,68,000	237	206	75,40,732	77,83,000	2,33,268	..	1,53,34,892	1,63,79,000	4,44,108	...
...anpur-Deesa	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	17	17	580	500	34	29	[illegible],247	8,500	...	747	21,894	20,200	...	1,684
...th Indian	165	169	1,034	1,034	1,61,537	2,00,000	156	193	29,32,125	33,83,000	4,50,875	...	52,70,660	60,61,000	7,90,334	...
...avaram-Mutupet	8[illegible]	86	54	54	4,558	5,800	84	107	[illegible]	69,600	18,535	...	1,4[illegible],548	1,50,000	37,[illegible]53	...
...thern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Front sec.)	102	103	1,165	1,163	1,[illegible],450	1,00,000	87	85	2,[illegible],53,485	1,[illegible]11,000	...	1,42,485	40,81,081	39,84,000	...	3,97,081
...ore section (Southern Mahratta)	85	94	296	296	23,203	27,[illegible]00	78	92	4,[illegible],982	4,74,000	35,918	...	8,7[illegible],210	8,31,000	...	42,210
...gal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	113	136	1,131	1,251	3,41,365	1,65,000	125	134	20,[illegible],444	25,[illegible]8,000	4,78,555	...	45,16,[illegible]69	54,65,000	9,48,731	...
...cknow-Bareilly	103	118	200	200	5[illegible],[illegible]33	21,300	182	107	2,23,204	3,60,000	36,736	...	6,97,625	7,77,000	79,375	...
...am-Bengal	79	74	439	578	42,751	37,500	97	65	5,40,470	6,23,000	82,530	...	9,3[illegible],446	11,57,000	2,18,551	...
...ma	172	197	1,124	1,178	2,39,057	1,54,000	213	156	32,38,110	31,44,000	2,05,800	...	59,63,373	63,40,000	3,76,[illegible]7	...
...hmaputra-Saltzenpur	64	57	59	59	4,[illegible]	4,500	73	71	58,68[illegible]	77,500	18,814	...	80,628	1,17,000	36,372	...
...ipalli-Baloria (British section) (b)	13	29	...	124	...	7,200	...	58	...	70,400	70,400	...	...	1,02,000	1,02,000	...
Jorhát	69	60	26	30	2,[illegible]09	1,800	81	60	33,365	31,700	...	1,665	53,117	53,000	...	1,117
TOTAL	253	276	20,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	54,26,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

All other Railways.																
elhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	167	162	162	35,[illegible]64	26,300	217	224	4,15,373	5,57,000	1,41,627	...	7,99,[illegible]0	10,05,000	2,05,599	...
rkessur	249	291	22	22	7,079	7,200	322	329	95,759	99,300	541	...	1,9[illegible],684	1,92,000	..	4,684
uth Behar	104	115	79	79	9,979	7,200	86	98	1,53,520	1,89,000	23,480	...	2,82,027	3,[illegible]1,000	28,973	...
uthern Punjab (Delhi-Samasatta)	68	81	425	425	23,355	26,500	54	62	4,26,538	7,28,000	3,0[illegible]4,[illegible]2	...	9,33,552	15,49,000	6,10,448	...
ipura-Bhatinda	110	125	107	[illegible]	8,[illegible]	16,300	79	98	1,[illegible],319	2,24,000	59,881	...	4,05,775	5,38,000	1,34,225	...
ldhana-Dholi-Jakhal	...	..	...	8[illegible]	...	2,100	...	29	...	69,600	69,600	...	...	(c) 1,31,000	1,31,000	...
e Nizam's Guaranteed State	247	[illegible]	304	324	5,[illegible]4	76,200	247	228	14,[illegible],655	11,[illegible],000	...	2,54,655	28,07,292	22,52,000	...	5,55,292
pti Valley	[illegible]4	[illegible]	1[illegible]	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],729	1,48,[illegible]	...	8,729	3,70,753	2,82,000	...	88,753
tlad-Lambay	1[illegible]	53	[illegible]	33	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1[illegible]7	53	22,535	24,700	10,[illegible]65	...	40,369	66,800	26,431	...
lwa-Ujjain	8[illegible]	1[illegible]3	54	54	2,[illegible]3	1,[illegible]	[illegible]9	35	4,[illegible]	28,[illegible]	...	20,561	1,22,331	68,600	...	53,731
a-Geora-Barán	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	52	[illegible]	1,[illegible],741	75,[illegible]	...	[illegible],044	2,85,859	1,52,000	...	1,33,859
ojal-Ujjain	102	15[illegible]	114	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	102	1,[illegible],[illegible]2	1,[illegible]	...	55,[illegible]	5,04,815	3,07,000	...	1,97,815
ar-Gold-fields	[illegible]	4[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	5[illegible]8	51[illegible]	73,4[illegible]	77,[illegible]	...	2,296	1,29,459	1,24,000	...	5,459
bhilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	1[illegible]6	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	12,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]5	253	1,14,[illegible]	1,7[illegible]	25,[illegible]	...	2,58,[illegible]	3,14,000	55,261	...
gowli-Raxaul	27	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	31	4,85[illegible]	[illegible]	5,450	...	12,950	20,500	7,512	...
ramsingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	6[illegible]	[illegible]0	53	53	[illegible]	3,[illegible]	8[illegible]	74	5,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible]53	...	89,530	82,000	...	1,530
ngal-Dooars	22[illegible]	178	36	36	[illegible]	6,[illegible]	38[illegible]	175	1,44,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	27,226	2,09,453	1,74,000	...	35,453
ngal-Dooars Extension	[illegible]6	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	22	76	7,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	...	(d) 37,556	1,29,000	1,21,444	...
bru-Sadiya	218	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	15,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	201	258	3,14,[illegible]	3,41,000	26,4[illegible]	...	5,53,298	6,09,000	55,702	...
lgiri	21[illegible]	210	17	17	30,[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	1[illegible]4	5,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	19,532	...	1,13,706	1,49,000	35,294	...
hmedabad-Parantij	7[illegible]	85	55	55	3,557	2,[illegible]	95	49	71,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	...	30,526	1,51,703	94,700	...	57,003
e Gaekwar's Mehsana	84	[illegible]	93	93	6,69[illegible]	5,[illegible]	74	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	..	10,148	2,15,565	2,10,000	3,435	...
olhápur	7[illegible]	87	29	29	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	6[illegible]	50	4,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	...	7,010	81,680	72,200	...	9,480
esvantpur-Mysore Iron. sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	37	60	67	67	3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	53	61	7,[illegible]	7[illegible],500	1,149	..	1,4[illegible],812	1,36,000	...	6,812
ur Shimoga	[illegible]	31	3	[illegible]	65[illegible]	1,300	17	21	20,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	...	1,300	38,857	34,600	...	4,257
yderabad Godávari Valley	73	75	35[illegible]	362	32,718	35,[illegible]	85	8[illegible]	[illegible]	3,27,000	1,08,548	...	5,61,[illegible]27	11,67,000	6,05,173	...
ávnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	58	102	234	334	37,228	27,[illegible]	112	70	1,[illegible]	3[illegible],000	...	1,34,751	10,94,487	8,66,000	...	2,34,487
talaar-Rajkot	77	84	4[illegible]	40	5,07[illegible]	4,500	1[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	45,[illegible]	..	14,510	1,[illegible]7,407	93,000	...	24,407
nnagar	45	51	[illegible]	54	2,710	2,6[illegible]	5[illegible]	4[illegible]	7,724	28,[illegible]	376	...	89,563	75,700	...	13,866
hrangadra	42	48	[illegible]	21	827	7[illegible]	3[illegible]	23	12,926	10,[illegible]	...	2,528	20,129	20,400	...	2,729
dhpur-Bikaner	55	64	[illegible]	(12	20,5[illegible]7	24,[illegible]	43	57	4[illegible]	5,52,[illegible]	1,[illegible],150	...	10,55,061	10,12,000	...	43,061
daipur-Chitor	6[illegible]	[illegible]	67	67	3,5[illegible]	[illegible]	54	98	83,583	[illegible]	...	14,483	1,67,046	1,21,[illegible]	...	46,046
arjeeling-Himalayan	[illegible]	204	51	51	20,148	2[illegible],000	395	392	2[illegible],095	2,54,000	5	...	5,04,594	4,76,000	...	28,594
ooch Behar	55	[illegible]7	34	34	2,[illegible]47	2,300	1[illegible]3	69	30,[illegible]	28,100	7,233	...	53,[illegible]9	89,500	35,611	...
he Gaekwar's Dabhoi	[illegible]	56	72	72	3,[illegible]5	6,300	40	42	55,[illegible]9	52,000	...	918	1,30,021	1,47,000	16,979	...
ajpipla	[illegible]	24	37	37	654	700	19	19	12,044	10,[illegible]	...	2,944	28,051	27,100	...	951
lorai	7[illegible]	[illegible]	94	94	[illegible],703	5,200	104	55	1,[illegible]	95,500	..	29,707	2,48,204	2,05,000	...	43,304
ársi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	72	[illegible]	25,725	30,[illegible]	5,075	...	62,109	85,200	24,091	...
TOTAL	100	110	3,882	4,170	3,37,379	4,[illegible]2,600	102	90	63,04,169	67,73,600	4,69,431	...	1,29,06,695	1,34,04,300	4,97,605	...
GRAND TOTAL	2[illegible]	249	23,095	25,207	5,[illegible]3,8[illegible]	57,46,100	243	227	9,19,73,707	10,00,54,100	80,80,393	...	17,57,87,312	19,17,99,500	1,60,12,188	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State Railway have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(b) Including Hyderabad-Sadipalli Railway.
(c) From [illegible] April to 2nd November, 1931.
(d) From 20th April to 3rd November, 1900.

S. C. HILL,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED BY INDIAN STUDENTS PROCEEDING TO JAPAN FOR THEIR EDUCATION.

No. 481-492.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education)—under date Calcutta, the 15th November 1901.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India have recently received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo, that orders have been issued by the Education Department of the Japanese Government, to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan were provided with recommendations from a recognized authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Education Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

The Governor General in Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should, before their departure from India, provide themselves with an authoritative certificate of identity in the form appended to this Resolution signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. The District or Political Officer will endorse on the certificate of identity his opinion whether the person is a British subject "by birth" or "by naturalization" (or a subject of a Native State) or not. Quarterly returns of the certificates granted will be submitted to the Local Governments and Administrations who will forward them to the Government of India for transmission to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo. But as it is necessary that no delay should occur, the District or Political Officer when granting or countersigning a certificate will at the same time send a copy of the certificate to His Majesty's Legation direct.

Local Governments and Administrations are requested to take steps to secure that all reasonable facilities are given for obtaining certificates of identity, and that wide publicity is given to these orders.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy be sent to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Political Officers.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

A. WILLIAMS,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY.

1. Name of applicant _____
2. Father's name and caste _____
3. Residence _____
4. Age of applicant _____
5. Nationality of applicant _____
6. Social and pecuniary status of father (or guardian) _____
7. Date of probable departure of applicant from India _____
8. Object of applicant's visit to Japan _____

Signature of District Officer
(in a Presidency town, the Commissioner of Police), or
Political Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ALLOTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTED TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY IN 1901.

No. 924—966.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Calcutta, the 15th November 1901.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below :—

Mr. R. C. S. Keith *	Burma.
„ E. A. H. Blunt	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ S. A. Smyth	Burma.
„ G. G. Sim	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ G. Milne	Lower Provinces.
„ T. K. Johnston	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ R. W. D. Willoughby	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ J. A. L. Swan	Lower Provinces.
„ R. F. Greer	Burma.
„ L. B. Fyffe	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ C. U. Wills	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ J. M. Dunnett	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ D. L. Drake-Brockman	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ P. G. Rogers	Lower Provinces.
„ E. M. Nanavutty	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ W. D. R. Prentice	Lower Provinces.
„ C. G. C. Trench	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ H. C. Liddell †	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ C. H. Reid	Lower Provinces.
„ D. F. Chalmers	Burma.
„ K. N. Knox	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ T. B. Copeland	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ P. G. Pearson	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ S. E. Stinton	Lower Provinces.
„ J. C. Leighton	Lower Provinces.
„ P. B. Warburton	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* Candidate selected in 1899, ranking in seniority next after the candidates who passed the final examination held in 1900.

† Has not yet passed his final examination in riding.

Mr. J. Coldstream	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ C. F. Grant	Burma.
„ A. T. Scott	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ H. S. Williamson	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ F. M. Luce	Lower Provinces.
„ H. F. Forbes	North Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ G. E. R. Graham	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ R. C. Bolster	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ D. Banks	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ A. Campbell	North Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name as follows:—

Mr. G. Milne	Bengal.
„ J. A. L. Swan	
„ P. G. Rogers	
„ W. D. R. Prentice	
„ C. H. Reid	
„ S. E. Stinton	
„ J. C. Leighton	
„ F. M. Luce	
Mr. E. A. H. Blunt	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ G. G. Sim	
„ T. K. Johnston	
„ R. W. D. Willoughby	
„ D. L. Drake-Brockman	
„ E. M. Nanavutty	
„ K. N. Knox	
„ P. G. Pearson	
„ P. B. Warburton	
„ A. T. Scott	
Mr. L. B. Fyffe	Punjab.
„ J. M. Dunnett	
„ T. B. Copeland	
„ J. Coldstream	
„ H. S. Williamson	
„ H. F. Forbes	
„ R. C. Bolster	
„ A. Campbell	
Mr. C. U. Wills	Central Provinces
„ C. G. C. Trench	
„ H. C. Liddell	
„ G. E. R. Graham	
„ D. Banks	

Mr. R. C. S. Keith	Burma.
„ S. A. Smyth	
„ R. F. Greer	
„ D. F. Chalmers	
„ C. F. Grant	

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should inquire of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the dates on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for information and guidance; and that a copy be forwarded to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information. Also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

[True Extract.]

A. WILLIAMS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1901.

No. 6100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and in supersession, as regards Burma, of the notifications marginally cited and of the special Burma Rules Nos. 13 to 16B., and Forms A to D promulgated thereunder, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Rules 12 to 16C., of paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications now in force in other Provinces shall, except where there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, be in force in Burma, and that the following further amendments shall be made in the said Notification No. 518 of 1879 as so amended :—

No. 321, dated the 10th March 1893.
No. 1519, dated the 31st October 1893.
No. 1907, dated the 22nd November 1895.
No. 1415, dated the 9th July 1897, so far as it refers to Home Department Notification No. 321 of 1893.
No. 1605, dated the 25th July 1898.
No. 326, dated the 2nd February 1900, so far as it amends Home Department Notifications Nos. 321 of 1893, 1415 of 1897 and 1605 of 1898.

Paragraph VI.—For Rule 13 *substitute* the following rule :—

"13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities, and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection or of display may be granted in Form VIII—

"(i) by the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency towns and in Rangoon ; and

"(ii) outside those towns, in Burma by the District Magistrate with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, and in other Provinces by the District Magistrate.

"Such licenses shall be liable in Burma to a fee of four annas for each weapon, and in other Provinces to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which

have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorize its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorized by the Magistrate or in Burma by the Commissioner or Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies. Licenses granted under this rule in Provinces other than Burma shall, on countersignature by the Commissioner of the Division or other officer authorized in this regard by the Local Government where there are no Commissioners, be valid for such districts of the Local Government within the territories of which the license may have been granted, as may be specified by the countersigning officer :

"Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not (except in the Presidency towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and in Rangoon, where the Commissioner of Police will continue to grant such licenses) be granted without the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue in Madras, or the Chief Commissioner in Assam and in Coorg and of the Commissioner of a Division in other Provinces :

"Provided, also, that in Burma licenses granted under this rule shall, if countersigned by a Commissioner be valid for such districts of his division, and if countersigned by a Secretary to the Government of Burma be valid for such divisions or districts as may be specified by the countersigning officer"

Paragraph VI.—Omit the words "and in Rangoon" in the proviso to Rule 13A.

Paragraph VI.—Add the following new rule after Rule 13B :—

"13C. In Burma licenses to possess arms and ammunition, and to go armed, may be granted, on payment of a fee of four annas for each license, in the following forms and cases by the District Magistrate for arms and ammunition other than breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition :—

"(i) in Form XIII and subject to the conditions endorsed thereon, to persons living in fenced or stockaded villages :

"(ii) in special cases, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, in Form XIV and subject to the conditions endorsed thereon, to circle thugyis and village headmen who require arms for their protection but are not able to fulfil the conditions of licenses in Form XIII :

"(iii) in Form XV and subject to the conditions endorsed thereon, to persons employed in forests who require arms for their protection but are not eligible for licenses in Form XIII :

"(iv) in Form XVI and subject to the conditions endorsed thereon, in the following districts only, or in such portions of those districts as the Government of Burma may from time to time direct :—

Lower Burma.

The Tavoy, Mergui and Salween Districts and the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan.

Upper Burma.

The Bhamo, Ruby Mines and Upper Chindwin Districts."

Paragraph VI.—Add to the words "for a journey" in the first sentence of Rule 14 the words "in or through Provinces other than Burma," and *omit* the words "and in Rangoon" in the proviso to the same rule.

Paragraph VI.—Insert the words "except in Burma" before the words "licenses to possess firearms" in Rule 15, and *omit* the words "and in Rangoon" in the proviso to the same rule.

Paragraph VI.—Add the following rule after Rule 15 :—

"15 A. Licenses to possess military stores, other than lead, may be granted in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and in any other district in Burma by the District Magistrate in Form X.

"Licenses to possess lead in reasonable quantities proved, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate according as they are to be issued in Rangoon or in any other district in Burma, to be *bonâ fide* required for manufacturing or industrial purposes, other than the manufacture of ammunition, may be granted in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and in any other district in Burma by the District Magistrate, in Form X.

"Licenses under this rule shall be granted subject to the conditions endorsed on Form X, and shall be granted without payment of any fee."

Paragraph VI.—Insert the words "except in Burma," before the words "licenses for possession of arms" in Rule 16, and *omit* the words "and in Rangoon" in the proviso to the same rule.

License forms.—Add the following forms after Form XII, namely :—

FORM XIII.

[Fee.—Four annas payable in stamps.]

License to Possess Arms or Ammunition in fenced or stockaded villages in Burma and to go armed.

Name, father's name, age, race and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license.	Description and number of weapons and quantity of ammunition covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid.	Purpose for which granted.	Date on which license expires.

The _____ *of* _____ *19* . } Seal.

(*Signature*)

District Magistrate of the _____ *District.*

Form for renewal of License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

Terms and Conditions subject to which a License in Form XIII is to be granted.

[To be printed on the reverse of the License Form.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the 31st March next following the date on which it is granted. The license-holder can have it renewed by presenting an application for its renewal on paper stamped with a four-anna stamp.

4. It extends only to the district or place named therein.

5. When the license covers firearms or ammunition, it is granted subject to the following conditions, and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled :—

(*a*) that the village in which the license-holder resides contains at least 50 houses ;

(*b*) that there are at least nine other license-holders in the village ;

[*N.B.*—Conditions (*a*) and (*b*) may be relaxed in the cases of Karens of proved loyalty recommended by their Missionaries, and in other special cases, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, provided that in no case shall the number of guns in any village be less than five.]

(*c*) that the village is well fenced or stockaded, so as to prevent its being rushed, and that the ground round it is kept clear of jungle or cover for the space of 50 yards ;

(*d*) that the license-holder engages to act as a special constable, and to resist dacoits whenever the village is attacked, and to pursue them when called upon by competent authority. A competent authority means the headman of the village in which the license-holder resides or a civil officer not below the rank of Circle Thugyi in Lower Burma or Myook in Upper Burma, or a Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar of Military Police or Head Constable of Civil Police, or any Military Officer in command of a party of troops ;

(*e*) that the license-holder shall not carry his firearm beyond the boundaries of his own village, unless he has been called out by a competent authority to pursue dacoits or by the headman or thugyi to assist in the transport of public revenue or in any other public duty ; or, unless, being himself a headman or thugyi, he is engaged in the collection or transport of the public revenue or in any public duty ; provided that in Lower Burma the license-holder, when wearing his uniform or badge, may carry his gun within the limits of the circle in which his village is situated ;

(*f*) that if the license-holder is obliged to go away and leave his gun in the village for the night, he shall deposit it with the headman of his village until his return ;

[*N.B.*—If the license-holder is himself a thugyi or headman, he shall deposit his gun with another trustworthy license-holder.]

(*g*) that the license-holder shall provide himself with a uniform jacket or badge, which will be given to him at cost price by the District Superintendent of Police, and that he shall wear this uniform or badge whenever he is called upon to act beyond the boundaries of his own village ;

(*h*) that he shall produce his gun for inspection whenever called upon by a civil officer not below the rank of a Myoôk in Upper Burma or of Circle Thugyi in Lower Burma, or by a Military Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar, or by a Civil Police Officer not below the rank of Head Constable;

(*i*) that he shall keep and produce for inspection, when required, half a pound of powder, 50 caps, and a proportionate quantity of bullets or buck-shot, or if a smooth-bore breech-loading gun is permitted under the license, fifty cartridges therefor filled with powder and bullets or buck-shot;

(*j*) that he shall not purchase ammunition from any one but the District Superintendent of Police;

(*k*) that if the license-holder lends, loses, or in any way parts with his gun, this license and all other licenses to possess and carry firearms granted in the village in which the said license-holder resides shall be cancelled and the firearms confiscated;

(*l*) this license is liable to be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of Government.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878:—

Section 13.—"No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

"Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police Officer, or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office."

[In Burma, the following persons have been so empowered, namely, thugyis, village headmen, and rural policemen.]

Section 19.—"Whoever * * goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13 * * * shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

Form XIV.

[illegible] and to go armed to be granted in special cases to Circle Thugyis and Headman in Burma.

Name, father's name, age, race, and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license.	Description and number of weapons and quantity of ammunition covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid.	Purpose for which granted.	Date on which license expires.

(*Signature*)

Seal.

District Magistrate of the

the ... *of* ... *19* .

... *District.*

Form for renewal of license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

Terms and Conditions subject to which a License in Form XIV is to be granted.

[To be printed on the reverse of the License Form.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holders.

[*N.B.*—The number of arms and retainers covered by the license shall be fixed by the Commissioner in each case.]

3. The license is void after the 31st March next following the date on which it is granted. The license-holder can have it renewed by presenting an application for its renewal on paper stamped with a four-anna stamp.

4. It extends only to the district or place named therein.

5. When the license covers firearms, or ammunition, it is granted subject to the following conditions, and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled :—

(*a*) that the village in which the license-holder resides contains at least 50 houses;

(*b*) that the village is well fenced or stockaded so as to prevent its being rushed, and that the ground round it is kept clear of jungle or cover for the space of 50 yards :

Provided that both or either of condition (*a*) or (*b*) may be dispensed with if the Commissioner of the Division is satisfied that the firearm is kept in a proper or defensible place, or that for other reasons the enforcement of the condition or conditions is unnecessary ;

(*c*) that the license-holder engages to act as a special constable and to resist dacoits whenever the village is attacked, and to pursue them when called upon by a competent authority. A competent authority means a civil officer not below the rank of Myoôk, or a Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar of Military Police or Head Constable of Civil Police, or any Military Officer in command of a party of troops ;

(*d*) that the license-holder shall not carry his firearm beyond the boundaries of his own village unless he goes out to pursue dacoits, or unless he is engaged in the collection or transport of revenue or in any other public duty ; provided that the license-holder, when wearing his uniform or badge, may carry his gun within the limits of the circle in which his village is situated ;

(*e*) that the license-holder shall provide himself with a uniform jacket or badge, which will be given to him at cost price by the District Superintendent of Police and that he shall wear this uniform or badge whenever he is called upon to act beyond the boundaries of his own village ;

(*f*) that he shall produce his gun for inspection whenever called upon by a civil officer not below the rank of a Myoôk, or by a Military Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar, or by a Civil Police Officer not below the rank of Head Constable ;

(*g*) that he shall keep and produce for inspection, when required, half a pound of powder, 50 caps, and a proportionate quantity of bullets or buck-shot, or, if a smooth-bore breech-loading gun is permitted under the license, fifty cartridges therefor filled with powder and bullets or buck-shot ;

(*h*) that he shall not purchase ammunition from any one but the District Superintendent of Police ;

(*i*) that, if the license holder lends, loses, or in any way parts with his gun, this license shall be cancelled and the firearms confiscated ;

(*j*) this license is liable to be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of Government.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878:—

Section 13.—"No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

"Any person so going armed without a license, or in contravention of its provisions, may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police Officer, or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office."

[In Burma, the following persons have been so empowered, namely, thugyis, village headmen, and rural policemen.]

Section 19.—"Whoever * * * goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13 * * * shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

FORM XV.

[Fee.—Four annas payable in stamps.]

License to possess Arms and Ammunition and to go armed to be granted to persons employed in forests in Burma.

Name, father's name, age, race, and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder.	Description and number of weapons and quantity of ammunition covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.	REMARKS.

The _____ *of* _____ *19* . } Seal.

(*Sd.*) _____

District Magistrate of the

_____ *District.*

Form for renewal of license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

[To be printed on the reverse of the License Form.]

Name of person authorized by the license-holder to carry the weapon.	Father's name.	Residence.	Date.	Signature of license-holder.

Terms and Conditions subject to which a License in Form XV is to be granted.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons, arms, and ammunition named therein, including persons whose names are entered by the license-holder in the above form. The license-holder must sign every such entry himself.

3. The license is void after the 31st March next following the date on which it is granted. The license-holder can have it renewed by presenting an application for its renewal on paper stamped with a four-anna stamp.

4. It extends only to the district or place named therein unless countersigned for other specified districts by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

5. When the license covers firearms or ammunition it is granted subject to the following conditions and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled :—

(*a*) that the license-holder or person duly authorized by him shall not go armed except in company with at least four other license-holders or persons duly authorized under licenses in Form XV armed with firearms;

(*b*) that the license-holder shall produce the firearms mentioned in the license whenever required to do so by the Deputy Commissioner or by any officer authorized by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest police-station.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 :—

Section 13.—"No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

"Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police Officer, or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office."

[In Burma the following persons have been so empowered, namely, thugyis, village headmen, and rural policemen.]

Section 19.—"Whoever * * * goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13 * * * shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

FORM XVI.

[Fee.—Four annas payable in stamps.]

License to Possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed in the Tavoy, Mergui, Salween, Bhamo, Ruby Mines and Upper Chindwin Districts, and the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan only.

Name, father's name, age, race and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license.	Description and number of weapons and quantity of ammunition covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid.	Purpose for which granted.	Date on which license expires.

The _____ *of* _____ *190* . } Seal.

(Signature)

District Magistrate of the _____ ***District.***

Form for renewal of license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

Terms and Conditions subject to which a license in Form XVI is to be granted.

[To be printed on the reverse of the license form.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein, and shall not be granted for a longer period than three years. The license-holder can have it renewed by presenting an application for its renewal on paper stamped with a four-anna stamp.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein.

5. When the license covers firearms or ammunition, it is granted subject to the following conditions, and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled :—

(*a*) that the license-holder engages to act as a special constable, to resist dacoits whenever the village in which he lives, if he lives in a village, is attacked, and to pursue them when called upon by a competent authority. A competent authority means the headman of the village in which the license-holder resides, or a Civil Officer not below the rank of Thugyi, or a Police Officer not below the rank of Jemadar of Military Police, or Head Constable of Civil Police, or any Military Officer in command of a party of troops;

(*b*) that he shall produce his gun for inspection when called upon to do so by a Thugyi, a Jemadar of Military Police, or Head Constable of Civil Police ;

(*c*) that he shall keep and produce for inspection, when required, half a pound of powder, 50 caps, and a proportionate quantity of bullets or buck-shot, or if a smooth-bore breech-loading gun is permitted under the license, fifty cartridges therefor filled with powder and bullets or buck-shot ;

(*d*) that he shall not purchase ammunition from any one but the District Superintendent of Police ;

(*e*) that, if the license-holder lends, loses, or in any way parts with his gun, this license and, if the license-holder resides in a village, all other licenses to possess or carry firearms granted in the village in which the said license-holder resides, shall be cancelled and the firearms confiscated ;

(*f*) this license is liable to be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of Government.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased :

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 :—

Section 13.—" No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

" Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police Officer, or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office."

[In Burma, the following persons have been so empowered, namely, thugyis, village headmen, and rural policemen.]

Section 19.—" Whoever * * * goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13 * * * shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 21st November 1901.

No. 801.—The services of Mr. B. V. Nicholl, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he returns from furlough.

The 22nd November 1901.

No. 804.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam :—

Mr. J. McSwiney.

Mr. H. L. Thomas.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 20th November 1901.

No. 2141.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ballia in the Ballia District of the North-Western Provinces, if persons from the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Sialkot Districts and the Patiala State in the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Dadri fair :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ballia and Bansdih Road on the Bengal and North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 22nd to the 26th November 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Sialkot Districts and the Patiala State in the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Dadri fair at Ballia.

The 21st November 1901.

No. 2144.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information :—

(F. and H. 15163.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 17, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Rome :—" The plague.—Ten days having elapsed since isolation of last case, the Ordinance of September 25th against departures from Naples is revoked."

(F. and H. 15122.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 17, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following translations of Quarantine Notices issued by the Austro-Hungarian Government, *viz.* :—

Translation of Circular No. 12558 of the Imperial and Royal Marine Board, to all the Imperial and Royal Officers and Subordinate Port and Sanitary Offices and Officers :—

With reference to the certified cases of plague at Naples, the Imperial and Royal Ministry of the Interior in conjunction with the Imperial and Royal Hungarian Ministries have, by Telegraphic Despatch of October 1 of this year, No. 48561, decreed as follows :—

All vessels arriving from the above-mentioned port will have to undergo a rigorous medical inspection, from the result of which will depend the further sanitary treatment of the vessel.

Should any case of illness or other unfavourable hygienic conditions be discovered—for instance, should any passenger be suspected from a sanitary point of view—the medical inspection on board will have to be repeated.

A declaration containing a list of the passengers, together with the name of their next port of destination, will have to be handed to the competent authorities.

The other regulations of the Sanitary Convention of Venice, contained in the Government Circular of June 17th, 1897, No. 5684, will have to be stringently carried out.

On the arrival of a vessel from the port of Naples, the report of the result of the medical inspection will have immediately to be submitted to the undersigned, with a view to the prescription of any other further sanitary measures.

Trieste, October 2nd, 1901.

The President,
EBNER.

Translation of Circular No. 12651 of the Imperial and Royal Marine Board, to all the Imperial and Royal Offices and Officers and Subordinate Port and Sanitary Offices and Officers :—

With reference to the Telegraphic Despatch of October 3rd of this year. No. 3676 (H.M.) of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce, the Marine Board (at Trieste) have, in consequence of cases of plague verified at Samsun, decreed that vessels arriving from the said port will, on their arrival at a national port (Austro-Hungarian), be treated in the same manner as arrivals from Constantinople. That is to say, they will undergo a rigorous medical inspection, on the result of which will depend the further sanitary treatment of the vessel.

A declaration containing a list of the passengers, together with the names of their next ports of destination, will have to be handed to the competent authorities. At the same time all the other regulations of the Sanitary Convention of Venice contained in Government Circular of June 17th, 1897, No. 5684, will have to be stringently carried out.

On the arrival of a vessel from the above-mentioned ports, the report of the result of the medical inspection will have immediately to be submitted to the undersigned with a view to the prescription of any further more rigorous sanitary measures.

Trieste, October 4th, 1901.

The President,
EBNER.

Translation of Circular No. 12513 of the Imperial and Royal Marine Board at Trieste, to all the Imperial and Royal Offices and Officers and Subordinate Port and Sanitary Offices and Officers :—

In consequence of telegraphic instructions received from the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Commerce, dated October 4 of this year, No. 3661-H. M., the Marine Board (at Trieste) have decreed, with reference to the cases of plague verified at Smyrna, that vessels arriving from the above-mentioned port must be treated in the same manner as those arriving from Constantinople, that is to say, in accordance with the procedure detailed in Government Circular of October 4, 1901, No. 12651.

Trieste, October 5, 1901.

The President,
EBNER.

Translation of Circular No. 12789 of the Imperial and Royal Marine Board, to all the Imperial and Royal Offices and Officers and Subordinate Port and Sanitary Offices and Officers :—

Cases of plague having been verified at Naples, and for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contagious diseases, the Imperial and Royal Ministries of the Interior, of Commerce, and of Finance, in conjunction with the

Royal Hungarian Government, have extended to the territory and port of Naples by Ministerial Decree of October 2nd, 1901 (B.L.I., No. 154), the Prohibitional Decree of August [illegible] regarding the importation and transit of certain specified goods and articles emanating from Constantinople.

The present order comes into force on the day of its reception by the Custom House and Marine Sanitary Offices respectively.

The above publication is made with reference to the Government Circular of August 5th, 1901, No. 10076, with the following addition: The above-mentioned goods, as well as in general those that would be considered of a suspicious character from a sanitary point of view, and which are being imported into Austria-Hungary during the time the present decree is in force, will be sent to the nearest lazaretto at the expense of the owners, and there be destroyed or subjected to disinfection, as the case may require. No allowance will be made for damage to goods. The owners of the goods will be liable to the expenses incurred, and no compensation claims will be entertained.

Trieste, October 5th, 1901.

The President,
EBNER.

(F. and H. 15175.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 18, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the following Notice from the *Cyprus Gazette* of the 13th September, relating to quarantine at Larnaca:—

Quarantine.—No. 5756.

Under the power and authority vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner directs that any vessel arriving from Constantinople, Scio, Smyrna, or Salonica shall be subjected to 48 hours' quarantine to be undergone at Larnaca, unless such vessels shall have performed 48 hours' quarantine at an intermediate port and shall be provided with a clean bill of health, and further that any such vessel which has performed quarantine for less than 48 hours at an intermediate port and although provided with a clean bill of health, shall not be admitted to free pratique, but must complete the 48 hours at Larnaca. All arrivals from other Turkish ports will be subjected to medical inspection at port of arrival.

4th September, 1901.

(F. and H. 15175.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 18, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the following Notice from the *Cyprus Gazette* of the 27th September respecting the conditions under which the importation of empty barley sacks of Egyptian origin will be permitted at the Port of Larnaca:—

Quarantine Regulation.—No. 5775.

With reference to the Quarantine Regulation of the 10th July 1901, published in the Official Gazette, No. 704, of the 19th July 1901, whereby the importation, amongst other things, of used sacks of Egyptian origin (not being gypsum sacks) was prohibited, His Excellency is pleased to direct that the importation of empty barley sacks of Egyptian origin will be permitted at the Port of Larnaca, provided that the same are submitted to disinfection by the Quarantine Authorities.

A fee after the following rate will be charged for the disinfection of such sacks:—

On every bundle of old empty sacks used for conveying grain or caroubs:

Weighing 100 okes or less	6 c.p.
Weighing over 100 okes	10 c.p.

24th September, 1901.

(F. and H. 15232.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 19, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Galatz:—"At Sulina quarantine on arrivals from Naples maintained, but abolished for Messina and intervening ports."

(F. and H. 15356.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 22, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Galatz:—"At Sulina ten days' quarantine against Constantinople Constanza and Mangalia closed. Sanitary restrictions against Naples suppressed."

(F. and H. 15357.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 22, 1901

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Rome:—"Ordinance issued yesterday against arrivals from Bosphorus."

(F. and H. 15358.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 22, 1901

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Madrid:—"Naples clean."

(F. and H. 15359.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 22, 1901

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Athens:—"Eight days' quarantine on arrivals from Constantinople."

(F. and H. 15360.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 22, 1901

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at St. Petersburg:—"To-day's Official Messenger declares Naples free from plague."

(F. and H. 15362.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 22, 1901

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Sofia:—"Same quarantine regulations adopted against Constantinople as reported in my Despatch of 25th July (see London Gazette, August 9) with exception of five days' quarantine against Constantinople by land instead of seven."

(F. and H. 15410.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 22, 1901

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Athens:—"Quarantine against Italian ports between Bari and Santa Maria di Leuca abolished. Quarantine against Naples reduced to five days."

No. 2147.—The following telegrams are published for general information :—

Telegram dated Therapia, the 21st October 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Ten days' quarantine on arrivals from Batoum.

Telegram dated Therapia, the 11th November, 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Batoum clean.

Telegram dated Therapia, the 13th November 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Twenty-four hours' observation against Odessa.

The 22nd November 1901.

No. 2152.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Dated Pera, the 16th November 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Constantinople clean.

No. 2157.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :—

(F. & H. 15493.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 24, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a translation of Article 23 of a Royal Decree issued by the Netherlands Government on the 21st ultimo, in regard to special measures for the prevention of the plague.

The translation is as follows :—

ARTICLE 23. Captains of vessels coming from countries or places declared by Our Minister of the Interior to be infected with the plague, or on board of which a case of this sickness has arisen during the last voyage, must touch at no other Netherlands ports or roads than those of Flushing, Hoek van Holland, Ijmuiden, Helder, Harlingen, Delfzijl, or those which shall be indicated later on by Our Minister of the Interior, and at nowhere else in the Netherlands until they have submitted their ship in one of the aforesaid harbours or in one of the aforesaid roads to the sanitary examination prescribed in the Law of 28th March 1877 (Staatsblad No. 35).

The captain of a ship after arriving by sea, lying in the Netherlands in any other place than one of the aforesaid harbours or one of the aforesaid roads, and on which the plague is detected, is bound on the first summons of the burgomaster of the port where he is lying, or of the commune nearest to the place where he has anchored, to go away to one of the harbours or roads aforesaid, unless he prefers to go to sea again.

By the word "road" shall be understood every anchorage for ships coming from sea within the sea passages and in the rivers and streams.

PORT BLAIR.

The 22nd November 1901.

No. 646.—The services of Colonel S. H. P. Graves are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th November 1901.

POLICE.

The [illegible] November 1901.

No. [illegible].—The services of [illegible], 19th Sikhs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The 22nd November 1901.

No. 817.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub sections (1) and (2), the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 83, dated the 11th February, 1898, as subsequently amended, after the words "Jodhpur-Bikaner! Railway system" the words "by the narrow gauge Railway between Hyderabad and the Jodhpur Frontier" shall be added.

No. 820.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days, combined with furlough on medical certificate for one year, to Mr. A Herbert, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st class, the following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police:—

Mr. M. F. Wren, an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st class, with effect from the 7th October 1901 and until further orders.

Mr. F. E. B. Mainwaring, Inspector of Police of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, with effect from the date of taking over charge and until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th November 1901.

No. 510.—The Reverend H. O. Moore, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is placed on special duty at the head-quarters of the Diocese of Calcutta, with effect from the 12th November 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital.

The 20th November 1901.

No. 515.—The services of the Reverend H. W. Blandford, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 518.—The Reverend C. J. Palmer, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, with effect from the 14th November 1901 or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties there.

A. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 19th November, 1901.

No. 1160F—221-9.—With reference to the notification of this Department, No. 1039-F, dated the 3rd October, 1901, Mr. T. A. Hauxwell, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, relieved Mr. F. B. Manson, Conservator, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) grade, of the charge of the Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma, in the afternoon of the 30th September, 1901.

From the same date, Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, Conservator, 3rd grade, Assam, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Conservator, 1st grade, on return from the leave granted to him in the notification of this Department, No. 418-F., dated the 12th April, 1901, relieved Mr. Hauxwell of the charge of the Pegu Circle in the forenoon of the 12th October, 1901, the latter officer having held charge of the two Forest Circles in Lower Burma until that date.

The following reversions took effect from the 12th October, 1901:—

(i) Mr. J. A. McKee, Officiating Conservator, 1st grade, Central Provinces, to Conservator, 2nd grade.

(ii) Mr. C G. D. Fordyce, Officiating Conservator, 2nd grade, Assam, to Conservator, 3rd grade.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1901.

No. 2426—144-2.—Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd

rade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant urveyor-General, *vice* Major G. B. Hodgson, S.C., transferred to No. 7 Party.

No. 2428—[illegible]—Captain G. [illegible] onyngham, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, urvey of India Department, is granted privilege eave for three months in combination with urlough for twenty months under the provi- ions of articles 291 and 340, Civil Service egulations, with effect from the 1st December, 901, or the subsequent date on which he may vail himself of it.

The 22nd November, 1901.

No. 2439—149-2.—Mr. E. J. Connor, Extra ssistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of ndia Department, to be Extra Assistant uperintendent, 1st grade (Supernumerary), ith effect from the 1st October, 1901.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 22nd November, 1901.

No. 3112—38 12.—Mr. R. R. Simpson, who as been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary f State for India to be Coal Specialist in the eological Survey of India, joined his appoint- ent on the forenoon of the 13th November, 901.

The services of Mr. Simpson are placed mporarily at the disposal of the Government Bengal for appointment as an Officiating spector of Mines.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th November, 1901.

No. 4228-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers nferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign ediction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI 1879), and of all other powers enabling him this behalf, the Governor General in Council pleased to order that the following shall be bstituted for, respectively, rule 31 of the les published in Hyderabad Residency Orders otification No. 24, dated the 23rd June, 1896, d rule 9 of the rules published in Hyderabad esidency Orders Notification No. 25 of the me date, namely :—

Recovery of taxes.

"Any arrears of taxation claimable by the Committee under these rules may be recovered on appli- ition to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within e limits of the Cantonment, or in any other ace where the person from whom the money claimable may for the time being be resident, the distress and sale of any moveable pro- erty, or in the absence of any moveable pro- erty, by the distress and sale of any im- oveable property, within the limits of his juris- ction belonging to such person."

No. 4229-*I. A.*—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the [illegible] Department, No. 3095-I. A., dated the [illegible] 1901, and in exercise of the [illegible] conferred by section 630A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the said section to apply to the High Court of Travancore, situate in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, which has not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council.

The 19th November, 1901.

No. 1844-*G.*—Lieutenant R. W. E Knollys, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in the Punjab Commission, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent for Dir and Swat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1846-*G.*—Major L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd class) is granted special leave for three months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th October, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave.

No. 1847-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Alwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1901.

No. 5921-*P.*—Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Post- master-General, Punjab, is, with effect from the 12th of November, 1901, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough out of India for nine months in continuation.

Mr. C. H. Harrison, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, Punjab, and in the second grade of Postmasters- General, with effect from the 12th of Nov- ember, 1901, during the absence on leave of Mr. Stewart-Wilson or until further orders.

The 22nd November, 1901.

No. 5956-*P.*—The privilege leave for one month and seventeen days granted to Mr. M. N. Bhattacharyya, Deputy Accountant- General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Notification in this Department, No. 5379-P., dated 16th October, 1901, is ex- tended by one week.

The 22nd November, 1901.

[illegible]

[illegible] ACCOUNTS.

No. 5958-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Trea[illegible] in India.*

October 1901. Lakhs of [illegible]

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In October.		To end of October.		Whole Y[illegible]
	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	Budget. 1901-1902.
Civil Revenue.					
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	24	30	10,99	9,85	28,39
Opium	63	66	4,36	4,45	6,82
Salt	75	76	5,22	5,09	8,91
Stamps	34	31	3,13	2,91	5,02
Excise	47	43	3,44	3,31	5,95
Provincial Rates	11	10	1,85	1,62	4,08
Customs	45	42	3,10	2,66	4,78
Assessed Taxes	19	18	1,07	1,02	1,82
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	25	27	48
Registration	3	3	30	29	45
Tributes from Native States	5	4	30	22	96
Other Civil Revenue	26	26	2,86	2,73	4,12
Total Civil Revenue directly brought to account: Gross	3,55	3,52	36,87	34,42	71,78
Civil Expenditure.					
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—5	—20	—2,03	—2,22	—4,02
Opium	—5	—4	—2,25	—2,49	—2,65
Famine Relief	—2	—28	—25	—2,59	—72
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,20	—2,01	—15,93	—14,94	—29,32
Total Civil Expenditure directly brought to account: Gross	—2,32	—2,53	—20,46	—22,24	—36,71
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:					
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]					
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+4	+10	+41	+39	+64
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	—6	+9	—45	—34	+13
Military Receipts	+4	+0	+30	+3[illegible]	+06
Military Issues	—1,62	—1,51	—9,81	—10,25	—17,76
Public Works Department—					
Receipts.					
Ordinary Branches	+9	+11	+1,65	+1,75	+27,42
State Railways	+1,76	+1,61	+12,34	+10,19	
East Indian Railway	+53	+47	+3,76	+3,18	
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+7	+10	+93	+1,47	+1,73
Telegraph	+6	+6	+44	+44	+84
Total	+2,51	+2,35	+19,12	+17,03	+29,99
Issues.					
Ordinary Branches	—62	—59	—4,78	—7,15	—23,78
State Railways	—1,06	—1,24	—7,97	—7,48	
East Indian Railway	—21	—14	—1,74	—1,07	
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	—11	—21	—12	—19
Telegraph	—6	—5	—41	—40	—35
Total	—1,95	—2,13	—15,11	—16,82	—24,80
Total Non-Civil Departments	—1,04	—1,04	—5,48	—9,67	—11,16
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.					
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	+7	+96	+2,99	+1,86
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+73	+1,19	+1,1[illegible]	+1,85
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	..	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	—1	...	+3	4,[illegible]
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—1,77	—1,15	—2,22	—7,86	—25,[illegible]
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—15	—16	—12,31	—2,25	—2,53
Total Debt and Remittance Transactions	—1,92	—52	—12,38	—5,95	—24,[illegible]
Grand Total Receipts and Issues	—1,73	—57	—1,45	—3,44	—[illegible]
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,18	9,77	15,90	12,64	16,[illegible]
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,45	9,20	14,45	9,20	15,[illegible]

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd November 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1023.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date of joining :—

No. 20, Silladar Camel Cadre.

Muhammad Afzal Khan to be Ressaidar, on probation, on the formation of the cadre.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1024.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the date of joining :—

24th Punjab Infantry.

Labh Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

48th Bengal Pioneers.

Hari Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, on the formation of the regiment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1025.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 25th October, 1901, page 6920.*

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 25th October, 1901.

* * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants or Seconds in Command, Indian Army :—

C. G. Prendergast Dated 21st April, 1901
N. G. Woodyatt. Dated 28th May, 1901.

* * * * *

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 29th October, 1901, pages 6983, 6984, and 6985.*

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 29th October, 1901

* * * * * *

Unattached List, The undermentioned Officers, to be Second Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 24th October, 1901 :—

Lieutenant Harold Dening, from Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant Henry A. Morgan, from Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Richard J. Clark, from Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Roger F. S. Beyts, from Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant William P. M. D. McLaughlin, from Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Harold J. H. Davson, from Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th October, 1901 :—

Colin Campbell McLennan.
Francis Herbert Maynard.

* * * * * *

India Office, 29th October, 1901.

The King has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and Appointments to the Staff Corps, made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 9th August, 1901

Frederick George Pollock.
George Henry Montague Prichard.

Dated 12th August, 1901.

Robert Freebairn Clothier.
Herbert Lawson

Dated 19th August, 1901.

Kenneth Stewart Davison.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th July, 1901.

Algernon Winn Chaldecott.

Dated 25th August, 1901.

Brevet-Major Francis John Fowler, D.S.O.
William Kirkpatrick.
Edward Copleston Townsend.
Hereward Llewelyn Roberts.
Charles Henry Selwyn.
Frederic Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury.
Charles William Field.
William Lockhart Maxwell.
William Henry Millar.
Thomas Henry Hardy.
James Archibald Douglas.
Brevet Major Michael Joseph Tighe, D.S.O.
Wyndham Charles Knight.
Walter Edward Banbury.
Arthur Charles Francis Bourchier.
Alfred Edmund Hatch.
Charles Thomas Arnaud Searle
Wemyss Hudson.
Horace Robert Francis Anderson.
Richard Henry Ewart, D.S.O.
Robert Postance Jackson.
John James Haldane Black Eckford.
Claude Hamilton.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 13th July, 1901.

Francis Dean Davidson.
Arthur Robert Burton.

Dated 13th August, 1901.

Archibald Campbell Hobson.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

William Edmund Hume Spry. Dated 25th April, 1901.

George Elliot Dundas Mouat. Dated 25th April, 1901.

Vere Arthur Coaker. Dated 6th May, 1901.

Charles Alfred Gordon Pierrepoint Meadows. Dated 16th June, 1901.

Lytton Cecil Lambert Bayley. Dated 1st July, 1901.

Charles John Gwynne Bird. Dated 6th August, 1901.

Second Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second Lieutenants.

Paul Berthon Kemble. Dated 10th June, 1901, but to rank from 17th January, 1900.

James Percy May. Dated 6th April, 1901, but to rank from 17th January, 1900.

Robert George Antony Trail. Dated 20th April, 1901, but to rank from 20th January, 1900.

Henry St. John Sime. Dated 4th April, 1901, but to rank from 20th January, 1900.

Adrian Francis Hugh Sibbald Simpson. Dated 28th April, 1901, but to rank from 14th February, 1900.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 27th July, 1901.

Thomas Hunter.
Walter Rothney Battye.
Harold Bugett Meakin, M.D.
George Hutcheson.
William Glen Liston.
Harold Boulton.
Richard William Anthony.
Ernest Frederick Gordon Tucker.
George Edward Stewart.
Frank Stuart Corbitt Thompson.
Thomas Shepherd Novis.
John William Watson.
Herbert Joseph Richard Twigg.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT (NORTHERN CIRCLE).

Dated 15th June, 1901.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Samuel Durrell.

To be Assistant Commissary.

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Richard Dickson.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor George Raffin.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dated 11th July, 1901.

To be Assistant Commissary.

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, John Watson.

Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

George Hill.
John Hart.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry Vere Hunt, unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 11th September, 1901.

Colonel Edward Duncan Frederick Bignel. Dated 7th October, 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Egerton. Dated 22nd August, 1901. (This cancels the notification in the Gazette of 4th October 1901.)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sarkies Thaddeus Avetoom (Bombay Establishment). Dated 1st October, 1901.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, George Wilson (Bengal Establishment). Dated 1st July, 1901.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major John Thornhill. Dated 5th October, 1901.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal.

No. 1026.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants, having qualified themselves for promotion to the next higher class, are entitled to the pay of the same with effect from the 1st April, 1901 :—

No. 681, Second Class, Bala Ram (E).
No. 864, third class, Niyadar Singh (E).

(E) Passed in English.

No. 1027.—In "G. G. O. No. 483 of 1901" *for* "Muhammad Hafiz" *read* "Muhammad Hafiz Khan."

No. 1028.—The undermentioned Native Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 2nd October, 1901:—

No. 1038, Ram-parshad (E).
No. 1039, Dal-chand.

No. 1029.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant, having qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class, is entitled to the pay of the same with effect from the date specified against his name:—

No. 709, Second Class, Asad Ali (E)—1st October, 1901.

Bombay.

No. 1030.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant, having qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class, is entitled to the pay of the same with effect from the date specified against his name:—

No. 226, third class, Santan Fernandez—14th September, 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1031.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Infantry.

Subadar Arjun Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Nihalla Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th October, 1901.

16th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Ramchandar Gorpade to be Subadar and Havildar Raj Mahomed to be Jemadar, *vice* Hambirrao Nimbalkar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th September, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1032.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Macdonald Drury, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Commander, 31st Punjab Infantry, 1st November, 1901.

Major John William Currie, Indian Staff Corps, 13th February, 1902.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1033.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers*—

Henry Richard Ludlow Joy, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Findlay, resigned.

(E) Passed in English.

No. 1034.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

William Brown, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October, 1901, to complete the establishment.

No. 1035.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

G. G. O. No. 969, dated the 26th October, 1901, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1036.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Honorary Captain Horace Boulton Spooner, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th September, 1901.

No. 1037.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

George Walter Bowler, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April, 1901, to complete the establishment on augmentation.

No. 1038.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Joseph Carmen Behrmann, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th October, 1901, *vice* Bond, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 1039.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Denis Calnan to be Captain, with effect from the 20th September, 1901, *vice* Last, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 1040.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Richard Farrar Hiley, Gentleman, to be Surgeon Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th August, 1901.

No. 1041.—*2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Andrew Bigoe Barnard resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th May, 1901.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 40.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 12th September, 1901.

To be Assistant Engineer.

Theodore George John Harvey.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 41.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th September, 1901.

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer J. G. Yates.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1901.

No. 472.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 460, dated 5th November, 1901, for the date *25th September 1901* read *25th October, 1901.*

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS.
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3543 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th November 1901 :—

No. 444 of 1901.—James Trezervant Fuller, engineer, a resident of Calvert, in the county of Robertson and state of Texas, U. S. A. *Improvements in baling presses.*

No. 445 of 1901.—George Cecil Gnapp, cycle engineer, of Colombo, Ceylon. *A frame carrying a pair of bicycle wheels for attachment to the body of an ordinary jinricksha or other light carriage.*

No. 446 of 1901.—Montague Churchill-Shann, electrical engineer, residing at the Grand hotel, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in electrical fittings.*

No. 3544 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 133 of 1901.—The Erie Exploration Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware and having an office at No. 30, Broad street, New York city, state of New York, U. S. A, and in Dover, Delaware, U. S. A. *Improvements in insulating strips or cores for rheostats, electric heaters and similar devices.* (Specification filed 5 November 1901.)

No. 165 of 1901.—Alfred Peyton, district locomotive superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand state railway, Moradabad. *A tool for excavating and throwing up intrenchments, to be called "Peyton's intrencher."* (Specification filed 12 November 1901.)

No. 337 of 1901.—William Chapman, electrical engineer, of 2, Norfolk street, Strand, in the city of Westminster England. *Improvements in supporting conductors in conduit systems of electric railways.* (Specification filed 14 November 1901.)

No. 3545 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 61 of 1894.—Bernard Coventry. *Improvements in the manufacture of indigo.* (From 2 October 1901 to 2 October 1902.)

No. 157 of 1895.—Joseph Robert Leeson. *Improvements in or relating to stop apparatus for use in the winding of yarn, thread and the like.* (From 27 December 1901 to 27 December 1902.)

No. 195 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making wax matches.* (From 21 December 1901 to 21 December 1902.)

No. 341 of 1897.—Frederick Wicks. *Improvements in type founding apparatus.* (From 17 November 1901 to 17 November 1902.)

No. 3546 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*a*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 410 of 1896.—John Gordon. *Improvements in or relating to the glazing of brick, tile or other surfaces.* (Specification filed 30 July 1897.)

No. 411 of 1896.—John Gordon. *Improvements in or relating to the glazing of brick, tile or other surfaces.* (Specification filed 30 July 1897.)

No. 445 of 1896.—Charles Henry Parker. *Improvements in rail joints and fish plates.* (Specification filed 31 July 1897.)

No. 450 of 1896.—Frederick Andrews and William Yardley Andrews. *Improvements in stoppering bottles, jars or other vessels.* (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

No. 451 of 1896.—Walter Darby, Ion Darby and John Henry Punchard. *Improvements in or relating to burning liquid hydro-carbons in conjunction with an incandescent hood or mantle to produce an incandescent oil burner.* (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

No. 453 of 1896.—Frederick Billing and William Edward Partridge. *Improvements in the mode and means for joining tubing to sockets or to other lengths of tubing which is specially applicable to the junctions of cycle and motor frames.* (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

No. 455 of 1896.—Charles Pickring. *Improvements in smoke stacks.* (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

No. 3 of 1897.—John Vaughan-Sherrin. *Improvements in and connected with dynamos and the driving of same and electric motors for the driving of vehicles and machinery.* (Specification filed 2 August 1897.)

No. 25 of 1897.—G. Henke and Company. *Asphalte compressed tiles.* (Specification filed 28 July 1897.)

No. 188 of 1897.—Paluru Sankaranarayana. *A device for enabling the passage of a weight or parcel or any other kind of attachment along a wire or rope without being obstructed by the supporting pillars.* (Specification filed 30 July 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 262 of 1891.—George Dubern. *An improved aerated-water machinery.* (Specification filed 2 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th November, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	2,53,82,900	11,09,80,335	13,63,63,235	3,06,59,706	3,30,50,915	...	...	6,37,10,621
Allahabad	...	1,30,30,135	1,30,30,135	1,30,66,882	17,15,902	...	...	1,56,82,784
Lahore .	...	2,27,18,860	2,27,18,860	86,01,382	22,57,253	...	...	1,08,58,635
Bombay .	2,16,04,660	7,80,01,920	9,96,06,580	3,19,06,530	3,40,55,734	...	...	6,59,62,264
Karachi .	...	78,50,885	78,50,885	24,32,215	16,41,900	...	...	40,74,115
Madras .	19,10,480	2,74,81,710	2,93,92,190	2,09,52,583	46,22,482	...	...	2,55,75,065
Calicut .	...	23,97,340	23,97,340	13,11,365	39,165	...	...	13,50,530
Rangoon .	...	1,00,48,380	1,00,48,380	2,90,06,085	35,81,040	...	...	3,25,87,125
	4,88,98,040	27,25,09,565	32,14,07,605					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . .			16,06,520					
Total R .			31,98,01,085	13,88,36,748	8,09,64,391	...	...	21,98,01,139
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								*Nil.*
Net Total R .								21,98,01,139
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total R .								31,98,01,085

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	.....	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214	11	11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	.....	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	.....	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	100	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	0	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn., Arty.	Charles	128	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, John, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May, 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	1
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Decr. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	63	0	8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A.	6	12	10
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61	2	3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	.....	Jullia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1840	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	.....	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major	.....	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Cor[illegible]	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, [illegible]er	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, [illegible]rgeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	.....	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
Jan. 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt.	Adulphus George	62	13	2
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Annie Isabella	176	14	11
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick and Emily Matilda.	372	6	5
Apl. 30, 1883	Gillon, T., Pioneer Sergeant	1st En. East Lanc. Regt.	Thomas Charles	13	0	0
Novr. 10, 1886	Dick, A., Sergeant	2nd Bn., West York Regt.	Margaret Mabil	303	11	4

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. F. CADELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and
Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 12th Novr., 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November, 1901.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-1.	Total.	Of 1833-53.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	
Balance of 31st October, 1901	1,57,94,900	2,27,20,200	11,98,08,500	3,05,11,100	1,31,35,300	1,100	8,77,400	18,70,47,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	20,29,51,234
Add—																				
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 10th November, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 10th November, 1901	...	...	1,01,000	...	...	...	1,00,000	2,01,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,01,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November, 1901	...	7,000	79,600	85,200	10,500	...	500	1,83,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,800
	1,57,94,900	2,27,27,200	11,99,83,100	3,05,97,300	1,31,45,800	1,100	9,77,900	18,74,32,400	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	20,33,33,034
Deduct—																				
Amount written off the London Registers	2,00,000	...	2,63,000	...	...	...	...	2,63,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,63,000
Balance on 15th November, 1901	1,55,94,900	2,27,27,200	11,97,20,100	3,05,97,300	1,31,45,800	1,100	9,77,900	18,71,69,400	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	20,28,73,034

Note.—From 6th June, 1850, to 15th Sept., 1901, enfaced from India 18,018 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,233 lakhs.
" 16th Sept., 1901, " 30th " " ditto ... " ditto 31 "
" 1st Oct., " " 15th Oct. " ditto 4 " ditto 22 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 5 " ditto 8 "
" 1st Nov., " " 15th Nov., " ditto 4 " ditto 5 "
11,031 lakhs. 10,359 lakhs.
10,359 "
Balance against India 672 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th November, 1901.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th November, 1901.

No. 36.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Lala Mathra Das of the Imperial Establishment is transferred permanently to the Provincial Establishment of the Punjab, with effect from the 24th October, 1901.

R. HARVEY, *M.D.*,
Surgeon General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th November, 1901.

No. 1043-G—41.—Major C. H. Dawson, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th October, 1901, during Captain G. V. Holmes' absence on privilege leave or until further orders.

By order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 16th November, 1901.

No. 220.—Mr. G. H. F. Wilson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for one week in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 183, dated 26th September, 1901.

The 18th November, 1901.

No. 221.—Mr. F. T. Palmer, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 15 days, in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 174, dated 13th September 1901.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. S. Revenue.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th November, 1901.

No. 23.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Engineer A. Bonny, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 10th July 1901, the undermentioned treasure weighing about 928 seers and [illegible] R347-13-0 was found by one Govir[illegible] [illegible]e was digging for cultivation S[illegible] [illegible]atta dry land) in Keela Parithi[illegible] [illegible]ched to 221 Parithiyur Vattam, [illegible] [illegible]aluk, Tanjore District:—

Description.		Estimated weight in seers.	Probable value. R	a.	p.
1. Smaskandar, Skandar and Amman, fixed in one seat with a Tiruvasi copper.		About 302 Seers.	113	4	0
2. Sammandar	Copper.	35¼	13	4	0
3. Amman	,,	35¼	13	4	0
4. Sammandar (big)	,,	61¾	23	2	0
5. Amman	,,	41	15	6	0
6. Chandrasekarar	,,	46¾	17	8	0
7. Amman	,,	66¼	24	13	0
8. Pillaiyar	,,	83¼	31	3	0
9. Natarajar with Tiruvasi	,,	126	47	4	0
10. Sivagami Amman	,,	47¼	17	11	0
11. Asthar Devar	,,	1[illegible]	4	9	0
12. Bare Tiruvasi (2)	,,	24¾	9	4	0
13. Water stand	,,	3¼	1	5	0
14. Tripod	,,	6¼	2	5	0
15 Cluster of lights	,,	4¾	1	9	0
16. Broken piece of bell.	Alloy.	3¼	1	3	0
17. Broken piec[illegible] a lamp (3).	,,	1[illegible]	6	13	0
18. Handle of [illegible]	Copper.	1¾	0	10	0
19. Broken piece of Tupakal	,,	2¼	0	13	0
20 Base of a lamp	Alloy.	5¼	1	15	0
21. Plates (2)	Copper.	1¼	0	7	0
22. Cup	,,	¾	0	4	0
23. Ring	,,	¼	0	1	0
		928	347	13	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 11th March 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. ANDREW,
Collector

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
12th October 1901.

TREASURE TROVE.

[illegible] hereby notified under section 5 of the [illegible] Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on [illegible] 19th September 1901, Treasure consisting of [illegible] undermentioned articles and valued at R11-8-0 was found by one Aiyamperuma Gounden, son of Ranga Gounden of Nayanur, in the eastern wall of his house in Nayanur village, Tirukoilur taluk, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Description of treasure.

	Value R
1 gold coin (Puvarahan) .	4 0 0
30 small chilli seed coins .	7 8 0
TOTAL	11 8 0

2. All persons claiming the said Treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Thursday, the 1st day of May of 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

S. ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Dated 8th November 1901.

E. A. ELWIN,
Collector.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with rule X, paragraph 2, Government of India, Notification No. 247, (Ecclesiastical), subsidiary rules for the erection, repair and endowment of monuments in Government Cemeteries, it is notified that the following graves are so damaged as not to admit of repair and if no person will undertake to restore them, the monuments will be treated at the next repairs in such a manner as the Chaplain may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order.

Mozufferpore Cemetery.

Grave No. 33 W. R. Baldwin
" " 53 Revd. T. Schorisch.
" " 56 William D. Howell.
" " 60 Charles Movel.
" " 84 Richard Burke.
" " 90 Unknown.

REGINALD YATES,
Chaplain, Tirhoot and Champaran

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
"	R8-8,	"	R9.
"	R4-4,	"	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the [illegible] guaranteed to be [illegible] with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত [illegible] হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৷৷০
৷ আধ " "	৮৷	"	৯৲
৷ শিকি " "	৪৷০	"	৪৸

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি [illegible] প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও [illegible] টাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান [illegible] তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে [illegible] মেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগনের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং [illegible] নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের [illegible] পাইতে পারে

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R5* ; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R6* ; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگاے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني [illegible] باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

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List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to the 1st October, 1901. Re[illegible] 8vo. Paper Cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper Cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (2*a.*)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899. Illustrated by 32 plates by Babu Purna Chandra Mukherji with a prefatory note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B.A. (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper Cover. R6-8*a.* or 9*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 051376 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Upendra Nath Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—

UPENDRA NATH SEN,

Residence—18 Sircar's Lane, Calcutta.

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of
031678—3½%	1842-43	1,000	Govindrao N. Kelkar.
041306	"	100	"
041307	"	100	"
041308	"	100	Govind Narayan Kelkar.
041309	"	100	"
041310	"	100	"
041311	"	100	"
041312	"	500	Govindrao N. Kelkar.
041314.	"	500	Govind Narayan Kelkar.
041315	"	500	"
041316	"	500	"
041317	"	500	"
041318	"	500	"
038002—3%	1896-97	1,000	"
*031871	"	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.
*031873	"	1,000	"
*B000499	"	1,000	Jewanjee Jamasjee Mistry & Co.

* The last three notes were endorsed to the proprietor Govindrao Narayan Kelkar by whom none of the above-mentioned Notes were ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for payment of accrued interest on and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

GOVIND NARAYAN KELKAR.

Residence—Athni (District Belgaum)

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of
041305—3½%	1842—43	1,000	Rukhamabai Kelkar.
041320	"	1,000	"
041322	"	1,000	Rukhamabai.
041313	"	500	Rukhmabai Kelkar.
041319	"	500	"
041287	"	500	"
057805—3½%	1905	100	"
057804	"	100	"
057805	"	100	"
057806	"	100	"
057807	"	100	"
057808	"	100	
057809	"	100	"
057870	"	100	"
057871	"	100	"
057872	"	100	"
057874	"	1,000	"
057875	"	1,000	"
057676	"	1,000	"
057677	"	1,000	"
057873	"	500	"
*031872—3%	1896-97	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.
*041321—3½%	1842-43	1,000	Lakhmibai.

* The last two Notes were endorsed to the proprietress Rukhmabai Kelkar by whom none of the above-mentioned Notes were ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for payment of accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietress—

O Mark of RAKHMABAI KELKAR.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 16th November, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy on the West Coast, and in parts of the Circars, good in the Carnatic, the South and the Nilgiris, fair in the central districts and light elsewhere. Water supplies are sufficient for cultivation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices generally are stationary or falling but are still above warning rates. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 67; women, 190; children, 280; total, 537. North Arcot—kitchens closed. Test workers—Cuddapah—men, 761; women, 799; children, 93; total, 1,653; grand total, 2,190.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, the Karnatak and Kanara. More rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Rajkot for standing crops or for spring cultivation. Crops have been slightly damaged by rats or locusts in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Poona, and Belgaum, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot, and Baroda and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Reaping of autumn crops is nearly completed in Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, and Sholapur, and is progressing in parts of Sindh, Kaira, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Baroda. Threshing is in progress in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Thana, Kolaba, and Ahmednagar. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Broach, Surat, Baroda, Nasik, Khandesh, the Karnatak, and picking continues in Khandesh. Preparations for the

spring are in progress in parts of Sindh, but have been retarded in parts of Kaira and the Panch Mahals for want of rain. Spring sowings are almost completed in Khandesh, Satara and Dharwar and are in progress in parts of Kaira, Thana, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Wadhwan and Baroda. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient except in parts of Nasik where the deficiency is met from tagavi grants.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS, on relief works, 26,591 ; dependants, 4,214 ; total on works, 31,805. In poor-houses, 2,605 ; on village relief, 18,462 ; total on gratuitous relief, 21,067. Figures for Belgaum are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 11,722 ; dependants, 692 ; total on works, 12,414. In poor-houses, 2,395 ; on village relief, 394 ; total on gratuitous relief, 2,789. Grand total 68,075. Prices have fallen in nine districts, risen in two districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad, 36; Panch Mahals, 35; Kaira, 38 ; Sholapur, $41\frac{5}{8}$; Ahmednagar, $32\frac{1}{5}$; Poona, $27\frac{3}{10}$; Nasik, $28\frac{1}{4}$; Satara, $35\frac{7}{20}$; Bijapur, $34\frac{1}{2}$; Belgaum, 34. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal in localities of greatest distress.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was heavy and general in Orissa where it has improved the prospects of standing crops. Light showers are also reported from certain districts of Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Prospects are not satisfactory in Bihar for want of rain. Rain is also wanted in Burdwan, Birbhum, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Bogra. Harvesting of winter rice has been commenced in places. Sowing of spring crops and poppy is in progress. Fodder and water are adequate. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in 22 and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been seasonable. The reaping of autumn crops continues and has been completed in Moradabad. Threshing is in progress in Hardoi and Mirzapur. The sowing of spring crops is nearing completion in Bareilly, Muttra, Sitapur, Bahraich, Partabgarh, Azamgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore and Hamirpur. In parts of Muttra and Mirzapur germination is reported not to have been good owing to want of rain. Standing crops are generally doing well with some exceptions in Benares and Ballia. Spring crops are being irrigated and prospects continue to be good. The cultivation of opium is going on. Markets are full and fodder is procurable. Prices are practically stationary with a continued tendency towards lower rates.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops is going on. This work has been nearly completed in Umballa and Gujrat. Cotton is being picked in some districts. Sugarcane pressing has been commenced in Amritsar. Sowings of spring crops continue on irrigated areas, but no sowings have generally been made on unirrigated areas for want of rain which is still badly wanted. The outturn of irrigated autumn crops is said to be good to average and that of unirrigated poor. Sugarcane and cotton crops on unirrigated lands are withering for want of rain in Sialkot. Rats are damaging the crops in parts of Umballa. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal. Test works are likely to be started in Hissar. Bikaniris are still passing through Gurgaon, and Hissaris and Bikaniris through Karnal in search of work and begging. Some famine-stricken Bikaniris have come in to the Mooltan district also. Prices of food grains are generally unchanged, but the price of wheat has somewhat risen in Ferozepore and Gujrat and fallen in Hissar and Rawalpindi. The price of gram has also fallen in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, and Rawalpindi. Wheat is selling from 14 to 21 seers, gram $17\frac{1}{4}$ to 25, barley 18 to 24, maize 20 to $26\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 19 to 27 and bulrush millet 16 to 27 seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA—reaping has been commenced in some districts. Prospects are good. UPPER BURMA—sowing of miscellaneous crops is progressing in Pokokku, Minbu, Mandalay, and Kyaukse. Ploughing and planting for *jnar* beans, peas and grain has been commenced. Plucking of cotton continues in Meiktila, Myingyan, and Sagaing. The state of standing crops is fair but

more rain is wanted in Sagaing, Meiktila and Pakokku. In Shwebo late sowings of paddy are withering for want of rain. In Mandalay *juar* is for the most part stunted and sesamum more or less a complete failure. Considerable reduction of revenue owing to drought is expected in the Mandalay and Shwebo districts. The price of paddy has fallen in five districts and risen in two: elsewhere it is stationary.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain with the exception of a fall of four cents in Bilaspur and 25 cents in Sambalpur. The harvesting of early rice and of other autumn crops and picking of cotton continues. The sowing of spring crops has been completed in Damoh and Wardha and is reaching completion elsewhere. Germination is only fair in Damoh and Wardha. Insects are doing considerable damage to the young plants almost throughout the provinces and resowing has been necessary in places. Damage by rats is also reported from Betul and Nagpur. The prospects of wheat are bad in Betul. The prospects of autumn crops are generally fair to good, but the spring seedlings are in a backward condition and rain is needed. Fodder and water are ample. Prices show a tendency to fall. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram $19\frac{1}{4}$, rice 16, and *juar* $22\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat $8\frac{3}{4}$, gram 11, rice 8 and *juar* $13\frac{2}{3}$ seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather is getting cold. More rain is wanted in Goalpara. Plucking of tea is in progress. Its prospects are good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice has been finished in Kamrup, but still continues in Darrang. Its outturn is generally good. Sowing of pulse and ploughing for and sowing of mustard are in progress. Reaping of late rice continues. The prospects of sugarcane and late rice generally are good. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and in parts of Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Sylhet, $15\frac{3}{4}$, Silchar 13, Sibsagar 12, Nowgong $11\frac{1}{2}$, Gauhati and Tezpur 10, and Dhubri and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was slight rain in the civil and military station. Good rain fell in Kadur. Standing crops are in good condition in Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga. *Ragi* and paddy are being harvested in various parts. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur, fair in Hassan, Kolar, and Chitaldrug and favourable in Shimoga. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Hassan Chitaldrug and in parts of Kadur and have risen slightly in Tumkur, Shimoga and in other parts of Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Kadur, Tumkur and Hassan. Water and fodder are available. More rain is wanted in Hassan and in parts of Bangalore and Kolar. COORG.—The rain fall was 73 cents. Picking of coffee continues, prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The week was rainless and the weather cool. Crops are generally in good condition. Sowings for winter crops are well advanced. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was three cents. The total from 1st January is 21 inches four cents. Crops on irrigated areas are under harvest with poor results. Standing spring crops are in fairly good condition. Grain prices are falling. Relief works were closed in Aurangabad on 9th November. Prices—wheat $5\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $7\frac{5}{8}$, and *juar* $16\frac{3}{4}$ seers per *hali* rupee.

Rajputana.—There was no rain. Spring sowings continue everywhere except in Bikanir, Marwar, Kherwara and in Ajmer-Merwara on very reduced area. The state of autumn crops is bad in the Nimbahera parganah of Tonk. Harvesting continues in Bikanir, Jaisalmer, Jaipur, and Kishengarh. Standing crops are in fair condition in Kotah, Jhallawar, Alwar, Dholepur, and Ajmer-Merwara. Damage has been caused by rats in Bikanir, one parganah of Jaisalmer and Kherwara. Rats damaged cotton in parts of Ajmer-Merwara. The state of agricultural stock and fodder is good and sufficient. Prices are rising in Bikanir, falling in Sirohi, Mewar, Bundi, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Jaipur and are steady elsewhere. The cheapest prices average 11—4 to 25—5 seers per rupee. Numbers gratuitously relieved in Marwar, Sirohi, and Jaisalmer, 97.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. Standing crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Indore, fair in Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar and average in Bundelkhand. Crops have been damaged by locusts and want of moisture in parts of Gwalior, by rats in Malwa and by rats, insects and want of rain in Bhopawar. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Opium sowings are in progress in parts of Gwalior; they are much restricted in Bhopawar. Land is being prepared for opium in Indore. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Malwa, falling in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Bhopawar and Indore and below average in Baghelkhand. Average prices—Gwalior 13—3 to 21—1, Bundelkhand 18¼ to 24, Malwa 16, Bhopawar 16 to 17 and Indore 7 to 16 seers the rupee. Gratuitously relieved Jaora, 62; Rutlam, 46; total 108.

Baroda.—Crops are in fair condition but in many places they have withered. Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops continue but the outturn will be much below the average owing to the ravages of rats, catterpillers, locusts and want of moisture. The condition of agricultural stock is fair. Prices—*bajri* 29, *juar* 22, wheat 21, rice—superior 13, inferior 21 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works—17,025; gratuitous relief, 9,722; total 26,747.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and is becoming colder. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 20 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—There was no rain. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 14 to 30 and maize 18 to 38 seers the rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Spring sowings are in progress. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—The weather was cold and clear without rain. Low land rice is still being harvested. The price of rice is 9½ seers the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	1,769	512	2,281	1,653	537	2,190	— 91
Bombay and Sindh	41,048	30,985	72,033	31,805	21,067	52,872	— 19,161
Total British Provinces	42,817	31,497	74,314	33,458	21,604	55,062	—19,252
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	100	100	...	97	97	— 3
Central India States	...	772	772	...	108	108	— 664
Baroda	17,040	9,590	26,630	17,025	9,722	26,747	+ 117
Bombay Native States	8,688	2,752	11,440	12,414	2,789	15,203	+ 3,763
Total Native States	25,728	13,214	38,942	29,439	12,716	42,155	+ 3,213
GRAND TOTAL	68,545	44,711	113,256	62,897	34,320	97,217	—16,039

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District de[illegible] vincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns fro[illegible] uitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 19th October 1901.			For the week ending the 26th October 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd November 1901.			For the week ending the 9th Novem[illegible]	
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
Madras.												
Cuddapah .	1,291,903	1,717	639	2,356	1,915	627	2,542	1,979	509	2,488	1,769	431
North Arcot .	2,208,391	...	201	201	...	70	70	...	88	88	...	81
Total Madras	3,500,294	1,717	951	2,668	1,915	729	2,644	1,979	597	2,576	1,769	512
Bombay.												
Ahmedabad .	795,094	...	2,677	2,677	...	3,084	3,084	...	3,204	3,204	...	3,588
Kaira . .	715,725	...	288	288	...	236	236	...	212	212	...	274
Panch Mahals	261,870	1,929	50	1,979	1,740	32	1,772	1,834	47	1,881	2,089	36
Sholapur .	720,978	25,156	11,901	37,057	20,783	11,188	31,971	17,529	10,417	27,946	13,797	7,470
Ahmednagar .	837,774	31,627	19,745	51,372	20,032	18,979	39,011	9,024	17,407	26,431	5,794	9,950
Poona . .	995,074	5,751	3,768	9,519	5,005	3,209	8,214	2,997	2,371	5,368	...	158
Nasik . .	819,575	2,056	349	2,405	1,619	305	1,924	1,193	234	1,427	58	...
Satara . .	1,146,521	1,511	1,561	3,072	743	755	1,498	371	122	493	...	9
Bijapur .	735,041	23,378	8,948	32,326	20,470	8,641	29,111	19,159	7,189	26,348	16,982	5,773
Belgaum .	994,209	12,254	6,605	18,859	10,113	3,974	14,027	8,823	3,727	12,550	2,371	3,727
Dharwar .	1,113,426	...	46	46	...	4	4	...	10	10	...	...
Total Bombay	9,135,287	103,662	55,938	159,600	80,505	50,347	130,852	60,930	44,940	105,870	41,048	30,985
Total British Provinces .	12,635,581	105,379	56,920	162,299	82,420	51,104	133,524	62,909	45,537	108,446	42,817	31,497
Central India States.												
Indore . .	1,099,000	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664
Jaora . .	84,000	...	71	71	...	68	68	...	54	54	...	63
Ratlam .	83,000	...	46	46	...	44	44	...	44	44	...	45
Total Central India States	1,266,000	...	781	781	...	776	776	...	762	762	...	772
Baroda . .	2,415,396	17,665	9,252	26,917	17,822	9,552	27,374	17,940	10,700	28,640	17,040	9,590
Bombay Native States.												
Kathiawar .	2,752,404	2,541	1,382	3,923	7,113	1,755	8,868	7,606	1,510	9,116	2,457	1,129
Palanpur .	645,526	324	214	538	1,128	233	1,361	1,378	247	1,625	1,831	296
Rewa Kantha .	733,506	135	110	245	147	109	256	396	110	506	396	110
Akalkot . .	75,774	107	132	239	127	120	247	163	120	283	...	...
Aundh . .	65,146	37	26	63	50	26	76	42	26	68	45	25
Phaltan .	66,883	101	1	102	96	...	96	107	...	107	...	...
Jamkhandi .	102,162	2,331	372	2,703	1,921	370	2,291	1,807	364	2,171	1,625	350
Jath . .	71,443	3,113	484	3,597	1,684	461	2,145	1,241	426	1,667	430	...
Daphlapur .	8,343	150	38	188	46	7	53	44	7	51	48	7
Mirj (Junior)	35,487	91	6	97	55	6	61	10	6	16	15	...
Sangli . .	238,945	4,856	244	5,100	3,755	244	3,999	827	62	889	872	65
Mudhol .	61,815	1,107	984	2,091	997	823	1,820	1,094	682	1,776	969	770
Total Bombay Native States	4,856,934	14,893	3,993	18,886	17,119	4,154	21,273	14,715	3,560	18,275	8,688	2,752
Total Native States .	8,538,330	32,558	14,026	46,584	34,941	14,482	49,423	32,655	15,022	47,677	25,728	13,114
Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	21,173,911	137,937	70,946	208,883	117,361	65,586	182,947	95,564	60,559	156,123	68,545	44,611

NOTE.—Provinces and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, [illegible] for these Provinces and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 21st November 1901, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The cyclonic storm which lay close to the Madras Coast between Cocanada and Waltair on Thursday the 14th, did not cross the coast but turned north-eastward and travelled parallel to the coast as far as False Point which it reached on the 17th. It then crossed the head of the Bay and broke up over Upper Burma during the 18th. It occasioned rain over Ganjam, Orissa, the east of the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Deltaic Bengal, Cachar and Burma. The weather has been generally quiet over other parts of the country but on the 18th and 19th a depression was shown over the south-west of the Bay and the scattered showers which had prevailed over the south of the Peninsula from the 15th to the 17th became heavier and more general and this condition continued until the close of the week.

The above shows that during the week under review rain has been received over Burma, Bengal, Assam, the East Satpuras and the southern half of the Peninsula. On the 15th there were showers over Deltaic Bengal, the East Coast (North) and the south of the Peninsula: the largest amounts reported having been 3·99" at Waltair, 2·66" at False Point and about 2" at Gopalpur and Cocanada. On the 16th the rainfall distribution was very similar, but the fall was heavier, thus False point reported 8·86", Gopalpur 6·55" and Cochin 5·57". On the 17th rain was more general and heavier over Burma and Bengal but had become much lighter over the south and east of the Peninsula: the largest amounts reported were 3·13" at Chaibassa and 1·65" at Saugor Island. On the 18th rain continued general over a large part of Burma and Bengal—Chittagong reporting a fall of 4·05" and Akyab of 1·72" while at the same time the fall had become heavier over the south of the Peninsula where Trichinopoly, Salem and Trincomalee reported over 2". On the 19th and 20th light showers were reported over Burma, but the rain had ceased over Bengal while on the 21st rain had ceased all over this area. In the south of the Peninsula showers continued right up to the close of the week, the heaviest falls having been as follow: on the 19th at Salem 2·28"; on the 20th at Cuddalore 2·03" and on the 21st at Trivandrum 1·23".

The concluding table shows that rain was received during the week in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*—all the Burma divisions, the Bengal division, the Brahmaputra Valley division, the East Coast (North) division, the Ranchi sub-division of the East Satpuras, the Calicut sub-division of the West Coast, the Bellary sub-division of the Deccan, the South India division and the East Coast (South) division. The average actual rainfall varied from 5·37" in the Cuttack sub-division to 0·10" in the Brahmaputra Valley division. Over the whole of the remainder of India the week was practically or actually rainless.

The rainfall was in excess of the normal over the greater part of Burma and Bengal as well as over the north of the East Coast and the Ranchi, Calicut, Bellary, Mysore and Madura sub-divisions; the excess was nearly 5" in Cuttack, 4" at Waltair and over 1" in Narayanganj, Calicut and Madura.

There has been no important change in the seasonal percentages except in the East Coast (North) where the deficiency has sensibly diminished.

...FALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 21st November 1901.			Rainfall data from 31st May to 21st November 1901.			Seasonal centesimal variat...
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·34	0·72	—0·38	134·76	133·31	+ 1·45	+ 1
Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·40	0·27	+0·13	49·62	54·25	— 4·63	— 9
Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0·20	0·08	+0·12	28·39	25·72	+ 2·67	+10
Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	1·20	0·18	+1·02	79·15	70·28	+ 8·87	+13
	Calcutta	0·80	0·15	+0·65	50·94	52·42	— 1·48	— 3
Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0.10	0·13	—0·03	64·00	68·74	— 4·74	— 7
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·02	—0·02	67·46	82·37	—14·91	—18
	Darbhanga	0	0·04	—0·04	36·29	46·11	— 9·82	—21
	Bahraich	0	0·03	—0·03	35·55	41·19	— 5·64	—14
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·20	—0·20	34·60	44·31	— 9·71	—22
	Patna	0	0·02	—0·02	28·52	39·86	—11·34	—28
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·12	—0·12	43·16	47·79	— 4·63	—10
	Ludhiana	0	0·05	—0·05	30·27	36·80	— 6·53	—18
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·02	—0·02	23·51	31·48	— 7·97	—25
	Lahore	0	0·03	—0·03	15·06	21·74	— 6·68	—28
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·03	—0·03	3·97	7·79	— 3·82	—49
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·05	—0·05	0·12	1·46	— 1·34	—92
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	3·89	0·87	+3·02	35·88	40·61	— 4·73	—12
	Cuttack	5·37	0·38	+4·99	42·32	56·59	—14·27	—25
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·99	0·10	+0·89	43·89	51·67	— 7·78	—15
	Raipur	0	0·04	—0·04	46·93	51·98	— 5·05	—10
	Jubbulpore	0	0·07	—0·07	54·73	60·46	— 5·73	— 9
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·09	—0·09	39·27	42·27	— 3·00	— 7
	Jaipur	0	0·09	—0·09	13·95	22·60	— 8·65	—38
	Indore	0	0·13	—0·13	17·30	42·92	—25·62	—60
15. West Coast	Calicut	2·47	1·04	+1·43	78·09	85·69	— 7·60	— 9
	Bombay	0·01	0·15	—0·14	95·13	99·24	— 4·11	— 4
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0·10	—0·10	17·68	41·78	—24·10	—58
	Rajkot	0	0·23	—0·23	7·89	22·13	—14·24	—64
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·07	—0·07	22·30	34·60	—12·30	—36
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·83	0·41	+0·42	19·43	26·17	— 6·74	—26
	Bijapur	0·02	0·13	—0·11	24·21	27·18	— 2·97	—11
	Hyderabad	0	0·09	—0·09	24·10	28·29	— 4·19	—15
19. South India	Mysore	0·63	0·42	+0·21	22·89	22·59	+ 0·30	+ 1
	Madura	2·36	1·25	+1·11	24·52	23·76	+ 0·76	+ 3
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	2·20	3·20	—1·06	31·61	33·24	— 1·63	— 5

W. L. DALLAS,

for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories*

SIMLA,

The 21st November, 1901.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
	During 2nd-half of 1900.	During official year 1900-01.	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
			1900.	1901.	10th November 1900.	9th November 1901.	1900.	1901.	10th November 1900.	9th November 1901.			10th November 1900.	9th November 1901.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
t Indian	667	669	1,873	1,873	14,50,910	15,38,000	775	821	2,35,72,390	2,53,14,000	17,41,610	...	4,08,39,783	4,33,42,000	24,52,217	...
gal Central	201	188	139	139	46,137	30,200	332	217	5,0[illegible],104	5,51,000	17,890	..	8,73,2[illegible]7	9,08,000	34,77[illegible]	...
gal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″) (a)	148	174	1,560	1,607	2,18,137	2,04,000	140	127	39,38,049	35,41,000	...	3,97,029	83,14,192	69,24,000	...	[illegible],192
it Indian Peninsula system	392	472	1,526	1,561	6,22,104	5,89,000	408	377	86,20,500	96,51,000	10,30,500	...	1,82,27,872	2,21,32,000	39,04,128	...
an Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	181	215	868	872	1,73,685	1,16,000	200	133	25,03,474	23,02,000	...	2,01,474	54,56,388	49,71,000	...	[illegible],388
nada extn. (East Coast State)	316	316	21	21	6,461	6,100	308	290	1,10,605	86,000	...	24,005	2,15,150	1,62,000	...	[illegible],150
h Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	189	196	3,079	3,128	6,32,056	7,56,000	205	242	(b)1,06,09,893	1,48,27,000	42,17,107	...	1,84,89,747	2,60,40,000	75,50,253	...
h and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	189	209	1,046	1,115	2,45,246	2,41,000	234	216	34,05,729	42,77,000	8,71,271	...	66,10,306	80,14,000	14,03,694	...
ara Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	450	390	843	854	4,41,158	3,74,000	523	438	69,32,069	66,02,000	...	3,30,069	1,03,88,067	80,21,000	...	[illegible],067
bay, Baroda and Central India	632	695	461	461	3,03,044	2,41,000	651	523	53,00,731	41,39,000	...	11,61,731	1,02,52,287	95,60,000	...	[illegible],287
ras	253	259	844	874	2,16,493	2,06,000	257	236	39,[illegible]4,573	39,99,000	84,427	...	67,81,904	68,55,000	73,096	...
North-East line (a)	142	152	493	508	70,735	84,000	143	165	12,03,031	15,97,000	3,91,969	...	21,21,845	27,92,000	6,70,155	...
hwar-Dehra	111	114	32	32	3,824	4,000	120	144	63,428	71,700	8,272	...	1,13,343	1,31,000	17,657	...
hitana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	262	295	1,786	1,786	4,96,136	4,07,000	278	228	80,45,808	82,24,000	1,78,132	...	1,64,31,028	1,68,22,000	3,90,972	...
ipur-Deesa	46	46	17	17	1,157	1,00[illegible]	68	35	10,404	9,000	...	1,404	23,041	20,700	...	2,341
h Indian	165	169	1,034	1,034	1,71,795	1,92,000	166	186	31,03,920	35,85,000	4,81,080	...	54,42,461	62,63,000	8,20,539	...
ivaram-Mutupet	86	56	54	54	4,488	5,600	83	109	85,493	1,05,000	20,507	...	1,46,936	1,86,000	39,064	...
hern Mahrattá (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	102	113	1,165	1,165	1,14,441	1,04,000	98	89	21,[illegible]7,926	20,[illegible],000	...	1,47,926	41,95,522	37,92,000	...	4,03,522
ire section (Southern Mahrattá)	85	94	296	296	23,700	27,800	80	94	4,61,782	5,03,000	41,218	...	8,96,910	8,59,000	...	37,910
t and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	113	136	1,162	1,251	1,97,764	2,23,000	170	178	22,37,208	27,52,000	5,14,792	...	47,14,033	56,99,000	9,84,967	...
...-Bareilly	103	118	200	200	21,[illegible]59	21,900	105	110	3,44,803	[illegible],000	36,197	...	7,19,164	7,98,000	78,836	...
...-Bengal	76	74	430	578	42,[illegible]8	41,300	99	71	5,83,438	6,04,000	80,562	...	9,81,414	11,99,000	2,17,586	...
...	172	197	1,124	1,178	2,33,328	1,96,000	208	166	34,71,438	36,44,000	1,72,562	...	61,96,901	65,40,000	3,43,099	...
...-Sultanpur	64	57	59	59	4,297	3,[illegible]00	72	61	62,983	8[illegible],500	19,517	...	84,925	1,21,000	36,075	...
...-Baloira (British section)	13	29	...	124	...	9,300	...	75	...	81,000	81,000	...	...	1,12,000	1,12,000	...
	69	60	25	30	1,954	2,200	78	73	35,319	34,000	...	1,319	55,071	54,200	...	871

lhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	167	162	162	33,551	69,600	207	428	4,48,924	6,37,000	1,88,0[illegible]	[illegible]	8,32,952	10,95,000	2,52,048	...
kessur	249	291	22	22	7,833	7,000	356	319	1,0[illegible],597	1,03,000	[illegible]	597	2,04,522	1,99,000	...	5,522
th Behar	104	115	79	79	7,601	8,400	96	105	1,03,121	1,95,000	31,879	...	2,89,628	3,17,000	27,372	...
	68	81	425	425	29,083	35,000	68	82	4,55,621	7,63,000	3,07,379	...	9,67,635	15,84,000	6,16,365	...
thern Panjab (Delhi-Samastá)	116	128	107	107	9,914	19,600	93	183	1,77,033	2,44,000	66,[illegible]07	...	4,15,639	5,57,000	1,44,311	...
pura-Bhatinda	...	...	...	86	...	2,600	...	33	...	72,000	72,000	...	...	(c)1,33,000	1,33,000	...
Kasur-Ghari-Jakhal																
[illegible]	249	268	334	334	87,932	76,300	253	228	15,03,377	12,37,000	...	2,66,577	28,95,214	23,27,000	...	5,68,214
[illegible]in's Guaranteed State	64	79	156	155	9,390	8,500	60	55	1,60,723	1,53,000	...	8,125	3,80,149	2,91,000	[illegible]	89,149
[illegible] Valley	129	131	13	33	1,342	2,000	103	61	23,[illegible]77	35,000	11,123	...	47,711	69,000	[illegible]	...
[illegible]-Cambay																
[illegible]-Ujjain	89	103	34	34	3,689	1,[illegible]	109	29	52,650	28,800	...	23,850	1,26,020	69,300	...	56,720
[illegible]-Geona-Bárán	44	53	148	148	1[illegible],745	4,300	79	29	1,[illegible],492	80,600	...	44,592	2,97,007	1,58,000	...	1,39,607
[illegible]al-Ujjain	102	133	114	114	17,[illegible]4	8,500	150	75	2,[illegible]4,126	1,51,000	...	63,126	5,21,879	3,16,[illegible]00	...	2,05,879
[illegible]-Gold-fields	460	430	10	10	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	455	42[illegible]	84,040	82,000	...	1,240	1,34,039	1,30,000	...	4,039
[illegible]khund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	126	66	66	20,569	9,500	312	144	1,65,158	1,81,000	15,842	...	2,79,308	3,26,000	46,692	...
[illegible]wli-Razauli	27	30	18	18	521	700	29	39	5,371	11,300	5,929	...	13,50[illegible]	21,600	[illegible]	...
[illegible]heesingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	60	60	53	53	4,935	4,500	77	83	57,336	60,[illegible]00	2,704	...	93,625	93,200	...	425
[illegible]gal-Dooars	220	178	36	36	6,037	6,700	168	186	1,50,253	1,22,0[illegible]	...	28,263	2,15,490	1,80,000	...	35,490
[illegible]gal-Dooars Extension	16	14	2[illegible]	75	775	5,000	28	79	7,912	1,03,0[illegible]0	95,088	...	(d)5,331	1,34,000	1,28,669	...
[illegible]u-Sadiya	218	226	78	78	15,044	17,300	192	222	3,29,579	3,58,000	28,421	...	5,68,342	6,20,000	57,658	...
[illegible]giri	212	240	17	17	2,341	4,100	138	241	53,749	77,500	23,751	...	1,16,047	1,50,000	33,953	...
[illegible]medabad-Parantij	78	85	55	55	3,569	2,[illegible]00	65	47	75,195	43,900	...	31,295	1,55,272	97,500	...	57,772
[illegible]a Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	89	93	93	7,688	4,[illegible]00	83	49	1,[illegible]0,739	97,700	...	13,039	2,23,253	2,24,000	747	...
[illegible]hápur	78	87	29	29	2,345	1,700	81	59	44,155	36,000	...	8,155	84,025	73,400	...	10,625
[illegible]wantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	57	66	67	67	2,977	4,400	44	66	75,328	81,300	5,972	...	1,45,789	1,40,000	...	5,789
[illegible]r-Shimoga	30	31	35	35	1,721	1,300	45	34	22,220	20,400	...	1,820	40,578	35,900	...	4,678
[illegible]erabad-Gódávari Valley	73	75	386	392	28,957	32,400	75	83	3,57,409	5,97,000	2,09,591	...	5,90,7[illegible]4	12,06,000	6,15,2[illegible]	...
[illegible]kynagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	88	102	334	334	34,483	34,000	97	72	5,29,244	3,86,000	...	1,43,244	11,26,970	8,84,000	...	2,42,970
[illegible]lsar-Rajkot	77	84	46	46	6,529	3,500	142	76	60,139	48,500	...	17,039	1,23,936	90,500	...	33,436
[illegible]nagar	45	54	54	54	3,308	2,700	61	50	41,032	40,800	...	232	92,874	78,400	...	14,474
[illegible]rangadrá	42	48	21	21	979	700	47	33	13,907	11,000	...	2,907	30,108	27,000	...	3,108
[illegible]ikgur-Bikaner	55	64	479	612	21,498	34,800	45	57	4,75,348	6,15,000	1,39,652	...	10,76,559	10,45,000	...	31,559
[illegible]ipur-Chitor	69	79	67	67	4,528	4,200	68	63	88,111	73,300	...	14,811	1,71,574	1,25,000	...	46,574
[illegible]rjeeling-Himalayan	286	294	51	51	13,758	18,000	270	353	2,67,753	2,72,000	4,247	...	5,18,352	4,94,000	...	24,352
[illegible]ch Behar	55	57	34	34	3,178	2,[illegible]00	93	64	34,045	38,900	4,855	...	57,097	90,400	33,333	...
[illegible]e Gaekwar's Dabhoi	52	56	79	79	3,605	3,800	46	48	59,523	59,000	...	523	1,33,6[illegible]6	1,51,000	17,374	...
[illegible]pipla	20	24	37	37	837	500	22	13	13,731	10,700	...	3,081	28,838	27,700	...	1,138
[illegible]ri	79	85	94	94	8,840	6,500	94	69	1,33,847	1,02,000	...	31,847	2,57,144	2,11,000	...	46,144
[illegible]si	79	172	21	21	1,410	1,800	67	86	27,135	32,600	5,465	...	63,519	88,000	24,481	...
TOTAL	100	110	3,882	4,170	4,21,190	4,45,400	109	107	67,25,459	72,36,200	5,10,741	...	1,33,27,985	1,38,60,900	5,32,915	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	249	24,025	24,987	61,61,890	60,69,990	256	243	9,81,35,597	10,63,70,000	82,34,403	...	18,19,49,202	19,80,79,800	1,61,30,598	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State Railway have been added in proportion to the mileage transferred.
(b) Includes earnings of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway from 1st July 20th October, 1901.
(c) From 10th April to 9th November, 1901.
(d) From 20th April to 10th November, 1900.

N. PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the seven months, April to October, of									
	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,77	1,77	1,68	1,92	1,97	2,02	1,73	1,60	1,42	1,61
Liquors:										
Spirit	30,61	28,95	30,22	32,75	33,22	32,86	35,12	37,25	36,24	36,09
Other liquors	3,50	3,66	3,19	3,70	3,50	3,23	3,40	3,19	3,04	3,16
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	4,61	4,15	4,38	3,08	3,54	4,29	4,41	4,55
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	1,51	1,51	1,33	1,46	1,50	1,51	1,79	1,81
Cotton manufactures:										
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	36,66	31,56	24,06	25,60	29,07	26,18	29,13
" white	—	—	—	12,46	12,45	9,46	9,92	11,08	10,39	16,78
" coloured	—	—	—	13,72	13,12	7,34	10,63	14,62	11,18	14,00
Other goods	—	—	—	1,72	1,28	92	92	1,62	1,42	2,30
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	1,90	1,82	2,01	2,11	2,02	2,13	2,34	2,55
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	1,64	2,22	2,21	2,28	2,29	2,57	1,65	2,25
Glass and glassware	—	—	1,78	2,03	2,32	1,53	1,75	2,32	2,07	2,72
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	4,20	4,00	4,40	3,97	4,09	4,66	5,21	5,16
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	2,14	4,46	3,14	3,47	2,92	96	1,85	1,73
Iron and steel	—	—	1,36	2,26	2,26	2,20	1,90	1,87	2,35	3,12
Silver	—	—	21,36	18,18	19,19	25,70	20,72	15,42	7,42	17,11
Tin	—	—	79	74	78	64	51	23	59	62
Other metals	—	—	2,56	1,46	1,19	1,56	1,55	1,25	1,77	2,44
Oils: Petroleum	9,43	11,03	9,85	27,24	23,89	27,38	26,00	22,38	24,00	29,98
Paints and colours	—	—	90	1,00	1,04	89	1,01	1,18	1,18	1,35
Paper	—	—	1,11	1,46	1,47	1,02	1,28	1,46	1,44	1,83
Provisions	—	—	2,85	4,79	4,58	4,87	4,19	4,35	5,22	5,34
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	7,26	8,51	7,82	5,63	5,70	5,24	6,96	6,78
Spices	—	—	2,30	1,68	1,94	2,44	2,37	2,82	2,61	2,54
Stationery	—	—	82	82	93	60	68	80	76	86
Sugar {duty at 5 per cent / additional duty}	—	—	6,12	9,22	7,70	9,78	8,24	10,24	15,07 / 10,39	15,53 / 16,68
Tea	—	—	1,91	1,07	1,55	66	44	30	75	54
Umbrellas	—	—	1,04	97	90	89	64	69	77	56
Wood and timber	—	—	58	88	68	66	39	73	60	95
Woollen goods	—	—	5,22	4,50	5,48	3,22	4,48	6,04	6,33	7,09
Imports by post	1	1	75	82	81	81	92	1,00	1,13	1,34
All other articles	2	13	12,16	21,41	13,62	13,50	13,10	13,23	13,29	14,58
TOTAL	45,34	45,55	1,31,81	2,30,13	2,12,72	2,00,30	1,99,55	2,06,16	2,11,82	2,53,08
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	32,74	35,94	45,66	47,21	36,47	27,16	55,89	47,89	43,87	44,73
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	78,08	81,49	1,77,47	2,77,34	2,49,19	2,27,46	2,55,44	2,54,05	2,55,69	2,97,81
TOTAL NET REVENUE	76,02	79,03	1,73,30	2,71,43	2,42,12	2,22,46	2,50,37	2,49,05	2,49,68	2,92,52
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal {Import	16,09	15,88	34,89	90,19	79,11	71,80	76,08	82,69	87,27	94,09
Bengal {Export	7,48	7,69	8,06	10,79	6,98	3,14	9,89	9,97	11,37	7,06
Bombay {Import	12,61	13,59	64,66	82,60	83,84	78,15	74,00	71,89	64,55	89,03
Bombay {Export	1,01	92	1,91	1,49	1,53	1,54	2,04	1,14	1,87	1,29
Sind {Import	3,52	3,72	7,04	12,74	13,55	12,14	12,34	13,49	18,68	24,37
Sind {Export	42	29	35	35	21	37	85	67	32	1,22
Madras {Import	5,99	6,05	12,65	21,79	15,59	18,64	15,85	17,90	17,84	22,52
Madras {Export	2,49	3,22	4,43	2,94	5,00	6,94	3,03	4,17	1,60	3,51
Burma {Import	5,89	4,91	9,45	17,88	14,64	15,37	17,78	16,47	18,28	19,21
Burma {Export	20,52	22,76	29,86	30,66	21,67	14,37	38,51	30,66	27,40	30,22

STATEMENT OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS AND CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the seven months, April to October, of									
	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
PORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Ammunition, and Military										
ces	1,77	1,77	1,68	1,92	1,97	2,02	1,73	1,60	1,42	1,61
:										
rit	30,61	28,95	30,22	32,75	33,22	32,86	35,12	37,25	36,24	36,09
er liquors	3,50	3,66	3,19	3,70	3,50	3,23	3,40	3,19	3,04	3,16
l, including haberdashery and										
ry	—	—	4,61	4,15	4,38	3,08	3,54	4,29	4,41	4,55
al products and preparations	—	—	1,51	1,51	1,33	1,46	1,50	1,51	1,79	1,81
anufactures:										
ce goods, grey	—	—	—	36,66	31,56	24,06	25,60	29,07	26,18	29,13
" white	—	—	—	12,46	12,45	9,46	9,92	11,08	10,39	16,78
" coloured	—	—	—	13,72	13,12	7,34	10,63	14,62	11,18	14,00
er goods	—	—	—	1,72	1,28	92	92	1,62	1,42	2,30
medicines, and narcotics	—	—	1,90	1,82	2,01	2,11	2,02	2,13	2,34	2,55
and tanning materials	—	—	1,64	2,22	2,21	2,28	2,29	2,57	1,65	2,25
d glassware	—	—	1,78	2,03	2,32	1,53	1,75	2,32	2,07	2,72
re and cutlery	—	—	4,20	4,00	4,40	3,97	4,09	4,66	5,21	5,16
per	—	—	2,14	4,46	3,14	3,47	2,92	96	1,85	1,73
and steel	—	—	1,36	2,26	2,26	2,20	1,90	1,87	2,35	3,12
	—	—	21,36	18,18	19,19	25,70	20,72	15,42	7,42	17,11
	—	—	79	74	78	64	51	23	59	62
metals	—	—	2,56	1,46	1,19	1,56	1,55	1,25	1,77	2,44
coleum	9,43	11,03	9,85	27,24	23,89	27,38	26,00	22,38	24,00	29,98
nd colours	—	—	90	1,00	1,04	89	1,01	1,18	1,18	1,35
	—	—	1,11	1,46	1,47	1,02	1,28	1,46	1,41	1,83
	—	—	2,85	4,79	4,58	4,87	4,19	4,35	5,22	5,34
and manufactured	—	—	7,26	8,51	7,82	5,03	5,70	5,24	6,96	6,78
	—	—	2,30	1,68	1,94	2,44	2,37	2,82	2,61	2,54
y	—	—	82	82	93	60	68	80	76	86
duty at 5 per cent additional duty	—	—	6,12	9,22	7,70	9,78	8,24	10,24	15,07 10,39	15,53 16,68
	—	—	1,91	1,07	1,55	66	44	30	75	54
	—	—	1,04	97	90	89	64	69	77	56
d timber	—	—	58	88	68	66	39	73	60	95
goods	—	—	5,22	4,50	5,48	3,22	4,48	6,04	6,33	7,09
by post	1	1	75	82	81	81	92	1,00	1,13	1,34
articles	2	13	12,16	21,41	13,62	13,50	13,10	13,23	13,29	14,58
TOTAL	45,34	45,55	1,31,81	2,30,13	2,12,72	2,00,30	1,99,55	2,06,16	2,11,82	2,53,08
ORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
rice-flour	32,74	35,94	45,66	47,21	36,47	27,16	55,89	47,89	43,87	44,73
AL GROSS REVENUE	78,08	81,49	1,77,47	2,77,34	2,49,19	2,27,46	2,55,44	2,54,05	2,55,69	2,97,81
TAL NET REVENUE	76,02	79,03	1,73,30	2,71,43	2,42,12	2,22,46	2,50,37	2,49,05	2,49,68	2,92,52
al distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
gal — Import	16,09	15,88	34,89	90,19	79,11	71,80	76,08	82,69	87,27	94,09
gal — Export	7,48	7,69	8,06	10,79	6,98	3,14	9,89	9,97	11,37	7,06
bay — Import	12,61	13,59	64,66	82,60	83,84	78,15	74,00	71,89	64,55	89,03
bay — Export	1,01	92	1,91	1,49	1,53	1,54	2,04	1,14	1,87	1,29
— Import	3,52	3,72	7,04	12,74	13,55	12,14	12,34	13,49	18,68	24,37
— Export	42	29	35	35	21	37	85	67	32	1,22
— Import	5,99	6,05	12,65	21,79	15,59	18,64	15,85	17,90	17,84	22,52
— Export	2,49	3,22	4,43	2,94	5,00	6,94	3,03	4,17	1,60	3,51
a — Import	5,89	4,91	9,45	17,88	14,64	15,37	17,78	16,47	18,78	19,21
a — Export	20,52	22,76	29,86	30,66	21,67	14,37	38,51	30,66	37,40	30,22

STATEMENT OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS AND CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE [illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF [illegible]

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	19[illegible]
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	29·63	32·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavoy	...	...	29·22	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·37	31·53	55·65	48·13	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (Delta)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	24·62	...	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	
Thôngwa	...	...	32·99	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bassein	...	...	30·92	32·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (Inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·71	29·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Toungoo	...	...	24·31	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	34·22	36·57	37·21	32·65	...	...	...	...	13·17	1
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pakôkku	...	...	30·77	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Akyab	...	...	40	33·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	21·25	13·75	35	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gauhati	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacca	...	...	28·75	31·25	36·25	38·75	...	...	26·25	22·5	...	
Delta—												
Midnapur	...	...	37·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Calcutta	...	...	42·5	37·5	35	37·5	...	...	23·75	23·75	30	
Central—												
Burdwan	...	...	35	34·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patna	...	...	37·5	28·12	26·25	29·53	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	35	37·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	31·87	27·66	33·75	35·62	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	...	32·03	23·75	29·37	27·5	...	...	21·87	21·87	15·62	
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	34·37	26·25	30	31·25	...	...	19·37	20·94	...	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·84	26·56	31·87	32·03	...	...	17·34	23·44	...	
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	20·99	24·53	35·62	38·07	29·27	34·11	34·27	36·67	23·02	35·36	...	
Central—												
Cawnpore	19·06	18·59	32·66	36·35	30·21	32·66	34·79	34·79	21·61	24·22	...	
Jhansi	20	24·63	44·45	40	31·35	36·35	...	43·23	22·66	27·6	25	
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·35	40	28·59	31·35	33·33	...	20	25	...	
Agra	25	25	53·33	57·13	30·78	32·66	36·35	37·81	23·49	25·83	24·11	
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	17·5	15·36	36·25	30·78	27·5	30·78	...	...	18·75	21·04	20	
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	16·67	17·5	33·33	33·33	30·73	33·33	38·07	37·5	20	23·54	24·22	
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19·37	20	43·28	42·5	31·41	35	...	...	21·61	26·25	...	

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Gki		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	28·32	50	48·13	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·81	...	31·68	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·33	37·65	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·23	49·23	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	41·03	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11·37	16·98	34·78	37·65	55·17	56·14	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	33·33	67·37	31·68	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	40	61·54	66·67	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	38·75	53·75	56·25	435	440	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	33·75	40	45	450	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	...	40 to 46·25	...	410	400	Midnapur
35	52·5	...	...	23·75	35	30	35	40	45	425	410	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	31·25	38·75	53·75	420	370	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	33·12	43·12	50	520	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	32·5	26·25	32·5	31·25	55	52·5	420	440	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·44	28·12	27·19	28·12	390	360	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	18·75	21·87	18·75	17·5	25·94	21·87	24·69	32·5	350	350	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	19·37	20·94	26·25	26·25	37·5	44·37	400	393·75	Bhágalpur
...	...	15·94	15·31	18·12	17·34	23·44	26·56	30·78	36·25	355·62	320	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	21·25	23·33	28·44	28·23	31·93	355·42	345·05	Benares
												Central—
...	25	...	...	18·18	17·03	21·35	27·6	...	...	376·46	355·57	Cawnpore
24·58	27·6	...	...	...	22·86	24·22	33·33	...	34·79	336·87	320	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·24	38·12	30·78	...	426·72	325	Meerut
24·11	23·59	...	...	21·61	20	25	34·74	36·35	42·19	376·67	385·94	Agra
												Submontane, west—
22·19	...	...	...	18·12	17·4	20·94	31·98	...	...	400	325 and 350	Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
21·04	...	...	...	16·3	20	21·61	28·44	...	...	390	350	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·04	26·25	...	...	400	350	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (gur)		Salt		Kerosene oil		Tobacco		Gingelly		Sesame	
	1901	1906	1901	1906	1901	1906	1901	1906	1901	1906	1901	1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·53	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (delta)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·38	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·71	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	23·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	24·81	21·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	28·19	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	25	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	60	82·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	55	55	38·75	36·25	105	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	65	60	38·75	35·62	80	100	...	...	1·87	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	35 to 40	47·5 to 53·75	36·25	35·62	55 and 72·5	77·5 and 105	...	...	...	...	5·94	2·19
Calcutta	40	57·5	35	38·75	90	90	...	...	9·22	35	10	11·25
Central—												
Bardwan	40	57·5	35	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	4·37
Pabna	40	47·5	38·12	38·12	82·5	112·5	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	60	40	40	90	70	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	31·25	31·25	42·5	42·5	...	...	5·31	5·62	5	5·62
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	50	37·5	35	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	52·5	63·12	37·19	36·25	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	100	41·87	40	38·12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	41·93	57·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	43·23	57·13	...	...	65	50	100	110	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	57·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·91	71·51	...	...	133·33	133·33	150	150	3·33	3·33	7·5	8·75
Submontane, east—												
Shahjahanpur	56·87	...	...	...	...	...	100 and 130	140 and 150	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	50	61·56	...	...	70	70	...	...	2·5	2·86	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks	Rice		Green gram		Black gram		Rough cotton		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
...	...	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	15	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	50 and 100	...	...	25 and 50	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·25	1·25	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—*continued.*

Districts.	Rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Pulses.		Barley.		Jowar.	
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	25	..	...	34·53	42·08	...	...	28·59	33·33	27·5	40
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozepur	20	16·25	48·44	50	24·53	31·98	30·78	33·75	15·31	25	16·72	35
Central—												
Lahore	18·59	20·52	43·18	40	23·38	30·62	28·18	34·95	14·63	26·25	17·03	25·42
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21·09	28·50	38·07	40	27·6	33·33	33·33	40	20	26·67	20	25·93
Submontane—												
Amritsar	20	22·24	40	41·3	22·86	29·06	25·78	34·06	...	...	18·18	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	30	54·32	53·19	22·5	28·59	26·56	32·19	14·27	22·5	15·68	33·33
Western—												
Multan	16·61	16·67	25	37·97	25	31·35	30·78	36·35	16·77	29·06	15·99	33·19
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	35	36·87	28·75	35	...	...	23·75	22·5	20·94	30
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	25·16	29·69	...	...	19·69	23·28	14·37	33·12
Quetta	...	...	...	...	25 to 28·12	30·62 to 34·37	53·12	55	20 to 21·25	26·25 to 26·87	17·5 to 20	24·69
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	32·81
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·97	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·18
Khandesh—												
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	41·82	47·71	...	...	...	...	30·88	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	35	38	36	42	44	50	...	...	23	34·75
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	36·25	34·75	28·5	36·25	34·75	43·25	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	32	35	30	38	40	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	46·43	53·57	...	...	...	...	23·56	39·33
Akola	...	...	75	75	54·17	58·5	56·25	56·25	...	...	25·53	40
Ellichpur	...	...	80	88·9	50	61·54	57·14	72·72	...	...	25	42·17
Amraoti	...	...	43·75	47·5	40	47·5	46	53·87	...	...	20	38·25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8	33·7
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	34·5
Cuddapah	31·8	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·4	33·7
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	27·7	30·1	48·3	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25·8	32·9	40·8	39·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	27·8
Mysore—												
Bangalore	45	33·62	44·72	53·02	62·61	54·36	48·98	87·77	...	...	22·86	32·86
Bangalore	26·12	33·58	47·7	49·65	46·65	44·79	64·35	60·62	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Ghi		Districts
1901	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1901	1900	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
[illegible]	29·63	...	...	28·59	24·06	28·50	40	...	...	457·19	492·31	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
19·72	30·78	...	...	16·72	21·04	20	34·79	40	50	405	400	Ferozpur
												Central—
[illegible]	24·58	...	...	17·76	23·75	18·02	31·72	41·04	45·73	441·25	376·25	Lahore
												South-eastern—
[illegible]	21·07	...	...	19·06	20	22·19	34·79	31·56	36·35	441·41	400	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	23·54	17·97	32·66	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
[illegible]	25	...	...	16·15	22·19	20	31·41	38·12	40	355·62	304·81	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
20	22·86	...	...	17·4	22·19	24·06	36·35	...	...	426·56	400	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
[illegible]	36·25	...	...	...	...	25·62	37·5	40	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·62	...	...	387·5	375·62	Shikárpur
	...	...	...	21·41	25	...	...	45 to 46·67	47·5 to 52·5	350 to 477·5	370 to 430	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
[illegible]	37·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
[illegible]	49·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh—
[illegible]	38·75	...	...	...	...	29·58	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
[illegible]	36·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	34	44	48	317	400	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	33·25	33·25	...	340	310	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	34	40	...	300	360	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
27·08	...	...	...	...	...	35·42	41·62	54·17	50	342·85	400	Akola
25·81	66·67	...	...	...	...	40	50	53·33	57·14	376·47	492·31	Ellichpur
[illegible]	42·5	...	...	...	...	32·5	37·5	47·25	50	340	360	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
21	25·2	...	...	...	...	37·2	52·9	...	...	434·3	325·7	Coimbatore
...	...	29·2	26·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	428·1	359·6	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	49·5	43·5	35·3	...	396·8	365·1	Bellary
23·5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	296·1	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	26·8	30·8	...	...	...	...	30·6	40·8	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	40·9	...	...	427·9	329·2	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	24·9	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
[illegible]	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	34·2	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	26·47	24·44	...	...	29·16	29·39	82·28	76·8	457	354	Mysore
...	...	31·05	31·65	...	...	25·81	31·85	68·57	58·77	452·76	378·5	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmir	57·34	66·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2·5	5	8·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozepur	50	57·13	...	...	80	50	133·28	160	3·23	2·03	4·37	5·02
Central—												
Lahore	51·61	58·28	...	...	61·56	64·01	123·07	148·75	8·02	8·02	4·43	8·01
South-eastern—												
Delhi	50	57·13	...	...	80	80	130	160	5	3·33	5	7·29
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·43	6·67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	50	...	...	40	50	114·27	123·12	3·65	3·33	4·01	7·24
Western—												
Multan	47·66	53·33	...	...	80	80	133·33	145	3·33	3·49	3·33	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	50·31	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	77·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
[illegible]pur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]al—												
[illegible]bulpore	...	...	39	39	75	90	112	145·37	...	...	...	[illegible]
[illegible]—												
[illegible]	...	...	40	40	130	90	100	135	...	...	...	[illegible]
Berar.												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	122·5	...	...	145	145	114·28	140	1·56	1·56	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	133·33	...	...	200	400	177·78	200	...	7	...	...
Amráoti	80	90	...	...	120	200	125	160	4·11	4·11	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	46·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	[illegible]
Salem	...	...	...	...	137	128·4	75·4	102·8	...	...	9	6
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	70·7	98·8	...	...	...	...
Kurnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	65·8	74·8	98·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	51·8	51	...	...	123·4	131·7	70·8	115·2	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·2
Mysore—												
Mysore	60	68·57	...	...	313·79	374	103·61	120·67	4	4	5·25	5
Bangalore	51·37	64·22	...	...	342·5	342·5	146·75	146·75	7·61	7·61	7·31	9·1[illegible]

Awar stalks		Brusa		Sheep, per [illegible]		Goats, per [illegible]		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	[illegible]	[illegible]	1900	1901	1900	[illegible]	[illegible]	1901	1900	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
[illegible]	3·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
4·06	2·08	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
4·01	3·33	...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
4·01	3·33	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	60	Ráwalpindi
										Western—
5	3·59	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	5·78	7·03	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	55	50	...	...	45	30	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
2·75	4·4	...	...	60	65	...	...	100	80	Akola
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	150	100	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	80	40	...	...	100	80	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	80	70	80	70	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	60	80	60	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
5	8	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

[illegible] and Commerce Department
November 22, 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1901 (The ...

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report
Burma—											
Tenasserim—											
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	.	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 6	13 6	..	...	..
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 6	13 4	..	...	...
Pegu (district)—											
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14			
Rangoon	...	11 6	...	..	...	14 8	...	16 —	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	[illegible]	...	10 —	10 —	11 1	11 1	.	...	..
Bassein	...	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 5	12 5	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—											
Tharrawaddi	...	..	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	.	9 1	9 1	12 2	12 2	..	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 15	13 15	...	...	.
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	..
Thayetmyo	9 9	9 9	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 2	13 13	24 8	21 12	.
Upper Burma—											
Mandalay	10 8	10 12	...	...	11 6	11 9	11 9	11 11	29 —	29 —	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 9	16 14	14 14	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	..	9 13	9 13	12 12	13 12	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	..	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 4	12 4	20 —	20 —	...
Arakan—											
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 10	12 5	13 2	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 —	8 10	9 —	...	...	...
Akyab	..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —			
...pur	...	...									
...d—											
...sam—											
...urma—					8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 —	10 —	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...							
Hill tracts—					5 —	5 —	8 —	8 1	...	...	..
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 4	3 8	6 8	7 —	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...							
Brahmaputra—					5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...
Goalpara	11 4	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	9 —	10 —	11 8	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	.	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 2	5 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...						...	
Bengal—											
Eastern hill tracts—											
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	...
							9 — and 12 —	9 — and 11 4	...	...	...
Eastern—											
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 8	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 — and 12 5	8 — and 11 7	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 6	...	..	...
Dacca	11 —	10 10	15 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...
Deltaic—											
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 —	...	...	..
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 13	11 6	10 10
Calcutta	10 10	10 10	16 —	14 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 14	13 14	15 8	16 —	...	..	11 12	12 —	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	...
	14 —	12 4	...	...							

(Table showing the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	...	14 12	...	...	...	12 12	...	13 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14 —	14 —	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 9	6 9	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	33 —	33 —	7 3	7 3	14 8	14 8	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	5 1	5 1	12 10	12 10	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	22 —	22 —	5 10	5 10	9 12	9 12	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	8 12	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 12	9 12	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 1	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Kamrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 8	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Naga Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 9	8 10	9 8	9 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	...	...	10 12	10 8	10 11	10 11	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 — to 9 —	8 11 to 9 —	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 7	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 —	Howrah
...	10 —	10 —	...	11 13	11 13	16 —	14 6	9 6	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 2	8 14	11 6	11 6	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	Jessore
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	...	...	6 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice		Common		Kodo (Paspalum scrobiculatum)		Ragi or Marua (Eleusine coracana)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	11 14	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	10 12	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	15 —	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Patna	15 —	16 2	25 —	22 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	12 —	21 —	18 12	...	...	10 8 and 12 12	11 1 and 13 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	12 3	19 4	13 5	...	...	10 13	10 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8 to 11 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	11 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 9	16 —	20 —	...	...
Hazaribagh	8 — to 10 —	8 — to 12 —	16 —	15 8	...	...	12 10	13 8	...	...	...	...
Palamau	9 9	9 9	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	17 —	10 —	13 4	15 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	12 9	13 10	17 13	18 14	...	...	11 9	12 1	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 4	12 8	14 8	16 12	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	14 8	...	...
Patna	13 8	14 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	25 —	17 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	13 4	14 —	...	...	...	...	9 — and 10 —	8 — and 11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	13 2	13 4	20 4	20 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	13 6	13 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 —	12 8	22 —	25 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 8	16 —	16
Gorakhpur	12 11	12 11	16 8	16 8	9 1½	9 1½	10 5	10 5	17 5½	17 5½	14 14½	14
Jaunpur	11 10	11 14	15 4	16 —	6 4	6 10	8 14	9 11	15 1	14 8	15 2	15
Allahabad	13 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	21 —	...	...	...
	11 —	11 —	17 —	16 —	6 8	6 —	11 —	10 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	16
Central—												
Bánda	11 4	11 8	14 —	16 —	5 —	5 4	9 4	9 4	18 8	18 —	17 —	16
Fatehpur	12 —	11 8	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	11 4	11 8	16 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	20 8	20 8	20 8	20
Jalaun	10 —	10 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	18
Cawnpore	12 12	12 12	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	9 8	...	...	19 8	19
Jhansi	12 5	12 4	17 4	17 1	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	15 12	15 8	16 —	16
Etawah	13 —	12 8	17 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	17 —	18 —	18
Farukhabad	12 15	12 12	19 1	19 12	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	13 10	12 14	18 4	18 4	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	18 8	...
Etah	13 6	13 —	19 —	17 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	13 —	13 4	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18
Agra	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 3	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16
Mathura	13 —	12 —	18 —	16 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	18
Aligarh	13 —	14 2	19 8	19 12	5 —	6 8	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	14 6	13 12	21 8	20 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	19 —	18 —	20 —	21
Submontane tract—												
Dehra Dun	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 12	17 8	15 8	...	...
Saharanpur	11 12	11 9	15 12	15 9	6 10	6 10	12 2	9 10	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 —	12 9	16 3	16 3	9 —	9 —	14 —	12 9	...	...	...	...
Basti	12 8	12 8	16 12	16 12	7 —	7 12	11 12	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (Eleusine coracana)		Kaurni or kangni, Italian millet, Setaria italica		Gram or chana (Cicer arietinum)		[illegible] (Zea Mays)		Arhar or [illegible] (Cajanus indicus)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—continued
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 4	Bankura
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	31 —	40 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 5½	...	...	8 4	7 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 2	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	23 —	10 —	10 8	9 8	9 8	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 8	11 —	11 8	6 —	6 12	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 13	...	...	8 6	9 —	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
18 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	23 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	7 —	7 4	13 8	13 8	Puri
...	...	...	...	13 7(a)	13 2(a)	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	10 8 and 11 —	12 —	...	...	8 — and 10 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	34 —	30 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum
8 —	32 —	...	...	11 — to 11 8	11 8 to 12 8	32 —	26 —	6 — to 7 —	6 — to 6 12	9 —	8 8	Ranchi
20 4	16 14	...	...	10 11	11 4	27 —	27 —	13 8	13 8	8 7	7 14	Palámau
25 —	26 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	30 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	15 12	16 12	22 4	21 —	16 12	16 12	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
18 —	20 —	19 8	18 —	15 —	16 4	18 —	21 —	12 8	14 —	10 4	10 8	Gaya
21 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	21 —	19 —	16 —	15 8	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	...	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 — and 12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	20 4	20 4	10 14	10 4	10 —	10 4	Bhágalpur
22 —	24 8	...	...	16 8	16 4	23 1	24 8	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Darbhanga
26 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 8	12 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
20 —	22 —	13 —	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	22 —	12 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Saran
24 8	25 —	...	...	18 8	19 —	24 8	23 8	18 8	18 8	10 —	10 —	Champaran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 8	17 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	22 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	15 11½	15 11½	16 4	16 4	17 6½	17 6½	13 10	13 10	9 9	9 9	Benares
...	...	15 1	12 12	15 2	15 12	17 14	14 8	11 10	13 —	9 8	9 4	Ghazipur
22 —	...	...	...	18 8	17 —	...	...	13 —(b)	13 —(b)	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	16 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 8(b)	11 8(b)	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	17 —	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	14 —(b)	13 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Banda
...	...	16 —	...	18 —	19 —	19 —	...	15 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 12	...	...	10 —(b)	10 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	22 8	13 —	18 8	17 12	21 8	31 —	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	16 4	15 8	17 —	...	17 8(b)	17 8(b)	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi
22 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 8	20 8	20 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Etawah
...	...	25 14	21 13	18 6	18 6	22 2	21 13	13 10	12 4	11 9	11 9	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	22 8	21 4	15 8(b)	14 8(b)	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	15 —(b)	15 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	19 —	18 —	12 —(b)	13 —(b)	11 —	1. —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 —	...	10 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	16 —	20 —	17 —	16 —	18 —	...	12 —(b)	11 8(b)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	16 —	17 —	15 8	16 8	19 8	20 —	14 —(b)	12 8(b)	11 —	11 4	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 12	17 4	22 8	21 —	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	11 —	11 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	18 —	18 —	15 4	15 4	19 —	16 8	12 —(b)	12 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	15 6	14 10	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
[illegible]	21 9	21 4	18 —	17 7	17 1	23 13	23 5	13 9	13 9	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16 12	21 —	20 —	12 12	12 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jowar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
W. Provinces—*continued*												
ubmowians, west—												
Shahjahánpur	14 12	14 8	21 4	21 —	7 8	7 —	11 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Budaun	14 4	14 12	24 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	22 —	20 —	21 —	20 —
Pilibhit	14 5	14 14	21 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Barah	13 9	14 6	20 15	20 10	5 10	5 10	10 10	10 10	21 14	22 8	20 —	20 10
Moradabad	13 10	13 10	21 2	21 2	5 —	5 —	10 9	10 9	20 12	20 12	15 4	15 4
Bijnor	14 14	14 14	24 12	24 3	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	14 8½	14 9	21 —	21 8	10 8	...	11 —	9 15	...	...	...	...
Saháranpur	14 11	14 15	22 1	24 2	4 13	4 13	9 11	8 9	19 5	21 8	17 3	17 8
Dehra-Dún	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	19 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Almora	13 4	13 8	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	10 12	10 12	...	..	...	..
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	..	...	...	..
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 8	12 —	19 —	18 8	7 —	6 12	13 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	...
Sultanpur	13 12	13 8	18 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	..	...
Rae-Bareli	13 —	12 8	18 —	19 —	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	20 —	18 —	20 —	18 —
Unao	13 —	13 —	17 8	17 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	18 8	18 —	18 —	18 —
Lucknow	12 4	13 —	19 8	19 —	4 8	4 12	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 8	18 8	19 —
Hardoi	14 4	14 4	20 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Northern—												
Fatehgarh	12 12	12 12	18 8	18 —	7 8	7 —	9 —	8 12	20 —	18 8	19 —	18 —
Bárabanki	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bonda	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 4	9 12	16 —	16 —	16 —	[illegible]
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	26 —	...	21 —	[illegible]
Sitapur	13 12	13 12	20 8	21 —	5 —	4 8	10 8	10 8	22 —	22 —	22 —	[illegible]
Kheri	13 4	13 8	23 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	25 —	22 —	[illegible]
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 13	10 2	10 —	11 10	4 8	5 2	7 12	7 8	13 —	12 9	13 8	12 9
Banswara	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 2	10 2	13 7	14 7	7 4	7 1	7 12	7 9	13 15	14 3	13 15	[illegible]
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 4	4 4	5 6	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	9 11	9 4	13 12	13 —	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 —	11 4	11 —
Dungarpur	11 —	10 14	13 8	13 8	5 8	6 —	7 8	8 —	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 2
Ajmer	11 10½	11 13½	14 13½	15 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 8	15 5½	14 8
Abu	10 10 and 10 15	10 11 and 10 15	13 4	14 2	5 5	5 8	8 6	8 8	...	...	12 5	13 —
Alwar	12 12	12 12	16 4	16 —	5 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 4	14 —
Bundi	10 9	10 4	15 9	16 8	5 8	5 7	7 11	7 —	19 11	20 10	16 14	19 8
Kotah	8 —	7 12	11 —	12 2	5 8	5 12	6 4	6 10	12 10	12 14	11 12	12 14
Jhalawar	8 —	8 3	10 —	10 8	5 15	6 4	7 2	7 9	11 13	11 12	...	11 8
Tonk	8 6	8 15	14 12	14 4	6 1	6 10	6 13	7 4	15 15	17 1	15 12	16 1
Jaipur	11 10	11 8	16 5	16 5	6 10	6 6	7 11	7 5	17 5	17 9	16 5	16 5
Karauli	10 10	10 5	20 —	20 —	7 13	9 1	8 12	9 11	20 5	22 8	19 6	20 —
Dholpur	12 6¾	12 6¾	17 11½	18 5½	7 —½	7 5	8 2½	8 7	16 14	17 13½	18 2½	18 4
Bharatpur	12 8	12 8	17 10	17 10	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	19 9	18 7	18 14	18 8
Alwar	12 15	12 11	17 10	17 10	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	18 3	18 7	15 11	16 12
Deoli	11 3	11 7	14 5½	15 13	6 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 5	17 10	16 —½	17 —
Hindaun	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 8	14 8	15 —
Ajmer	11 13	11 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	14 5	...	14 8	14 8
Sirohi	10 3 and 10 7	10 15 and 11 3	...	...	5 9	5 12	8 1	8 7	...	...	11 10	15 2
Jhabua	9 4	9 3	13 8	14 7	6 1	6 —	7 —	7 2	15 —	16 10	14 —	17 3
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 8 and 10 13	9 6 and 9 14	13 —	13 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 12	12 6½ and 12 9	12 12
Jaisalmer	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 4	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Bikaner	10 10	11 —	15 —	14 4½	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	11 —	11 9½
Central India—												
Indore	10 8	9 8	15 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	13 12	13 —
Dewas	11 12	12 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	14 —
Gwalior	10 5	10 8½	16 8	15 12	5 14½	5 14	6 15½	6 14	14 10	15 —	...	15 —
Punjab—												
Eastern—												
Jullundur	14 4	14 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	30 —	17 8	17 —
Ferozepur	16 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 —	24 —	20 —	24 —
Central—												
Lahore	15 9	15 1	26 3	25 8	...	...	8 7	8 4	22 8	22 8	17 4	17 4
Gujranwala	15 10	16 —	26 8	26 8	...	...	6 —	9 5	22 —	24 —	16 —	18 —
Gujrat	20 —	20 —	29 —	30 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Jhelam	18 8	19 —	27 —	29 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	25 —	26 —	30 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kangu, Tawan or Kangni (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna or chana, or Bunda (*Cicer arietinum*)		[illegible] (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Rhur, Tuvar or Ra (*Cajanus indicus*)		Rice		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces —*continued*
												Submontane, west —
...	...	20 —	20 —	19 8	19 —	23 —	22 —	15 —(a)	16 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Shahjahánpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 8	24 —	24 —	17 8(a)	18 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	26 —	...	13 12	14 6(a)	11 —	11 —	Pilibít
...	...	24 6	25 —	18 12	18 12	23 4	21 14	15 —	15 —(a)	11 12	11 9	Bareli
...	...	17 4	18 4	17 4	17 12	21 2	22 12	13 14(a)	13 14(a)	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
15 8	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	20 4	14 10	13 8(a)	13 8(a)	11 —	10 11	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	19 12½	17 11	22 —	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
22 8	26 14	21 8	26 14	19 —	19 —	21 8	21 8	9 11(a)	9 11(a)	11 4	11 4	Sahárunpur
19 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills —
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
14 8	14 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —(a)	6 —(a)	6 —	6 —	Garhwál
												Oudh —
												Southern —
24 —	24 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	11 8	11 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	23 —	...	14 8(a)	15 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
26 —	30 —	20 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	16 —	13—(a)	13 8(a)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	20 —	21 —	19 —	18 8	24 —	24 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Unao
24 —	...	20 —	22 —	18 —	17 8	33 —	31 —	13—(a)	13 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Hardoi
												Northern —
...	...	19 —	17 8	19 —	16 8	26 —	...	13 12(a)	13 8(a)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	13 —(a)	13 —(a)	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	18 8	17 12	19 8	18 —	13 12	13 4	10 12	10 12	Gonda
28 —	...	14 8	13 —	20 —	19 —	25 8	20 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich
24 —	24 —	23 —	25 —	19 8	20 —	22 —	23 —	14 8(a)	14 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	26 —	24 —	13 —	13 8	10 8	10 8	Kheri
												Rajputana —
												Eastern —
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 9	13 8	12 9	8 —	7 12	10 8	9 13	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	Banswara
...	...	7 4	8 10	12 14	13 7	12 10	12 15	8 13	9 2	10 14	10 10	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 4	15 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	11 14	11 —	...	...	10 10	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	14 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	Erinpura
...	...	15 —	15 —	14 8	14 8	15 —	14 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 3	12 14	14 4	7 9	7 9	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	..	...	15 4	15 4	16 —	15 —	...	...	13 —	12 12	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	15 5	16 8	18 4	19 8	...	...	10 —	10 8	Bundi
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 2	13 12	14 12	6 8	6 6	8 12	8 4	Kotah
...	...	...	...	10 13	11 3	13 6	13 6	7 2	7 2	8 9	8 7	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	12 2	13 —	16 3	18 1	...	...	11 —	11 1	Tonk
...	...	18 10	20 8	15 15 and 16 9	15 5 and 17 4	17 15	17 9	17 5	16 10	13 5	13 7	Jaipur
...	...	22 8	18 12	18 12	19 6	...	...	18 2	19 6	10 15	10 10	Karauli
...	...	15 12	14 10	18 1½	17 12¾	...	...	14 1	13 10½	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	12 4	12 4	17 1	16 12	15 14	17 7	10 10	11 8	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	16 3	16 5	16 7	17 5	21 —	21 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 2	14 9	15 11	...	...	11 —	11 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Balmer
...	...	...	...	11 5	12 7	12 4	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anadra
...	...	...	...	10 8	13 6	13 8	14 1	...	...	11 8	11 4	Shahpura
												Western —
...	...	...	...	12 14½	13 —	...	...	9 1	8 7	13 11	13 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	...	10 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 12¼	...	...	8 —	9 —	11 4	11 4	Bikaner
												Central India —
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	14 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	14 10	14 11	14 13	15 3	...	...	11 12¾	11 12	10 11	10 10	Gwalior
												Panjab —
												Southern —
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 8	19 12	23 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central —
...	...	19 8	21 4	21 4	20 4	22 —	22 1	9 4	9 4	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	22 —	24 —	22 —	21 —	20 8	20 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	20 12	20 —	26 —	25 —	8 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jowar or cholam (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	13 12	13 12	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 8	19 —	18 8
Delhi	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 8	19 8	17 8	18 8
Rohtak	14 8	14 —	19 —	18 8	...	...	9 —	10 8	18 —	19 —	17 —	17 8
Karnal	13 8	14 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	15 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 4	15 12	23 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	17 8	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	20 8	20 —	17 —	17 —
Jalandhar	17 —	17 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiarpur	18 —	17 4	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Gurdaspur	18 —	18 —	27 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	9 12	9 4	21 —	23 —	19 —	19 —
Sialkot	15 —	16 8	27 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	...	24 —	...
Hills—												
Simla	12 —	11 14	16 —	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	13 8
Kangra	15 —	14 —	24 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17 —	17 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	23 —	24 —	23 —	21 —
Hazara	15 —	15 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	15 8	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	17 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	23 —	23 —	13 —	17 —
Kohat	15 7	14 3	26 12	24 4	...	...	10 8	9 14	...	...	21 1	19 2
Bannu	19 4	19 1	24 11	24 11	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 4	16 4	21 9	21 4
Western—												
Shahpur	20 4	23 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	22 —	16 —
Jhang	18 —	18 —	26 8	26 8	...	...	7 11	8 —	27 —	28 —	20 —	16 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	23 4	22 12	...	...	15 —	15 —	24 —	23 —	19 —	18 —
Montgomery	18 —	18 —	28 —	26 6	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	14 6	14 6	22 —	21 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	20 —	20 —	20 —	18 12
Muzaffargarh	18 —	17 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	19 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	16 9	16 14	26 4	25 —	...	...	12 8	11 4	22 8	21 4	23 8	21 4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	18 —	19 —	16 —	17 —
Tharkand Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	19 —	20 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	21 8	21 —	20 —
Quetta	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	16 8	16 1	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	18 —	16 —	17 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 6	12 6	11 6	11 6	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	7 7	6 1	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	11 6	...	...	10 10	10 10
Alibag	7 10	7 10	...	...	8 1	9 —	9 —	9 14	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 11	6 11	9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 6	10 6	16 9	13 12	13 12	12 14
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 8	9 7	11 —	10 —	14 8	13 —	12 11	11 11
Satara	9 1	8 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	12 11	12 11	15 4	13 8
Sholapur	9 12	9 5	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 12	9 12	14 5	14 5	15 8	14 12
Bijapur	10 10	9 12	...	...	7 15	8 7	10 15	11 6	14 11	14 4	15 5	14 14
Poona	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	13 10	13 10	12 10	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmednagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	12 6	12 6	12 7	12 7
Nasik	8 6	8 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 12	9 12	12 2	12 2	11 9	11 14
Dhulia	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 14	12 11	13 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 11	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 15	9 11	10 3	12 8	12 15	12 15	12 15
Broach	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 —	12 8	14 —	13 —
Kaira	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 8	15 —	15 6	13 4	13 9
Baroda	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8
Ahmadabad	11 —	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Godhra	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	14 8
Disa	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	11 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 1	10 11	...	...	5 15	6 3	10 —	10 —	13 5	...	12 13	12 5
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Amraoti	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	13 11	13 11	...	...
Khandwa	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 5	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 5	9 5	13 10	12 3	...	...
Betul	13 4	12 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	18 14	18 14	...	...
Chhindwara	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	16 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 15	10 15	16 1	16 1	...	...
Wardha	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 14	8 14	17 12	17 12	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	22 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	17 8	17 —	20 —	19 8	12 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	8 —	8 —	18 8	17 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	Rohtak
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	18 8	20 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	16 —	16 —	21 —	20 12	21 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 8	Ludhiána
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 8	22 —	22 —	...	..	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	22 —	24 —	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	Gurdáspur
...	...	18 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	17 —	17 —	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 8	25 —	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
												Hills—
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 6	Simla
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 8	18 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kangra
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	23 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 12	Rawalpindi
...	...	16 —	16 —	14 —	15 —	20 —	19 2	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hazara
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	23 —	9 12	9 8	17 —	15 —	Peshawar
...	...	..	...	17 14	15 15	19 2	19 2	...	.	17 14	17 14	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	21 4	21 2	21 14	21 4	7 8	7 8	21 4	20 —	Bannu
												Western—
20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Shahpur
32 —	30 —	40 —	30 —	19 2	19 8	29 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 8	Jhang
...	...	24 —	22 —	16 —	17 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	22 4	21 8	..	...	8 —	...	12 8	12 —	Montgomery
...	...		...	18 2	18 —	15 —	16 —	8 12	7 14	16 4	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —		...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	..	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umar...)
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	..	...	13 —	13 2	16 12	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
11 11	11 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar
12 15	12 15	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 1	6 1	9 10	8 7	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	..	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibag
9 —	9 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 11	9 11	Bombay
..	...	...	...	12 7	14 3	...	...	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
18 9	15 3	...	...	10 14	11 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 14	12 2	Dharwar
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	12 5	13 1	...	...	9 13	8 6	11 —	11 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 1	9 10	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 10	9 3	12 —	12 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 13	11 13	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	..	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar
12 14	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 10	10 10	Nasik
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	..	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	Surat
...	...	...	...	12 4	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 12	12 12	Broach
16 8	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira
16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
17 8	17 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Godhra
..	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	...	...	8 8	8 4	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	110 —	110 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 5	11 5	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	14 6	13 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 11	10 11	Hosnangabad
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 2	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 11	10 11	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1901—*concluded* (*The fig*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetu typhoideu*	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	P vi h mo
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	11 5	11 5	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	.
Saugor	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	.
Damoh	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	15 —	15 —	...	.
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 8	...	..	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	.
Mandla	16 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	.
Seoni	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	.
Bálághát	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	.
Bhandára	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	.
Chánda	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 12	16 4	17 8	...	.
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 10	10 10	...	...	...	.
Raipur	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	.
Sambalpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	.
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	12
Básim	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	16 15	16 10	...	.
Akola	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	15 8	17 —	13 11	12
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	17 —	15 —	15
Amráoti	9 8	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	20 —	20 8	15 —	16
Wun	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	12 —	11
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 7	6 9	10 6	10 10	4 10	4 8	9 —	9 11	11 11	12 2	14 5	14
Bolaram	7 4	7 4	...	.	5 6	5 2	10 1	10 3	11 4	14 3	...	.
Chadarghát	5 14½	5 15	...		4 14	4 14	7 2	7 2	11 14	11 14	15 7	13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	...	...	.	..	...	8 14	8 14	...	..	..	.
S. Canara	...	...	...		...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	.
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	17 8	17
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	..	...	.
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 2	14 2	11 14	11
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	12 6	12 6	...	.
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 6	12 13	...	.
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	13 2	13 2	14 2	12
Karaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	16 13	16 14	...	.
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 3	...	...	...	.
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 3	...	...	19 13	18
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	17 5	17 5	...	.
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 6	12 10	14 3	...	.
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 6	14 6	14 2	1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	.
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	.
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 6	...	...	...	.
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 10	..	...	20 2	18
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	9 13	...	..	21 11	15
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 10	11 3	11 3	12 11	12
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	16 6	16 —	13 2	12
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	13 13	13 13	13 3	13
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 2	6 14	...	...	8 —	7 9	9 —	9 —	18 2	15 —	...	.
Bangalore	8 8	8 3½	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 5½	8 10	...	...	...	..
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	..
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	..
Hassan	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	..
Kadur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	..
Shimoga	6 15	7 6	8 2	8 6	8 6	7 6	11 9	11 5	18 14	17 14	...	..
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	14
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	7 —	7 8	6 8	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 4	12

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	12 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
14 5	14 13	...	...	10 2	10 6	...	...	11 15	12 3	8 13	8 8	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	Boláram
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	7 2	7 3	8 5	8 13	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem
												Central—
15 —	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur
14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Ganjam
15 14	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
15 10	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
12 6	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
15 14	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
19 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
15 11	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
16 6	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
												Mysore—
16 2	15 —	...	...	10 1	9 8	...	...	6 7	6 8	11 —	11 —	Mysore
13 —	15 5	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	5 12	5 8	12 10	12 10	Bangalore
12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 10	6 4	9 —	9 —	Hassan
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
21 —	17 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 6	10 8	10 8	Shimoga
17 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
18 —	16 8	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY

Finance and Commerce Depa-

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—No. 18—164-4, dated 16th November 1901.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1900-1901.

RESOLUTION.

The operations of the Civil Veterinary Department have suffered in a marked degree from the effects of the succession of unfavourable seasons, the influence of which during the year under report is apparent in the increased cost of feed and keep of the stallions, the low fecundity of the mares and the decline in business at Horse and Cattle Shows.

2. There were no changes of importance in the number of stallions maintained by Government. The number actually at stud included 291 horse stallions, and 378 donkey stallions provided from Imperial funds, and 176 horse and pony stallions provided from Provincial and Local funds. The average number of mares served per stallion (48 for horses and 57 for donkeys) indicates that breeders appreciate the advantages which Government offers them. But the actual results in produce were disappointingly small, the number of foals recorded as dropped giving an average of only 12·6 per horse stallion. It may be that the number of permitted coverings was illicitly exceeded, and also that the results are understated by incomplete information. But it is to be observed that the produce of pony and donkey stallions was equally small. It is shown that the quality of the stallions which were purchased during the year was not altogether satisfactory. The number of country-bred remounts purchased during the year was 1,297, of which, however, only 89 were taken for British Cavalry and Artillery. Purchases of mules were on a much larger scale, but success in mule-breeding seems to be endangered by the very indifferent types of donkey stallions now procurable in the European market. China may possibly supply a better class, and the Inspector-General has done well to direct his enquiries thither. An endeavour is being made to meet requirements by local breeding. The Government of India have now under consideration a number of important reforms in the scheme of operations which are undertaken for the encouragement of horse-breeding, and further comments on these results are unnecessary.

3. A prominent feature in the veterinary history of the year has been the undertaking of local experiments on a considerable scale with inoculation as a preventive of rinderpest. Measures have been adopted which will, it is hoped, lead to a very substantial development of this treatment during the current year, and will bring within reach of a large proportion of the population the benefits which are promised by the results of a long series of experiments at the Muktesar Laboratory.

4. Veterinary subordinates treated cattle in 32,501 villages, more than three-fifths of which, however, belonged to the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Burma. The number of cattle which came under treatment in villages is put at 183,170, but it is observed that more than half of the number are shown as suffering from unclassed and, presumably in great measure, trifling disorders. Treatment in dispensaries is still on an inconsiderable scale, and these institutions

generally have yet to gain the confidence of the people, though they show much better results in Bombay than elsewhere, this Presidency contributing 20,499 out of the total number (52,846) of cases.

5. It is only in the Punjab and in Burma that Veterinary establishments are as yet on at all an adequate scale, and the strengthening of the staff of Veterinary Assistants is a necessary preliminary to useful work. A scheme for effectively reinforcing the staff of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year under report.

6. The results of the Veterinary instruction which is given at Lahore, Calcutta and Ajmer are generally satisfactory, and large numbers of passed students have found employment in South Africa. Only six students passed out from the Veterinary College at Bombay.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information and favour of communication to the Director, Army Remount Department, the Director General of Supply and Transport and the Adjutant-General in India for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry.

The Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " " Punjab.
" " " Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " Resident at Hyderabad.
" " " Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
" " " Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.
" " " Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1901.

No. 32.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Sayyid Husain Bilgrami to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 33.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. R. P. Ashton to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1901.

No. 999.—The services of Mr. A. Mayne, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 8th instant.

No. 1000.—The services of Mr. S. H. Butler, of Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 17th instant.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 27th November 1901.

No. 2188.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in th South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other perso from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are pe mitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Arudradars nam festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of th Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Alapal kam, Porto Novo, Kille, Chidambaram, Coleroon and Shiyali on the Sout Indian Railway shall be sold from the 10th to the 26th December 1901 (bot days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Myso State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending t proceed on pilgrimage to the Arudradarsanam festival at Chidambaram.

The 28th November 1901.

No. 2201.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied tha there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Srirangam i the Trichinopoly District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bomba Presidency (including Sind), Bengal and the Mysore State are permitted t assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ekadasi festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of th Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is please to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stat ons of Trichinopoly Fort Trichinopoly Junction, Darke's Bridge, Tiruverambur Elamanur and Murunga pettai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold fro the 5th December 1901 to the 1st January 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal and the Mysore State to any person intending o believed to be intending to proceed to the Ekadasi festival.

The 29th November 1901.

No. 2228.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 24th November 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Odessa clean.

PORT BLAIR.

The 29th November 1901.

No. 659.—Mr. A. Brown, 4th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, was granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days, with effect from the 9th November 1901.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th November 1901.

No. 1569.—Mr. Harry Lushington Stephen, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 18th November 1901.

A. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1901.

No. 3983—138-31.—The services of the undermentioned officers, who were placed on special duty with the Department of Revenue and Agriculture by Notification No. 3736 dated 17th October, 1901, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Mr. A. Mayne, I.C.S., 8th November, 1901.

Mr. S. H. Butler, I.C.S., C.I.E., 17th November, 1901.

No. 3985—138-32.—The services of the undermentioned officers, who were placed on special duty with the Department of Revenue and Agriculture by Notification No. 3736, dated 17th October, 1901, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 12th November, 1901 :—

Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, A.M.I.C.E.

Mr. V. C. French.

FORESTS.

The 29th November, 1901.

No. 1203-F.—205-7.—*Erratum.*—In the notification of this Department, No. 1074-F., dated the 11th October, 1901, placing the services of Mr. A. W. Blunt temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, *for* "with effect from the 1st November, 1901, or subsequent date" *read* "with effect from the 23rd October, 1901."

No. 1206-F.—237-3.—The services of Mr. W. Mayes, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, which were temporarily lent to the Foreign Department for employment in the Kashmir State, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November, 1901.

EMIGRATION.

The 25th November, 1901.

No. 3999-88-4.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16, sub section (2), of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 164, dated the 3rd June, 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer shall be included in the local area to which the authority of the Protector of Emigrants for the port of Calcutta extends

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd November, 1901.

No. 1866-G.—The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India and are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission, as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties :—

Lieutenant R. H. Chenevix-Trench, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant R. A. Lyall, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. L. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 1868-G.—Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 14th November, 1901, and is also granted furlough for one year four months and eleven days, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

Fort William, the 23rd November, 1901.

No. 2-G.—Captain A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is granted privilege leave for seventeen days and one month's extra privilege leave on account of famine service during the year 1900, with effect from the 2nd October, 1901, and is also granted furlough for one year, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

(Notification No. 1648-G., dated the 15th October 1901, is cancelled.)

Simla, the 25th November, 1901.

No. 1870-G.—Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mewar.

Fort William, the 28th November, 1901.

No. 7-G.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th December, 1901, and is also granted furlough for eighteen months, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Calcutta, November 28, 1901.

No. 6026-A.—The Governor General in Council announces for publi information that there was no net profit on the coinage of rupees in the quarte July to September 1901.

In that quarter, a sum of £3,669 was received as dividend on previou investments, and credited to the Gold Reserve Fund: £500,065 were remittec in gold to London in July, and a sum of £500,987 was invested in Britisl Government 2¾ per cent consolidated stock of the nominal value of £533,659 the charges incidental to the remittance of gold to London for investment the sale of gold in London, and the investment, amounted to £5,494.

The final accounts for 1900-1901 showed that the net profits in the year amounted to £3,031,294, a sum in excess of the amount stated in the Notification No. 3366 of June 20, 1901, by £1,294.

The total amount at credit of the Fund on the 30th of September 1901 was £2,440,544. This amount was on that date held in the following form:—

	£
In gold in India pending remittance for investment . .	597,463*
In British Government 2¾ per cent consolidated stock of the nominal value of £1,068,042	1,001,698
As a book credit to be converted gradually into gold or gold securities as funds can be made available	1,841,383†
TOTAL .	3,440,544

* The actual balance held in gold in India was £597,710. But the sum of £247 was invested in excess of the receipts in London, and was due by the Fund to the Secretary of State on September 30. It was repaid from the dividend due on October 5.

† Of this, £15,100 were paid in gold to the Fund on October 3 and £1,000,000 on November 25.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th November, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1042.—Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff, is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, *vice* Surgeon-General W. Taylor, M.D., C.B., transferred to the home establishment on promotion. Dated 16th November, 1901.

No. 1043.—Colonel R. C. Eaton, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from the 16th November, 1901, *vice* Surgeon-General Price.

No. 1044.—Colonel W. F. Burnett, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from th 12th November, 1901, *vice* Colonel Eaton.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1045.—Mr. R. Hessey is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Account: Departn.-nt, with effect from the 14th December, 1900, *vice* Mr. Moreshwar Sadanund Ajinkya, promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.

No. 1046.—Mr. J. Windsor is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 21st May, 1901, to fill an existing vacancy.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 1047.—Captain H. C. Holman, 16th Bengal Lancers, was appointed additional Assistant Secretary from the 27th May to the 14th August, 1901.

No. 1048.—Captain H. C. Holman, 16th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Assistant Secretary from the 15th August, 1901, *vice* Major H. T. Kenny, on leave.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1049.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants—

John Fillis Carré Carter. Dated 6th October, 1901.

Arthur Wilfred White. Dated 26th October, 1901.

Beauchamp Oswald Duff. Dated 21st October, 1901.

Percy Ashfield. Dated 8th October, 1901.

Deneys Henry Vanrenen. Dated 21st October, 1901.

Cuthbert Colpoys Cunningham. Dated 11th October, 1901.

Frederick Marshman Bailey. Dated 26th October, 1901.

No. 1050.—The undermentioned officers from the Royal Marines, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Punjab Command.

Second-Lieutenant H. Dening.

Madras Command.

Second-Lieutenants—
R. J. Clark.
H. J. H. Davson.
H. A. Morgan.

Bombay Command.

Second-Lieutenants—
R. F. S. Beyts.
W. P. M. D. McLaughlin.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1051.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 1st November, 1901, page 7048.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 1st November, 1901.

* * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Montanaro, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 14th October, 1901.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 1052.—Mr. D. A. Ince, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th August, 1899.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1053.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—

Sub-Conductor John Calvert, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, from the 28th October, 1901.

Sub-Conductor George Cutting, Miscellaneous Department, from the 2nd September, 1901.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 1054.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

13th November, 1901.

Charles Edward Peirse.

20th November, 1901.

John George Downing.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Mansfield.
James Cecil Balfour Craster.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

9th November, 1901.

Harry Robertson McGill.

19th November, 1901.

William John Keen.
Henry Turnbull Marshall.
Leslie Swinton Browne.
Edmond William Costello, V.C.

23rd November, 1901.

John Savile Bogle.
Edward Gardiole Delacour de Labilliere.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

28th June, 1901.

Harry Kendal Walpole Bruce.

26th October, 1901.

Donald William McPherson.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 1055.—Sergeant John Thorburn to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 15th October, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Mack, transferred to the pension establishment

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 1056.—Sub-Conductor Thomas George Blake to be Conductor, and Sergeant Michael Power to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd September, 1901, *vice* Conductor Samuel Ainley, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1057.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

6th (Prince of Wales) Bengal Cavalry.

Dafadar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ismail Khan, seconded on appointment to the Silladar Camel Corps, with effect from the 22nd October, 1901.

19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Dafadar Shahin Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh, promoted, with effect from the 17th May, 1901.

27th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Gurditt Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Bahadur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 18th September, 1901.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Birmal Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Har Singh Bisht to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Thapa, deceased, with effect from the 28th August, 1901.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.

Jemadar Babajirao Sinde to be Subadar, and Havildar Ahunt Kamblee to be Jemadar, *vice* Sukaram Parab, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th November, 1901.

12th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Handu Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th August, 1901.

Erinpura Irregular Force (Infantry).

Havildar Balia to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 20th September, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1058.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Colonel Neville Francis FitzGerald Chamberlain, C.B., Indian Staff Corps,—1st November, 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Mullane, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles,—1st November, 1901.

No. 1059.—Lieutenant-Colonel Mervanji Pestanji Kharegat, Indian Medical Service (Madras), 32nd Burma Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th August, 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 1060.—Captain Reginald Joseph Bentinck, Indian Staff Corps, temporary half-pay list, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the retired list on permanent half-pay, with effect from the 25th April, 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 1061.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Unattached List are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30 September, 1901.

PUNJAB-BENGAL.

Without gratuity.

Sergeant Charles Frederick Cant, Barrack Sergeant Joseph James Rowe, } Military Works Service.

MADRAS.

With a gratuity of £5.

Fife-Major Horatio Edge, Drummers { Stephen Doland, John Alexander Clancy, Alfred Clancy, } 17th Madras Infantry.

Without gratuity.

First Class Sergeant Instructor William Bishop, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Staff Sergeant Farrier Frederick Field, Subordinate Veterinary Department.

BOMBAY.

Without gratuity.

Staff Sergeant Farrier Enos Robert Francis, Army Sub-Veterinary Department.

Sergeant Edward C. Costeloe, His Excellency the Governor's Band.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 1062.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the native army in the Punjab Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 335, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

Bugle-Major Fazal, 1st Punjab Infantry, *vice* Havildar Laturia, transferred to the pension establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1063.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

William Allan Tanner, Gentleman, to be Chief Engineer, *vice* MacDonald, transferred to the Rangoon Volunteer Engineers.

No. 1064.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Henry Edgell resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th October, 1901.

No. 1065.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

William Lamb, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 27th September, 1901, *vice* Moresby, promoted.

No. 1066.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Albert Edward Macaulay Audsley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October, 1901, *vice* Gregson, promoted.

No. 1067.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Ulric Eugene Joseph Bourrilhon, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th October, 1901, *vice* Dorman, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1068.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Lieutenant James Marr, M.B. (Combatant Officer), to be Surgeon-Captain to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1069.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

John Ailwyn Manyon, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant on augmentation.

No. 1070.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

David Wann Aikman, Esq., to be Major, with effect from the 9th June, 1901, *vice* Ball, appointed Commandant.

John Morphen, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th October, 1901, *vice* Atkinson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1071.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur Francis Pinhey resigns his commission, with effect from 24th October, 1901.

No. 1072.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles*—

Captain John Frederick Willans resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th June, 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Alexander John Berry resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th September, 1901.

No. 1073.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew Denny Bell resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th August, 1901.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1074.—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:—

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Sergeant Saddler C. A. Townsend.

Oudh Light Horse.

Trooper E. W. Ricketts.

Punjab Light Horse.

Trooper R. Saint.

Rangoon Volunteer Artillery.

Company Quartermaster-Sergeant W Wagstaff.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Gunner J. G. King.
" J. S. L. Mathews.

Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

Sergeant T. K. Fleischer.
Trooper C. L. Lethorn.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Volunteer W. Barnard.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Captain V. C. French.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant G. Nicholas.
Corporal H. Gillmore.
Volunteer C. Teal.
" B. Terry.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Company Sergeant-Major R. D. Lindeman.
Color-Sergeant T. McCarthy.
Corporal J. J. Turner.
Volunteer D. Jamieson.
" R. E. Foster.
" S. E. Pereira.

Mussooric Volunteer Rifles.

Captain A. J. Turner.
Color-Sergeant W. J. Cornelius.

Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant W. H. Keymer.
Volunteer J. S. Lovejoy.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer J. L. Connor.
" E. J. Sabbage.
Reservist F. Chamberlain.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

Corporal J. Mathews.
" H. R. Smith.
Lance-Corporal T. H. Hayter.
Volunteer A. G. Sheddon.
" H. Sherrin.
" C. R. Gardner.
" G. C. Woodward.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer H. A. Sharp.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

Lance-Sergeant H. H. Odwell.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

Volunteer S. O. Smith.
" H. T. Wright.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant C. Crowdy.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant S. Atkinson.
Volunteer F. A. Coshan.
" A. Harris.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain C. G. Sibold.
Quartermaster-Sergeant H. J. DeCastro.
Lance-Sergeant J. Nicholas.
Corporal A. H. D. Fitzgerald.
Volunteer H. N. Boodrie.
" R. J. Cox.
" V. G. B. DeCastro.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant B. Barwick.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. E. Lee.
Corporal G. Williamson.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

Sergeant R. E. Stuart.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Captain A. Thomson.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant W. Robson.
Volunteer E. H. Baxter.

Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Color-Sergeant D. Scanlan.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant J. Baker.

Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant A. C. Adams.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. M. Wadsworth.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 2nd and 29th November, 1901 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, The Shropshire Light Infantry.	Lieutenant Hugh Reginald Wentworth Bird.	13th November, 1901.	Poona . .	...	...
Supply and Transport Corps	Sub-Conductor Herbert George Roach.	6th August, 1901	On the march 3 miles from Nili Kuch.	Not known.	...
Army Medical Staff . .	Surgeon-General William Alister Catherwood.	24th September, 1901.	Naini Tal .	Testate	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 9th and 29th November, 1901.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Henry Dermot Daly (a).	Captain .	Indian Staff Corps, 32nd Burma Infantry.	21st April, 1901.	Intestate .	R a. p. 804 3 6	...	28th January, 1902.

(a) *Mother.*—Mrs. Clara Daly.
Address.—Stanley Villa, Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1901.

No. 476.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 3rd October, 1901.

No. 477.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following *temporary promotions* and reversions of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
			1901.
Hebbert, F. B. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class .	November 4.
Bagley, F. R. . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	" 4.
Harington, H. S. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	" 4.
Hodges, R. N. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	" 4.
Moyle, G. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	" 4.
Dallas, J. E. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	" 4.
White, Col. W. H., R.E. .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class .	Chief Engineer, 1st class .	" 24.
Egerton, R. W. . .	Officiating Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	" 24.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1901.

No. 473.—Mr. Frederick Joseph Wood has been appointed, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 29th November, 1901.

No. 474.—Public Works Department Notification No. 413, dated 17th October, 1901, appointing Mr. G. C. Maconchy to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. O. C. Lees, on privilege leave, is cancelled.

No. 475.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 215, dated 23rd May, 1901, Mr. G. C. Maconchy, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November, 1901.

No. 478.—Mr. T. Butler, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 29th October, 1901. He is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer from the same date, *vice* Mr. D. B. Horn, on special duty.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to September.					Whole year.		April to September.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,45,26,000	28,38,92,000	9,54,48,000	10,75,16,000	1,20,68,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,65,33,000	6,81,40,000	3,79,38,000	3,72,60,000	...	6,78,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,94,57,000	8,90,68,000	4,33,24,000	4,47,42,000	14,18,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,01,41,000	5,02,09,000	2,60,18,000	2,78,76,000	18,58,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,90,40,000	5,95,06,000	2,87,92,000	2,97,03,000	9,11,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,05,73,000	4,78,21,000	2,23,91,000	2,64,80,000	40,89,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,00,12,000	9,33,49,000	3,54,74,000	3,87,86,000	23,12,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	69,02,82,000	69,19,85,000	29,03,85,000	31,23,63,000	2,19,78,000	...
56,400	10,000	19,100	34,900	15,800	...	Interest	88,68,000	1,00,85,000	48,30,000	53,71,000	5,41,000	...
10,600	4,200	1,600	5,700	4,100	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	8,14,50,000	3,30,11,000	2,35,03,000	2,37,65,000	2,62,000	...
1,900	1,800	500	500	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,80,45,000	1,81,19,000	83,00,000	84,19,000	1,19,000	...
87,700	87,000	47,100	55,700	8,600	...	Miscellaneous	58,66,000	73,01,000	24,70,000	26,53,000	1,83,000	...
1,800	1,200	1,700	4,500	2,800	...	Railways	27,54,55,000	27,63,96,000	12,79,24,000	14,93,19,000	2,13,95,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,09,19,000	2,59,65,000	1,33,19,000	1,26,83,000	...	[illegible]
26,700	25,600	16,500	17,800	1,300	...	Other Public Works	61,50,000	62,22,000	28,41,000	29,81,000	1,40,000	...
33,000	266,800	17,000	128,600	111,600	...	Receipts by Military Department	1,13,18,000	78,45,000	56,31,000	39,57,000	...	16,74,000
218,100	396,600	103,500	247,700	144,200	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,12,43,53,000	1,07,69,29,000	47,92,03,000	52,15,11,000	4,23,08,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
52,400	...	915,000	...	...	915,000	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,922,400	1,000,000	8,217,400	1,218,400	...	6,999,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,85,72,000	1,86,00,000	2,91,29,000	95,84,000	...	[illegible]
500,000	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	67,72,000	30,09,000	75,45,000	...	...	[illegible]
18,300	71,600	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	99,51,000	99,51,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	28,55,000	34,57,000	19,97,000	13,76,000	...	6,21,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,00,11,000	84,71,000	37,18,000	35,40,000	...	1,78,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	90,000	...	...	...	...	...
129,200	574,900	1,755,300	1,800,200	44,900	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible],300	16,500,000	4,244,300	6,385,700	2,141,400	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	18,146,500	14,717,000	9,404,300	...	5,312,700	TOTAL	4,83,00,000	3,35,37,000	4,23,89,000	2,44,51,000	—	1,79,38,000
[illegible]	18,543,100	15,735,500	9,652,000	...	6,083,500	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,17,26,53,000	1,11,04,66,000	52,15,92,000	54,59,62,000	2,43,70,000	...
1,330,900	3,717,500	3,330,100	4,090,700	760,600	...	Opening B[illegible]	12,63,87,000	16,23,41,000	12,[illegible],38,000	15,89,85,000	3,53,47,000	...
						GRAND TOTAL	1,29,90,40,000	1,27,28,07,000	64,82,30,000	70,49,47,000	5,67,17,000	...

ENGLAND.							INDIA.					
Whole Year.		April to September.				DISBURSEMENTS.	Whole Year.		April to September.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Expenditure.						
33,200	37,600	14,600	14,700	100	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,24,13,000	11,59,83,000	6,35,69,000	6,03,29,000	...	32,40,000
3,098,600	3,019,300	1,474,800	1,473,000	...	1,800	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,07,46,000	4,81,77,000	2,06,00,000	2,02,99,000	...	3,01,000
337,000	375,000	163,500	174,900	11,400	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,53,76,000	2,78,52,000	1,23,47,000	1,90,99,000	67,[illegible]	...
683,300	584,600	278,800	288,500	9,700	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,28,15,000	16,31,14,000	7,47,12,000	7,72,34,000	[illegible]	...
2,315,000	2,327,600	1,154,400	1,153,000	...	1,400	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,58,63,000	2,70,73,000	1,26,59,000	1,30,78,000	4,19,000	...
7,800	...	6,400	300	...	6,100	Famine Relief and Insurance	6,25,43,000	1,50,00,000	5,34,80,000	58,57,000	...	4,76,23,000
6,145,900	6,458,300	2,978,800	3,197,900	219,100	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	13,09,62,000	13,42,76,000	6,01,00,000	7,44,92,000	1,43,[illegible]	...
600	1,000	400	900	500	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,05,20,000	2,18,27,000	94,28,000	99,61,000	[illegible]	...
133,300	112,000	57,800	61,500	3,700	...	Other Public Works	5,73,84,000	7,11,91,000	2,24,67,000	2,41,45,000	16,[illegible]	...
4,442,000	5,228,500	1,869,600	2,100,000	236,400	...	Army Services	16,14,56,000	17,86,03,000	7,88,25,000	7,82,44,000	...	5,81,000
6,900	...	6,700	100	...	6,600	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,203,600	18,143,900	8,005,800	8,470,800	465,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	79,00,78,000	80,30,96,000	40,81,87,000	38,27,38,000	...	2,54,49,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to, Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	47,26,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	25,70,000	74,66,000	...	...	...	...
17,203,600	18,143,900	8,005,800	8,470,800	465,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	78,75,08,000	80,03,56,000	40,81,87,000	38,27,38,000	...	2,54,49,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
654,900	1,483,900	277,000	447,100	170,100	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	1,48,55,000	1,80,33,000	81,53,000	1,44,91,000	63,38,000	...
5,922,400	...	5,922,400	...	...	5,922,400	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,900	...	14,200	14,200	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,64,39,000	1,52,87,000	81,52,000	77,34,000	...	4,18,000
6,577,300	1,510,800	6,199,400	461,300	...	5,738,100	TOTAL	3,12,94,000	3,33,20,000	1,63,05,000	2,22,25,000	59,[illegible]000	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	1,52,000	1,52,000	...
...	...	31,200	15,400	...	15,800	Deposits and Advances (net)	3,36,62,000	50,34,000	68,17,000	...	...	68,17,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	3,17,28,000	17,90,000	1,34,25,000	48,17,000	...	86,08,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,15,34,000	92,17,000	1,43,70,000	61,77,000	...	81,93,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	...	2,94,000	...	1,77,000	1,77,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	4,17,62,000	1,27,92,000	2,41,59,000	2,11,03,000	...	30,56,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	19,23,67,000	25,24,53,000	6,71,08,000	10,53,01,000	3,81,93,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do do. exchange	2,33,000	47,000	1,19,000	4,95,000	3,76,000	...
...	...	31,200	1,015,400	984,200	...	TOTAL	32,12,86,000	28,16,27,000	12,59,98,000	13,82,22,000	1,22,24,000	...
23,780,900	19,654,700	14,236,400	9,947,500	...	4,288,900	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,14,00,88,000	1,11,53,03,000	55,04,90,000	54,31,85,000	...	73,05,000
4,090,700	2,605,900	4,829,200	3,795,200	...	1,034,000	Closing Balance	15,89,52,000	15,75,04,000	9,77,40,000	16,17,62,000	6,40,22,000	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 28th November 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3616 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 23rd November 1901 :—

No. 447 of 1901.—Gustave Louis Mouchel, engineer, late of 124, Holborn, in the county of London, but now of 38, Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to concrete piles.*

No. 448 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in cocks or valves.*

No. 449 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in joint rings or washers for steam and other pipes*

No. 450 of 1901.—Thomas Henry Pearse, lawyer, of Norfolk house, Norfolk street, London, W. C., in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in rollers for cotton gins and the like.*

No. 451 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in sight feed lubricators.*

No. 452 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or connected with the mounting or fixing of the glass tubes of sight feed lubricators, water gauges and the like.*

No. 453 of 1901.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault, civil engineers, both of 47, Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in the mode of and means for ventilating and flushing house drains and other drains and sewers.*

No. 454 of 1901.—Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Rothmans, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Essex, England. *A new or improved apparatus for fanning, cleaning and sorting tea and like substances.*

No. 3617 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 420 of 1900.—Martin William Maylard, sanitary surveyor, of 99, Cannon street, London, E. C., England. *Improvements in or relating to means for detecting abnormal conditions of the air or atmosphere.* (Specification filed 24 June 1901.)

No. 474 of 1900.—Avenel William Cragg Addis, civil engineer, of Kursela, Bengal and North-Western railway. *An automatic end tipping vehicle and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 2 September 1901.)

No. 306 of 1901.—Adolphe Chaumont, engineer inspector of the Belgian state railways, 01 89, Avenue des Arquebusiers, St. Josse-ten-Noode, Brussels, in the kingdom of Belgium. *Improvements in or relating to compressed air and similar brakes.* (Specification filed 16 November 1901.)

No. 3618 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 190 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances.* (From 7 January 1902 to 7 January 1903.)

No. 130 of 1894.—Willans and Robinson, Limited. *Improvements in metallic joints for boilers and other apparatus.* (From 11 January 1902 to 11 January 1903.)

No. 213 of 1894.—James Musgrave and George Dixon. *Improvements in means for superheating steam.* (From 8 February 1902 to 8 February 1903.)

No. 291 of 1895.—John Poyser. *Improvements in looms for weaving.* (From 23 November 1901 to 23 November 1902.)

No. 272 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for packing tea or other substances into chests, boxes or other receptacles.* (From 11 December 1901 to 11 December 1902.)

No. 315 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in multitubular air heating apparatus.* (From 8 January 1902 to 8 January 1903.)

No. 140 of 1896.—John Melvill Boustead. *An improved apparatus for desiccating.* (From 9 September 1901 to 9 September 1902.)

No. 187 of 1896.—James Burgess Readman. *Improvements in apparatus for obtaining cyanides.* (From 5 January 1902 to 5 January 1903.)

No. 224 of 1896.—Leopold Cassella & Co. *New processes for producing polyazo dyestuffs from amidonaphtolsulpho acids.* (From 5 February 1902 to 5 February 1903.)

No. 313 of 1896.—Julius Stockhausen. *Improvements in the manufacture of acid, neutral and basic gelatinous soaps.* (From 8 December 1901 to 8 December 1902.)

No. 417 or 1896.—Bernhard Baron. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cigarettes.* (From 28 January 1902 to 28 January 1903.)

No. 206 of 1897.—John Halson Webster. *Improvements in spinning frames.* (From 20 December 1901 to 20 December 1902.)

No. 271 of 1897.—James Wilson. *An automatic or self-cleansing filter.* (From 7 January 1902 to 7 January 1903.)

No. 39 of 1898.—Walter John Lloyd and William Priest. *Improvements in driving mechanism for bicycles, tricycles and other velocipedes and motor vehicles.* (From 22 August 1902 to 22 August 1903.)

No. 3619 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 126 of 1896.—Emil Claviez. *An improved process for the manufacture of yarn or thread from paper, and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 9 August 1897.)

No. 449 of 1896.—Miles S. Cody. *Mail bag fasteners.* (Specification filed 9 August 1897.)

No. 7 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Company, Ld. *Improvements in self-propelling vehicles.* (Specification filed 9 August 1897.)

No. 8 of 1897.—Henry W. Heinecberg. *Improvements in velocipedes.* (Specification filed 9 August 1897.)

No. 14 of 1897.—John Finley [illegible] *[illegible] fastener.* (Specification filed [illegible] August [illegible])

No. 102 of 1897.—William Brown. *[illegible] protector or guard for the chest [illegible] and head.* (Specification filed 9 August 1897.)

No. 123 of 1897.—George Vickers Evans. *A latrine for use of natives.* (Specification filed 3 August 1897.)

No. 199 of 1897.—Dadabhai Jeevajee Sonavala. *A new process for the easy production of the chlorine gas for disinfecting purposes.* (Specification filed 5 August 1897.)

No. 222 of 1897.—The Aërators, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus for aërating liquids.* (Specification filed 9 August 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 414 of 1895.—Watkin Hall. *Improvements in or appertaining to apparatus for raising railway and other window sashes.* (Specification filed 3 August 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 85 of 1892.—John Isaac Thornycroft. *Improvements in propelling and steering apparatus for ships or vessels.* (Specification filed 5 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R.	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	.....	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214	11	11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	.....	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	.....	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Bak , H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burrs, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn., Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, John, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May, 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	1
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	63	9	8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of [illegible]	Regt.	Names of children	Amou[illegible]
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A.	[illegible]
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	[illegible]
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 [illegible]
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 [illegible]
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31 [illegible]
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 [illegible]
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 [illegible]
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61 [illegible]
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 [illegible]
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101 [illegible]
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 [illegible]
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 [illegible]
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 [illegible]
„ 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 [illegible]
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	.....	Jullia B. and George J.	120 [illegible]
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152 [illegible]
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 [illegible]
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34 [illegible]
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 [illegible]
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83 [illegible]
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79 [illegible]
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 [illegible]
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde, H. Arty.	Ditto	125 [illegible]
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	.....	Maria	59 [illegible]
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148 [illegible]
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99 [illegible]
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 [illegible]
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 [illegible]
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 [illegible]
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50 [illegible]
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,——, Sergeant Major	.....	George	69 [illegible]
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 [illegible]
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 [illegible]
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 [illegible]
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 [illegible]
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 [illegible]
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 [illegible]
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 [illegible]
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 [illegible]
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 [illegible]
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 [illegible]
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	.....	Mary Harriet	283 [illegible]
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 [illegible]
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 [illegible]
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 [illegible]
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 [illegible]
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 [illegible]
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 [illegible]
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 [illegible]
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4 [illegible]
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21 [illegible]
Jan 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt.	Adulphus George	62 13
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 [illegible]
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Annie Isabella	176 [illegible]
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick and Emily Matilda.	372 [illegible]
Apl. 30, 1883	Gillon, T., Pioneer Sergeant	1st Bn East Lanc. Regt.	Thomas Charles	13 [illegible]
Novr. 10, 1886	Dick, A., Sergeant	2nd Bn, West York Regt.	Margaret Mabil	303 [illegible]

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. F. CADELL, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and
Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Fund.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 12th Novr, 1901.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
ASSAM.—Baboo J. N. Barua, Dibrugarh, for maps of Assam only.
BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
LAHORE.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing & Sons, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOORIE.—The Mussoorie Book Society, Baring Institute.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton and Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy :—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal.
4. Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts ; and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. N.-W. P. and Oudh.
12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.
Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment.*

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the Quarter ending the 30th September, 1901.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Price of Map unmounted. Colored.	Remarks.
ATLAS OF INDIA.				R a.	R a.	
Sheets Nos. 59 N. W. and 77 S. W.	1″= 4 M.	2	26″ × 17″ each.	0 12 each.	0 14 each.	
" " 49 N. W. and 86 S. W.	1″= 4 M	2	26″ × 17″ each.	0 12 each.	0 14 each.	With additions to 1898.
" " 42 S. E., 48 S. W., 52 N. W., 64 S. W., 71 N. W., 71 S. W., 76 N. E., 76 S. E., 86 S. E., 87 N. W., 87 S. W., and 125 S. E.	1″= 4 M.	12	26″ × 17″ each.	0 12 each.	0 14 each.	With additions to 1899.
" " 48 N. E., 48 S. E., 51 S. E., and 124 S. W.	1″= 4 M.	4	26″ × 17″ each.	0 12 each.	0 14 each	With additions to 1900.
Sheet No. 48 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	26″ × 17″	0 12	0 14	With additions to 1897.
" " 54	1″= 4 M	1	40″ × 27″	0 12	0 14	With additions to 1899.
GENERAL MAPS.						
INDIA (with hills)	1″=64 M.	4	24″ × 24″ each.	4 8	6 0	Engraved. With additions to Railways to 1901.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
WESTERN BENGAL, Sheet No. 9	1″= 8 M.	1	30″ × 22″	1 0	1 4	With additions to Railways and corrections to boundaries to May 1900.
DISTRICT MAPS.						
DARJEELING (with hills)	1″= 4 M.	1	29″ × 27″	1 0	1 4	Engraved.
SHAHABAD	1″= 4 M.	1	34″ × 30″	1 4	1 4	With additions and corrections to April, 1900.
STANDARD MAPS.						
ASSAM—						
Sheet Nos. 9 and 16	1″= 1 M.	2	40″ × 25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	Preliminary Editions.
" No. 163	1″= 1 M.	1	40″ × 25″	1 8	1 12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Price of Map unmounted. Colored.	Remarks.
				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS—*continued.*						
Bengal—						
Sheets Nos. 140, 141, 142, 144, and 145 .	1″= 1 M.	5	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	Preliminary Editions.
" " 164 and 224 . . .	1″= 1 M.	2	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each,	1 12 each.	
Bombay—						
Sheets Nos. 197, 200, 247, 314, and 328 .	1″= 1 M.	5	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
" " 138 and 231 . . .	1″= 1 M	2	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With additions and corrections to February, 1898.
" " 195	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections to Forest boundaries to November, 1898.
" " 199	1″= 1 M	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	With corrections to December, 1894.
" " 134, N. E., 1 . . .	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections to 1898.
Burma—						
Sheets Nos. 72 and 113 . . .	1″= 1 M.	2	40″×27″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	2nd Edition.
" " 71, 73, 74, 112, 145, 146, 147, 189, 190, 194, 289, 290, 292, 297, 300, 301, 337, 377, 467, and 408	1″= 1 M.	20	40″×27″ each.	1 8 each	1 12 each.	Preliminary Editions.
" " 308, 353, 354, 381, (539 and portion of 583) in one, and 541	1″= 1 M.	6	40″×27″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
" " 123	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	Corrected to December, 1899.
Central India and Rajputana—						
Sheet No. 238	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With additions to Railways to 1890.
" " 278	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections to April, 1895.
Madras—						
Sheet No. 76	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition. With corrections to boundaries to February, 1890.
North-West Provinces and Oudh—						
Sheet No. 195	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections to Railways and Roads to June 1897.
" " 119	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections to April, 1898.
" " 190	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections to August, 1898.
" " 189	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With corrections to December, 1898.
" " 37	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With corrections to March, 1899.
" " 85	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With corrections to boundaries to October, 1899.
" " 31	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
" " 169	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
" " 208	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With corrections to July, 1898.
" Nos. 168 and 209 . . .	1″= 1 M.	2	40″×27″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With additions and corrections to May, 1899.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Price of Map unmounted. Colored.	Remarks.
				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS—(*continued.*)						
North West Provinces and Oudh—(*continued*).						
Sheets Nos. 18 and 19 . . .	1"= 1 M.	2	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With additions of village boundaries and Railways to January, 1901.
Punjab—						
Sheet No. 291	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
" " 292	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 293	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections to September, 1897.
North Eastern Frontier—						
Sheet No. 23 S.E.	1"= 4 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	3rd Edition.
Sheets Nos 30 N.E., 30 S.E., 30 S.W., 31 N.E., 31 N.W., 31 S.E., 31 S.W., 37 S.W., and 38 S.W. . . .	1"= 4 M.	9	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
South Eastern Frontier—						
Sheet No. 4 N.W.	1"= 4 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	6th Edition. With additions and corrections to 1900.
" " 20 N.W. and part of 4 N.E. .	1"= 4 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
Calcutta and Surrounding Country .	1"= 1 M.	3	34"×27" each.	2 0	2 8	3rd Edition. With additions to Railways to December, 1900.
Cantonment and Town of Maymyo .	16"= 1 M	15	40"×27" each.	10 0	12 0	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
District Mandla (C. P.) . . .	1"= 8 M.	1	17"×14"	0 6	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Conventional Signs to be used on Topographical maps	...	1	22"×20"	0 8	...	Engraved. With additions and corrections to 1901.
Conventional Signs for reductions .	...	1	27"×20"	0 8	...	
Madras Forests—						
Periya Kalrayan Hills Reserved Forests, Atur Taluk, Salem District, Sheets Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	4"= 1 M.	3	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Chingragiri Reserved Forests, Chindragiri Taluk, North Arcot District, Sheets Nos. 1 to 10	4"= 1 M.	10	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Mulayar Reserved Forests . . .	4"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
Dhurmapuri Taluk Reserved Forests, Salem District, Sheets Nos. 27 and 28 .	4"= 1 M.	2	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Yellagiri Hills Reserved Forests Terupatur Taluk, Salem District . .	4"= 1 M.	2	41"×31" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
No. 1, Siruvadi and No. 2, Muttakadu Reserved Forests, Tindivanam Taluk, South Arcot District . . .	4"= 1 M.	1	41"×31"	1 8	1 12	
No. 9, Valasamalai, 89 Mattampalli, No. 13, Perunkolathur Swamimalai Taluk, South Arcot District . .	4"= 1 M.	2	1"×31" each.	1 8	1 12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

Title.	[illegible]	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map [illegible] Uncolored.	Colored.	Remarks.
Maps published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.				R a.	R a.	
PUNJAB—						
DISTRICTS GURUDASPUR AND KANGRA, Sheet No. 246 S. E. 2	4" = 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
DISTRICT KANGRA. Sheets Nos. 263 S. E.—1, 263 S. E.—2, 263 S. E.—4, (263 S. W.—2, and N. W.—4,) in one, 263 S. W.—4, 306 S. W.—2, 308 N. E.—4, and 308 S. E.—1 . .	4" = 1 M.	8	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
SIND—						
Sheet Nos. 26, 46 and 91 . . .	4" = 1 M.	3	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
NORTHERN TRANS-FRONTIER— Sheet No. 25	1" = 2 M	1	40"×27"	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	2nd Edition.
CHARTS.						
CHART OF TRIANGULATION AND TRAVERSE, Sheets Nos. 21 and 40 (Sind). . .	1" = 2 M.	2	28"×21" each.	1 0 each.	...	
CHART OF TRIANGULATION, N. W. T.-F., Sheet No. 14 N. E.	1" = 8 M.	1	28"×21"	1 0	...	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1901.

J. M. FLEMING, *Major, S.C.*,
Offg. Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th November, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,06,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	70,27,404	4	5	1,39,40,661	7	11
Public Deposits at Branches .	69,13,257	3	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				7,59,68,284	9	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.				1,51,250	4	4
Sundries				18,41,589	7	4
RUPEES .				12,25,51,785	13	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .				82,74,783	8	0
Other authorized Investments .				71,72,158	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . .				2,27,11,401	0	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				1,94,95,906	7	7
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,80,18,189	7	0
Balances with other Banks . .				19,18,378	0	7
Bullion				1,503	2	0
Dead Stock				15,97,119	11	7
Stamps				12,236	2	1
Sundries				7,95,172	10	7
				7,99,96,848	10	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,98,04,629	15	0	4,25,54,937	3	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,27,50,307	4	3			
RUPEES .				12,25,51,785	13	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs. value R 53,070 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 60,540 0 0
R 1,13,610 0 0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th November, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 46·30.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the [illegible] 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd November, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	2,50,20,900	11,22,29,415	13,72,50,315	3,28,10,346	3,30,13,400	...	...	6,58,23,746
Allahabad	...	1,29,76,450	1,29,76,450	1,31,00,609	17,15,220	...	...	1,48,24,829
Lahore .	...	2,17,13,390	2,17,13,390	80,63,475	22,02,390	...	...	1,02,65,865
Bombay .	1,72,56,860	8,01,46,860	9,74,03,720	3,18,09,720	3,40,98,409	...	...	6,59,08,129
Karachi .	...	80,41,725	80,41,725	22,54,320	16,[illegible]65	...	...	38,90,385
Madras .	48,24,730	2,81,46,500	3,29,71,230	2,17,81,995	46,18,965	...	...	2,64,00,960
Calicut .	...	23,17,235	23,17,235	12,33,295	37,50	...	...	12,70,795
Rangoon .	...	1,00,56,625	1,00,56,625	2,89,61,795	35,52,825	...	...	3,25,14,620
	4,71,02,490	27,56,28,200	32,27,30,690					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			18,31,415					
Total R .			32,08,99,275	14,00,24,555	8,08,74,774	...	...	22,08,99,329
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								*Nil.*
Net Total R .								22,08,99,329
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total R								32,08,99,275

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks
	Found in the Bhandaria District, C. P.		R a. p.		
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
343	Ahmad Shah, 1748—1754 A.D.	Silver .	1 0 0	211	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February, 1902.

G. M. PORTER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

Calcutta Mint;
The 23rd November, 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. N. H. Matheson to act as Agent at Jalpaiguri, *vice* Mr. Barnard, who returns to Head Office.

By order of the Directors,

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 27th November, 1901.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1901.

No. 10.—Mr. M. K. Mitra, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on the 14th October, 1901.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 8th November, 1901.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

No. 5688.—Captain George William Burton is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from 1st May 1901.

LEAVE.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The 23rd November, 1901.

No. 5785.—Lieutenant George William Walker, out of India for six months, with effect from the 16th November, 1901.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL,
First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Peshawar, the 19th November, 1901.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 2875 F., dated the 25th October 1901, Mr. C. E. F. Bunbury, Indian Civil Service, assumed charge of the duties of Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th November, 1901.

No. 2.—Major W. A. Sykes, D.S.O., I.M.S., assumed charge of the duties of Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November 1901.

No. 3.—Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th November 1901.

No. 4.—Lala Thakur [illegible]as, Dhawan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, [illegible]umed charge of his duties as Registrar, [illegible]cial Commissioner's Office, North-West Frontier Province, on the forenoon of the 9th November 1901.

The 20th November, 1901

No. 5.—Mr. F. B. R. Spencer, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of his duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Tank Sub-Division, Dera Ismail Khan District, on the afternoon of the 9th November 1901.

No. 6.—Bhai Hotu Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the duties of Revenue Assistant of the District of Bannu, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th November 1901.

No. 7.—Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of his duties as Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, on the forenoon of the 9th November 1901.

No. 8.—Mr. G. Connor, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the duties of Treasury Officer, Peshawar, on the forenoon of the 16th November 1901, *vice* Mr. E. R. Hill, Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred to Kohat.

No. 9.—Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, C.I.E., assumed charge of the office of Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, at Peshawar on the forenoon of the 9th November 1901.

The 22nd November, 1901.

No. 11.—Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, at Peshawar, on the forenoon of the 19th November, 1901.

No. 13.—Mr. E. C. M. Cooke, Quarter Master, Samana Rifles and Kohat Border Military Police, is appointed Adjutant of the Corps, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties, *vice* Mr. A. W. Mercer, transferred.

No. 14.—Mr. R. C. Boyle, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshwar District, is appointed Quarter Master, Samana Rifles and Kohat Border Military Police, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties, *vice* Mr. E. C. M. Cooke.

The 23rd November, 1901.

No. 15.—Lieutenant C. M. Goodbody, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Bannu on the afternoon of the 15th of November, 1901, relieving Lieutenant L. J. M. Deas, I.M.S.

No. 16.—Lieutenant A. B. Fry, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ismail Khan on the forenoon of the 15th of November, 1901, relieving Captain C. H. Watson, I.M.S.

POWERS.

The 20th November, 1901.

No. 10.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1808, Lala Hahihat Rai, Manager, Shahkadar Court of Wards Estates, is appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd class in the Peshawar District.

TRANSFER.

The 22nd November, 1901.

No. 12.—Mr. A. W. Mercer, Adjutant of the Samana Rifles and Kohat Border Military Police, is transferred as District Superintendent of Police to the Dera Ismail Khan District with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Agent to the Govr.-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

INDIAN MUSEUM.
Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1901.

No. 239-P.—Mr. F. Finn, Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, on return from leave on private affairs, resumed charge of his duties from the forenoon of the 15th instant.

By Order,

C. BANKS,

Honorary Secretary.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1901.

No. 11.—Mr. J. K. Sitwell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is granted furlough on medical certificate for two weeks, with effect from the 16th November 1901 under Article 344 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the furlough on medical certificate for six months granted under notification No. 10, dated 2nd October 1901, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 5th October 1901.

H. P. BURT,

Officiating Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 20th November, 1901.

No. 29.—Mr. E. Verrieres, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted, under Article 369, Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for one month in continuation of the leave sanctioned to him in Manager's Notification No. 25, dated 11th October 1901.

The 21st November, 1901.

No. 28.—Mr. C. Hitchcock, District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is granted, under Articles 264 A., 277, 291 and 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave combined with furlough for 13 months and 5 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and five days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 19th November 1901, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,

Manager, North Western Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 3rd K. O. Hussars Regiment of Cavalry, dated at Lucknow, this 23rd day of November, 901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—4148, Private George Sullwan.	Place of Enlistment,—Dublin.
Age,—25 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Stillorgan, Dublin.
Height,—5 feet 6¾ inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—17th November, 1901.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.	Place of desertion or absence,—Lucknow.
Trade,—Telegraphist.	Under 8 years service.
Date of Enlistment,—10th August, 1894.	

F. WOGAN-BROWNE, *Lt.-Col.*,

Comdg. 3rd K. O. Hussars.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers Regiment of Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this [illegible] of November, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5079, Private William Downie.
Age,—28 years 5 months.
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—20th November, 1894.
Place of Enlistment,—Edinburgh.
Parish and County in which born,—Kellough, Downpatrick.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Dinapore.
Marks,—Scar left side and forefinger of left hand. Slow in walking.

GEO. T. W. HEWAT, *Lt.-Col.*,
2nd Battn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers Regiment of Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 24th day of November, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5433, Private William Henry.
Age,—26 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd September, 1895.
Place of Enlistment,—Sunderland.
Parish and County in which born,—St. John's, Durham.
Date of desertion or absence,—16th November, 1901.
Place of desertion or absence,—Dinapore.
Marks,—Small scar on right knee. Self inflicted wound on his throat. Rather a smart walker.

W. H. S. McALISTER, *Capt.* for *Lt.-Col.*,
2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Wing, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, dated at Meiktila, this 20th day of November, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6620, Private W. Lowe.
Age,—22 years 1 month.
Moustache,—small black.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Date of desertion or absence,—31st October, 1901.
Place of desertion or absence,—Meiktila.
Marks,—Red tattooed anchor left forearm near wrist, scar back of left calf, Burmese tattoo on both arms above wrist.

C. C. CARR, *Major*,
Commanding Wing, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W-37 of 1901-1902.	CA-28 46273	100	Lieutenant W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S., Medical Officer, 2nd Bombay, Lancers, Deesa.
	CA-25 38765	50	

J. S. MILNE,
Assistant Accountant-General, Paper Currency, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY;
The 22nd November, 1901.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1901.

No. 1706-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 25th November, 1901, consequent on the retirement on that date of Mr. R. H. McKillop, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade:—

Mr. G. W. Stanyon, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade;

Mr. G. R. Peter, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade;

Mr. H. R. Hebberd, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade;

Mr. J. Home, sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R17, or, post-free, R17-12.
½ " R8-8, " R9.
¼ " R4-4, " R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা নবেম্বর হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৬	বা তাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
½ আধ „ „	৮৲	„	৯৲
¼ সিকি „ „	৪।০	„	৪৸০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگاے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں مين بهي بکتي هي — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1901.

No. 162.—The following candidates are appointed Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates specified below:—

Charles Douglas Simons	1st November 1901.
Arthur Boddington Smart	
Ardeshir Maneckji Talati	
Arthur Burnie Hunter	
Henry Archelaus Hardless	
Walter Earle Sidney Swiney	
Abdus Sami	
Patrick Simpson	20th November, 1901.

The 27th November, 1901.

No. 163.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st October, 1901, *vice* Mr. E. J. Connor, appointed Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, supernumerary:—

Mr. E. A. Wainright, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. G. W. Jarbo, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. Keating, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. P. Beechey, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on the same list.

Mr. E. F. Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. G. J. S. Rae, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Munshi Imam Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Babu Abinash Chunder Bose, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. H. C. W. Stotesbury, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 164.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 6th October, 1901.

vice Mr. C. F. Hamer, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. T. Hall, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. S. F. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. J. P. Barker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Munshi Imam Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. E. C. J. Bond, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. S. F. Norman (Jr.), Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 165.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 12th November, 1901, *vice* Mr. H. H. B. Hanby, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, seconded on appointment as Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta :—

Babu Jagdamba Prasad, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. R. Newland, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 166.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 19th October, 1901, *vice* Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, on furlough :—

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 167.—Mr. T. A. Pope, Superintendent, 2nd grade, having, on return from leave, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 13th November, 1901, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. A. E. Spring, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 168.—Mr. B. G. Gilbert Cooper, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having, on return from leave, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th November, 1901, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, and the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. C. F. Erskine, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant H. M. Cowie, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
J. H. McDowell, Saw Mill Foreman in Railway Workshop, Kanchrapara.	Kanchrapara . .	4th September, 1901 .	District Judge, 24-Parganahs, on 14th November, 1901.	No will. No application.
W. J. Smythe, Government Pensioner, Chunar.	Chunar . . .	15th October, 1901 .	District Judge, Mirzapore, on 16th November, 1901.	Will left. No application.
Mrs. Elizabeth McLean, Darjeeling.	Darjeeling . .	14th October, 1901 .	District Judge, Dinajpur, on 15th November, 1901.	No will found. No application.
H. Fewings . .	The Victoria Hospital, Jubbulpore.	30th September, 1901 .	Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, on 19th November, 1901.	Will left. No application.
J. Besensen, Ship "Lene."	The Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	27th October, 1901 .	District Judge, 24-Parganahs, on 19th November, 1901.	No will. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 29th November, 1901.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Scientific Memoirs by the Medical Officers of the Army in India—

Part XII, 1901. Contents:—(1) On the Characters and Relationships of Afzelia, (*Smith*)—*Major D. Prain, I.M.S.* (2) Inoculation of Malaria by *Anopheles*—*Captain C. F. Fearnside, I.M.S.* (3) Zoological Gleanings from the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship *Investigator*—*Major A. W. Alcock, I.M.S.* (4) Some Observations on Spirillum Fever, as seen in the monkey—*Macacus Radiatus*—*Captain George Lamb, I.M.S.* (5) On the Anatomy of the roots of Phœnix paludosa. *Roxb.*—*Lieutenant A. T. Gage, I.M.S.* (6) On some Practical Methods of Sanitation in India with special reference to Cantonments—*Major Earnest Roberts, I.M.S.* Demy 4to. Board. R5-12 or 8*s.* 9*d.* (7*a.*)

The Fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma. By R. I. Pocock, Esq. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. R7-8 or 11*s.* 3*d.* (5*a.*)

Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1899-1900, and the four preceding years. Contents:—(I) Administrative Divisions. (II) Judicial Divisions. (III) Civil Justice. (IV) Criminal Justice. (V) Jails. (VI) Police. (VII) Registration. (VIII) Education. (IX) The Press. (X) Vital Statistics. (XI) Hospitals and Dispensaries. (XII) Lunatics. (XIII) Vaccination. (XIV) Municipalities. (XV) Local Boards. (XVI) Factories. (XVII) Wild Animals and Snakes. F'cap. Boards. R2 or 3*s.* (10*a.*)

Countess of Dufferin's Fund Report, 16th Issue, 1900. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (2*a.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (6*a.*)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). by A. P. Grenfell, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (8*a.*).

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. Burgess (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31*s.* 6*d.* (R1-2*a.*)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. Rogers, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Administration Report, 1899-1900. F'cap. Limp cover. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1899-1900. F'cap. Limp cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (4*a.*)

Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1899. F'cap. Boards. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to February, March, April, May, July, 1901. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*) each.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of February to July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of January to May, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending December, 1900, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1898 and 1899. No. 3, 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

Ditto. Ditto. No. 4, of 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Prices and Wages in India, 18th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (6*a.*)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-8 or 5*s.* 3*d.* (10*a.*)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891, 1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1899-1900. By A. F. Cox, Esq. F'cap. Boards. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (7*a.*)

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (13*a.*) each volume.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hand Book for the 0·303 Maxim Machine Gun in Urdu, Hindi, and Gurmukhi. Paper cover. Super-Royal 16mo. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*) each.

India Military Budget Estimate for 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. R1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (8*a.*)

Mountain Artillery Drill in Urdu, 1897 Edition. Leather. Super-Royal 16mo. R1-9-9 or 2*s.* 4*d.* (2*a.* 3*p.*)

Appendix to Mountain Artillery Drill in Urdu, 1897 Edition. Leather. Super-Royal 16mo. R1-4 or 1*s.* 11*d.* (1*a.*)

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. Leather. Royal 16mo 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

Frontier warfare, 1901. Leather. Super-Royal 16mo. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*a.*)

Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden—List of, as existing at the end of 1900. 20th issue. Super-Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 0*d.* (2*a.*)

Regimental Accounts, Native Infantry, 1901. F'cap. Boards. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*).

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* 4(*a.*) each.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Code, Vol. II, General Regulations. 6th Edition, 1900. Cloth. Royal 8vo. (plain). R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (8*a.*) Interleaved R3-12 or 5*s.* 9*d.* (12*a.*)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. Paper cover. F'cap. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (3*a.*)

Budget Estimate of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. Paper cover. F'cap. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts and State Railway Revenue Establishment to the Government of India, 1900. In two volumes. Royal 8vo. Boards. Vol. I R2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*) Vol. II R2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*) Complete R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (9*a.*)

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (9*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper cover R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (3*a.*)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30th NOVEMBER, 1901.

Report on the Rampur Coal Field. By Mr. G. F. Reader, late Mining Specialist, Geological Survey of India. (Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXII, Part 2.) Price R2 per copy.

Report on the Gold Fields of Wainad. By Mr. H. H. Hayden, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, and Mr. F. H. Hatch, late Mining Specialist, Geological Survey of India. (Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXIII, Part 2.) Price R2 per copy.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT, WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the Public Service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

General Catalogue of Government Publications (corrected up to 30th June, 1901) available on application to the Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

1. **Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates** for appointment as Assistant Superintendents of Police, November, 1900. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 8*a.* (1*a.*)
2. **Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship** Examinations for the year 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 2*a.* (1*a.*)
3. **Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination** for the year 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 4*a.* (1*a.*)
4. **Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates** for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1900. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 5*a.* (1*a.*)
5. **Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal** for the year 1900, by LT.-COL. E. MAIR, Inspector General of Jails, Bengal. F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R3 (3*a.*)
6. **Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates** employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1900. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Price 2*a.* (1*a.*)

7. **Annual Report on the Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh for the year 1900.** F'cap. Paper cover. Price 4*a*. (1*a*.)

8. **A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, 3rd Edition.** Corrected up to December 1900. Royal 8vo. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R2 (4*a*.).

9. **Itinerary or Road-guide for Bengal, compiled by the** Public Works Department, Bengal. F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R1-8 (3*a*.)

10. **The Mechanical Shipment of Coal. Report by the** Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal to investigate the circumstances connected with the shipping of coal at the Kidderpore Docks. F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R2 (3*a*.)

11. **Report on the working of the Native Passenger** Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. Price 4*a*. (1*a*.)

12. **Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the** year 1900. By COL. T. H. HENDLEY, C. I. E., I. M. S. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R2 (2*a*.)

13. **Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in** Bengal, for the year 1900. By COL. T. H. HENDLEY, C.I.E., I.M.S. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R2 (2*a*.)

14. **Thirty-third Annual Report of the Sanitary Com-**missioner for Bengal for 1900. By MAJOR H. J. DYSON, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal. F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R1-12 (3*a*.)

15. **Annual Report on the consumption of Stationery** in Bengal during 1899-1900. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R3 (3*a*.)

16. **List of Officers in the Subordinate Educational** Service, Bengal, corrected up to 1st July 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. Price 8*a*. (1*a*.)

17. **Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to** British and Foreign Colonies, 1900, by C. BANKS, ESQ., M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Protector of Emigrants. F'cap. Paper cover. 12*a*. (1*a*.)

18. **Progress Report of Forest Administration in the** Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1899-1900. By A. E. WILD, Conservator of Forests, Bengal. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R1-8 (2*a*.)

19. **Price Lists of Staple food-crops in the local areas** of Bengal, prepared under section 39 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, for the period from 1st January 1900 to 31st March, 1900. F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. Price R1 (2*a*.)

20. **Annual Report of the Bengal Veterinary College** and of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. Price 8*a*. (2*a*.)

21. **Accounts of the Trade of Bengal by Rail and River** in the quarter ending 31st December 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R2 (3*a*.).

22. **Annual Report on the Police Administration of the** town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1900. By E. M. SHOWERS, ESQ., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R1 (2*a*.).

23. **Notes on the Administration of the Registration** Department in Bengal for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. Price R1-8 2*a*.).

24. **Report on the Administration of the Police of the** Lower Provinces, Bengal Presidency, for the year 1900. By W. R. BRIGHT, ESQ., C.S.I., Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces. F'cap. Boards, Paper cover. R1 (4*a*.).

25. **Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm** for 1900-1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

26. **The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected** up to 1st October, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 (4*a*.).

27. **Distribution Returns of Officers and Subordinates** employed on Local Works in Bengal, corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

28. **List of qualified Medical Practitioners, Mili-**tary Surgeons, Hospital Assistants etc., serving or practising in Bengal, 1901. Compiled in the office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. F'cap. Board bound. Paper cover. R1-4 (5*a*.)

29. **Bengal Act VII of 1878 (Excise), as modified up** to 1st May, 1901. Royal 8vo. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

30. **Bengal Act IX of 1879 (Court of Wards), as** modified up to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

31. **Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 1st July** 1901, in Uriya. 1*a*. 6*p*. (6*p*.)

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of
031678—3½%	1842-43	1,000	Govindrao N. Kelkar.
041306	,,	100	,,
041307	,,	100	,,
041308	,,	100	Govind Narayan Kelkar.
041309	,,	100	,,
041310	,,	100	,,
041311	,,	100	,,
041312	,,	500	Govindrao N. Kelkar.
041314	,,	500	Govind Narayan Kelkar.
041315	,,	500	,,
041316	,,	500	,,
041317	,,	500	,,
041318	,,	500	,,
038002—3%	1896-97	1,000	,,
*031871	,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.
*031873	,,	1,000	,,
*B000499	,,	1,000	Jewanjee Jamasjee Mistry & Co.

* The last three notes were endorsed to the proprietor Govindrao Narayan Kelkar by whom none of the above-mentioned Notes were ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for payment of accrued interest on and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

GOVIND NARAYAN KELKAR.

Residence—Athni (District Belgaum).

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of
041305—3½%	1842—43	1,000	Rukhamabai Kelkar.
041320	,,	1,000	,,
041322	,,	1,000	Rukhamabai.
041313	,,	500	Rukhmabai Kelkar.
041319	,,	500	,,
041287	,,	500	,,
057803—3½%	1865	100	,,
057864	,,	100	,,
057865	,,	100	,,
057866	,,	100	,,
057867	,,	100	,,
057868	,,	100	,,
057869	,,	100	,,
057870	,,	100	,,
057871	,,	100	,,
057872	,,	100	,,
057874	,,	1,000	,,
057875	,,	1,000	,,
057676	,,	1,000	,,
057677	,,	1,000	,,
057873	,,	500	,,
*031872—3%	1896-97	1,000	The Bank of Bengal.
*041321—3½%	1842-43	1,000	Lakhmibai.

* The last two Notes were endorsed to the proprietress Rukhmabai Kelkar by whom none of the above-mentioned Notes were ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for payment of accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietress—

O Mark of RUKHMABAI KELKAR.

Residence—Athni (District Belgaum).

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 117685 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for rupees 500, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Chattar Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement

Name of Proprietor—
CHATTAR SINGH,
Residence—Kohat-Kurram, Parachinar.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMI PENSION FUND.

Result of votes on the proposal to am. Rule 5 submitted with Circular No. 5, da the 7th August, 1901.

SUBJECT.	Yes.	N
Whether Rule 5 shall be amended as proposed in the Circular.	591	

By order of the Directors,

G. E. WARDI
Secreta

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE,
The 12th November, 1901.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 28th November 1901, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

During the week under review thunderstorms have given more or less heavy showers to the south of the West Coast and light showers to parts of South India and the extreme south of the East Coast: the heaviest falls were 1·51″ at Trivandrum on the 23rd, 1·44″ at Cochin on the 24th and 1·56″ at Tinnevelly and 3·01″ at Trivandrum on the 25th. The principal rainfall of the week was, however, that which accompanied the cyclonic storm of the 24th to the 27th. This storm apparently formed over the eastern half of the Bay and travelling along a curved course reached the head of the Bay on the morning of the 26th and filled up over East Bengal during the 27th. Rain due to this storm commenced in Lower Burma on the 24th, when Diamond Island reported 2·87″. Rain appeared over Bengal on the 24th and 25th; the fall was light on the former date, but on the 25th Barisal reported 1·00″ and Saugor Island 1·24″. On the 26th moderate to heavy rain had fallen over Orissa, Bengal and Assam: False Point reporting 5·25″, Mymensingh 3·62″, Barisal 3·50″ and Jessore, Tezpur, Narayanganj, Balasore, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and Saugor Island between 1″ and 2″. On the 27th when the cyclone had reached East Bengal and almost filled up, the heaviest rainfalls reported were: Bogra 3·72″, Mymensingh 3·44″, Tezpur 2·36″, Dhubri 2·26″, Berhampore 2·04″ and Burdwan 2·02″. On the 28th rain had practically ceased.

The concluding table shows that during the week under review more or less rain was received over the Burma Coast and Wet divisions, over Bengal, over the Brahmaputra Valley, over the Dinajpur and Darbhanga sub-divisions of the East Himalayas, over the East Gangetic Plain, over the north of the East Cost, over the Ranchi sub-division of the East Satpuras, over the Calicut sub-division of the West Coast, over the Madura sub-division of South India and over the south of the East Coast. The average actual rainfall varied from about 3" in Bengal, Assam, the Burdwan sub-division and the Cuttack sub-division to about ·1" in the Patna sub-division and the East Coast (South) division. Over the whole of the remainder of the Indian area, including the Dry Area of Burma, the West Gangetic Plain, North-West India, the central parts of India and the greater part of the Deccan and of the West Coast the week was absolutely or practically rainless throughout.

The rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal over the whole of the north-east of the Indian area and the south of the West Coast, but was more or less deficient elsewhere. The excess was greatest in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*, Narayanganj (+3·12"), Calcutta (+2·94"), Brahmaputra Valley (+3·29"), Burdwan (+3·17") and Cuttack (+3·09"), while the deficiency was greatest in the East Coast (South) (−2·88").

The present return is the last referring to the monsoon period of 1901, a fresh rainfall period commencing with the next week. The figures in the second-half of the table give comparative rainfall data for the entire monsoon period. They show that over Burma, Bengal, Assam, a large part of the East Himalayas and of the East Gangetic Plain, the East Satpuras, the Jhansi sub-division of Central India, the West Coast, a large part of the Deccan, South India and the south of the East Coast the rainfall of the whole season has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the normal and has hence been above the average. They show that in all other places the season's fall has been short of the normal; the deficiency was greatest and more than 90 per cent. in Baluchistan while it was 60 per cent. or more in the Rajkot sub-division of Gujarat and the Indore sub-division of Central India; it was 50 per cent. or more in the North-West Dry Area and the Ahmedabad sub-division of Gujarat and was more than 25 per cent. in the Patna sub-division, the Cawnpore and Lahore sub-divisions, the Jaipur sub-division, the West Satpuras division and the Bellary sub-division.

AINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 28TH NOVEMBER 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 31ST MAY TO 28TH NOVEMBER 1901.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Las week
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·76	0·51	+0·25	135·52	133·82	+ 1·70	+ 1	+
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·30	0·16	+0·14	49·92	54·41	— 4·49	— 8	—
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0·03	0·06	—0·03	28·42	25·78	+ 2·64	+10	+1
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	3·26	0·14	+3·12	82·41	70·42	+11·99	+17	+1
	Calcutta	2·99	0·05	+2·94	53·93	52·47	+ 1·46	+ 3	—
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	3·44	0·15	+3·29	67·44	68·89	— 1·45	— 2	—
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0·64	0·01	+0·03	68·10	82·38	—14·28	—17	—1
	Darbhanga	0·20	0·01	+0·19	36·49	46·12	— 9·63	—21	—2
	Bahraich	0	0·04	—0·04	35·55	41·23	— 5·68	— 14	—1
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	3·18	0·01	+3·17	37·78	44·32	— 6·54	—15	—2
	Patna	0·11	0·07	+0·04	28·63	39·93	—11·30	—28	—2
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·24	—0·24	43·16	48·03	— 4·87	—10	—1
	Ludhiana	0	0·06	—0·06	30·27	36·86	— 6·59	—18	—1
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·03	—0·03	23·51	31·51	— 8·00	—25	—2
	Lahore	0	0·02	—0·02	15·06	21·76	— 6·10	—28	—2
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·09	—0·09	3·97	7·88	— 3·91	—50	—4
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·10	—0·10	0·12	1·62	— 1·50	—93	—9
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·17	0·82	—0·65	36·05	41·43	— 5·38	—13	—
	Cuttack	3·28	0·19	+3·09	45·60	56·78	—11·18	—20	—
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·15	0·05	+0·10	44·04	51·72	— 7·68	—15	—
	Raipur	0	0·13	—0·13	46·93	52·11	— 5·18	—10	—
	Jubbulpore	0	0·20	—0·20	54·73	60·66	— 5·93	—10	—
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·08	—0·08	39·27	42·35	— 3·08	— 7	—
	Jaipur	0	0·06	—0·06	13·95	22·66	— 8·71	—38	—
	Indore	0	0·08	—0·08	17·30	43·00	—25·70	—60	—
15. West Coast	Calicut	2·30	0·80	+1·50	80·39	86·49	— 6·10	— 7	—
	Bombay	0	0·07	—0·07	95·13	99·31	— 4·18	— 4	—
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0·08	—0·08	17·68	41·86	—24·18	—58	—
	Rajkot	0	0·08	—0·08	7·89	22·21	—14·32	—64	—
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·12	—0·12	22·30	34·72	—12·42	—36	—
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·47	—0·47	19·43	26·64	— 7·21	—27	—
	Bijapur	0	0·08	—0·08	24·21	27·26	— 3·05	—11	—
	Hyderabad	0	0·12	—0·12	24·10	28·41	— 4·31	—15	—
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·25	—0·25	22·89	22·84	+ 0·05	0	+
	Madura	0·41	1·05	—0·64	24·93	24·81	+ 0·12	0	+
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·12	3·00	—2·86	31·73	36·24	— 4·51	—12	—

W. L. DALLAS,

for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.*

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:

The 28th November, 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd November, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the southern half of the Presidency and light to fair elsewhere. Water supplies are sufficient for cultivation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue generally. Standing crops, on the whole, are in good condition. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are stationary or easier, but are still above warning rates. Kitchen inmates:—Cuddapah—men, 60; women, 176; children, 259; total, 495. Test works—men, 713; women, 735; children, 100; total, 1,548. Grand total, 2,043.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Nasik, Dharwar, and Kanara. More rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, and Belgaum for standing crops or for spring cultivation. Crops have been slightly damaged by rats, locusts, or insects in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Rajkot, Baroda, Khandesh, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Baroda, Nasik, and Ahmednagar. Reaping of autumn crops has been completed in Thana, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara, is nearly over in Hyderabad, Surat, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri, and is in progress in parts of Sindh, Kaira, Baroda, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Kanara. Threshing is in progress in parts of Sindh, Thana, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Nasik, and Poona. Estimates of outturn of *kharif* crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Cotton prospects generally are good in Surat, Baroda, Nasik, and the Karnatak, and fair in Broach and Khandesh. Picking continues in Khandesh. Preparations for the spring are in progress in parts of Kaira, Ratnagiri, Nasik, and Kanara, but generally are retarded in the Panch Mahals and parts of Kaira for want of rain. Spring sowings are over in Satara and Dharwar, and are in progress in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Thana, Kolaba, Belgaum, Nasik, Poona, Wadhwan, and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient.

Daily average numbers on relief:—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 24,738; dependants, 3,191; total on works, 27,929. In poor-houses, 2,590; on village relief, 16,984; total on gratuitous relief, 19,574. Figures for Ahmedabad and Belgaum are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 12,971; dependants, 372; total on works, 13,343. In poor-houses, 2,698; on village relief, 359; total on gratuitous relief, 3,057. Figures for Rewakantha are incomplete. Grand total, 63,903. Prices have risen in four districts, fallen in seven districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad, 38; Kaira, 37; Panch Mahals, 40; Sholapur, $38\frac{17}{20}$; Ahmednagar, $32\frac{1}{5}$; Poona, $27\frac{3}{10}$; Nasik, $28\frac{1}{4}$; Satara, $36\frac{3}{40}$; Bijapur, $34\frac{1}{2}$; Belgaum, 34.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in almost every district in Bengal Proper, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, but it was for the most part scanty. Light showers are also reported from Bhagalpur and Malda. Prospects in Bihar continue unsatisfactory for want of rain. Sowing of spring crops and poppy continues. Paddy is being harvested. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 8 districts, fallen in 16, and is stationary in the rest (22).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been somewhat unsettled in Sitapur and Partabgarh, cloudy in Ballia and Basti, and clear else-

elsewhere. Late rice and millets are being gathered, and picking of cotton continues. Sowing of the spring crop is still going on, and fields already sown are being irrigated. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good, but in Muttra and Mirzapur germination is again reported to be unsatisfactory for want of rain. The sowing of poppy is backward in Lucknow, but is being pushed on in other districts. Pressing of sugarcane has begun in Mainpuri, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, and Jaunpur. Locusts appeared in parts of Garhwal and Budaun, but no damage to standing crops is reported. Supplies and fodder are ample. Prices are practically steady.

Punjab.—Harvesting of autumn crops, picking of cotton, and pressing of sugarcane are still going on in some districts. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops continue on irrigated areas, but no sowings have been made on lands dependent on rain owing to drought. Rain is still urgently wanted for further sowings. Irrigated crops are said to be in an average condition, and unirrigated poor. This applies also to the outturn of autumn crops. Seeds of spring crops have germinated satisfactorily in irrigated lands in Sialkot, but not in unirrigated lands in Gurgaon. Also the sowings on unirrigated lands have not germinated satisfactorily. Sugarcane and cotton crops on unirrigated lands in Sialkot are withering for want of rain. Crops are being damaged by field rats in parts of Amballa, Ferozepore, and Lahore. Locusts appeared in parts of Gurgaon, but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Karnal and Mooltan. Test works are likely to be started in Hissar. Bikaniris are still passing through Gurgaon, and Hissaris and Bagris through Karnal in search of work or begging. Prices are generally unchanged. The price of wheat is rising in Lahore and Amritsar, and falling in Jullundur, Gujrat, and Rawalpindi, and that of gram rising in Amritsar and falling in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Gujrat, and Rawalpindi. Wheat is selling from 13½ to 21 seers, gram 17¼ to 25, barley 18 to 24, maize 20 to 26, great-millet 19 to 22, and bulrush-millet 17 to 27 seers per rupee. Rice is being sold from 5 to 11 seers per rupee in Lahore.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping of early paddy progresses in eight districts. Prospects continue good. UPPER BURMA.—Reports from Mandalay and four other districts have not yet been received. Plucking of cotton continues, and the cultivation of the alluvial lands and the planting of pulsed crops is in progress in most districts. Further rain is awaited in most districts to mature the crops, and is wanted in Meiktila and much wanted in three townships of Pakokku. In Shwebo the paddy crop is good in Kanbalu, but the later sowings in the Yeu sub-division are withering in many parts. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and fallen in two.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain. The harvesting of rice and of other autumn crops and picking of cotton continues. The sowings of spring crops have been completed in Jubbulpur, Narsinghpur, and Nagpur, and are approaching completion elsewhere. Germination is fair in Mandla, Nimar, and Nagpur. In Wardha linseed has germinated badly, but the other crops are doing fairly well. In Saugor gram is flourishing, but wheat is suffering from the abnormal heat. In parts of the Khurai and Banda tahsils in Damoh the cloudy weather has injured the early sown wheat and linseed. In Jubbulpur, except where previously damaged, standing crops are in good condition. The damage by insects to the young spring plants has considerably abated, but still continues in a few districts. Rain is generally needed. The fluctuations in prices are small. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram 20, rice 16, and *juar* 23¾ seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat 8¾, gram 11, rice 8, and *juar* 14 seers per rupee.

Assam.—Rain fell in all districts. Plucking of tea is in progress, and its outturn is good in Sylhet and Lakhimpur, bad in Kamrup, and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice is finished in Darrang. Its outturn is twelve annas. Sowing of pulse and ploughing for and sowing of mustard and reaping of late rice continue. Pressing of sugarcane has been commenced. Prospects of sugarcane and late rice generally are good. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and in parts of

Kamrup. Prices:—common rice—Sylhet 15¾, Silchar 13, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12, Gauhati 11, Dhubri and Tezpur 10, and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall in the civil and military station was 29 cents. Good rain fell in Mysore, Kolar, Hassan, and Kadur. Standing crops are in good condition in parts of Bangalore and in Mysore, Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga, and Tumkur. Bengal gram is being sown in parts, and in other parts *ragi* and paddy are being harvested. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore, and Tumkur, fair in Kolar, Hassan, and Chitaldrug, and favourable in Shimoga. Prices are steady in Shimoga and Chitaldrug, have slightly fallen in Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur, and in parts of Bangalore and Kadur, and have slightly risen in Kolar and in other parts of Bangalore and Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Kadur and Tumkur. Water and fodder are available. More rain is wanted in Bangalore and in parts of Kolar. COORG.—Picking of coffee continues. Rice crops are maturing. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cold. Standing crops are in good condition. Rats and locusts are disappearing in the Akola and Buldana districts. Sowings are nearing completion. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The total from 1st January is 21 inches four cents. Standing spring crops are in fairly good condition, but want more rain in parts. Preparations for winter rice sowing have been commenced in a few talukas. Grain prices have fallen slightly. Prices—wheat 5¾, coarse rice 7⅝, and *juar* 17 seers per *hali* rupee.

Rajputana.—There was no rain during the week. Sowings for the spring continue throughout Rajputana except in Marwar and Kherwara. In Bikanir agricultural operations are going on only in a few villages watered by the Ghagger canal. The state of standing crops generally is fair. Cotton-picking is in progress in Haraoti and Tonk, Jaipur, Kishengarh, and Ajmer-Merwara. Damage has been caused by rats in Bikanir and Kherwara, where they are increasing. Spring crops have been slightly damaged by insects and rats in Kotah, Jhallawar, Jaipur, and Kishengarh. Locusts passed over four nizamats in Kotah and Ajmer-Merwara, which did little damage. The condition of cattle and fodder is good. Prices are falling in Bikanir, Marwar, Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Ajmer-Merwara, rising in Jaipur and Kishengarh, and are steady elsewhere. The cheapest prices average from 11 4 to 25-5 seers per rupee. Number gratuitously relieved in Marwar and Serohi, 94.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, fair in Bhopal, average in Bundelkhand, and indifferent in Malwa. Crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior and by rats in parts of Malwa. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage is good in all Agencies. Prices are falling in Gwalior and Bhopal, are steady in Bundelkhand and Malwa, and are below the average in Baghelkhand. Sowings are in progress in Gwalior. Average prices:—Gwalior 15-8 to 24-2, Bundelkhand 19 to 24, Malwa 16 seers the rupee. Gratuitously relieved—Rutlam 115, Jaora 59, total 174. Reports from Bhopawar and Indore have not been received.

Baroda.—Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops continue, but the outturn will be below average owing to ravages of rats, caterpillars and locusts and want of moisture. The condition of agricultural stock is fair. Prices—*bajri* 30, *juar* 22, wheat 22, rice superior 13, rice inferior 21 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief-works, 16,417; gratuitous relief, 9,871; total, 26,288.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright, and is becoming colder. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 20 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—No rain.

The condition of standing crops is good, but poor on unirrigated areas. Rain is badly wanted. Spring sowings are in progress. Fodder is sufficient. Prices generally are normal. Wheat sells from 15 to 30 and maize from 18 to 36 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain. The weather was bright and cold. Harvesting of low land rice has been finished, and the outturn is good. The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	1,653	537	2,190	1,548	495	2,043	— 147
Bombay	32,692	20,131	52,823	27,929	19,579	47,508	— 5,315
Total British Provinces	34,345	20,668	55,013	29,477	20,074	49,551	—5,462
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	97	97	...	94	94	— 3
Central India States	...	772	772	...	174	174	— 598
Baroda	17,025	9,722	26,747	16,417	9,871	26,288	— 459
Bombay Native States	12,414	2,789	15,203	13,343	3,057	16,400	+ 1,197
Total Native States	29,439	13,380	42,819	29,760	13,196	42,956	+ 137
GRAND TOTAL	63,784	34,048	97,832	59,237	33,270	92,507	— 5,325

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarci

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected Di Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local retu gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 26th October 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd November 1901.			For the week ending the 9th November 1901.			For the the 16th
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.
	Madras.											
1	Cuddapah .	1,291,903	1,915	627	2,542	1,979	509	2,488	1,769	431	2,200	1,653
2	North Arcot .	2,208,391	...	70	70	...	88	88	...	81	81	...
	TOTAL MADRAS	3,500,294	1,915	729	2,644	1,979	597	2,576	1,769	512	2,281	1,653
	Bombay.											
1	Ahmedabad .	795,094	...	3,084	3,084	...	3,204	3,204	...	3,588	3,588	...
2	Kaira . .	715,725	...	236	236	...	212	212	...	274	274	...
3	Panch Mahals	261,870	1,740	32	1,772	1,834	47	1,881	2,089	36	2,125	1,309
4	Sholapur .	720,978	29,783	11,188	31,971	17,529	10,417	27,946	13,797	7,470	21,267	9,856
5	Ahmednagar .	837,774	20,032	18,979	39,011	9,024	17,407	26,431	5,794	9,950	15,744	5,868
6	Poona . .	995,074	5,005	3,209	8,214	2,997	2,371	5,368	...	158	158	...
7	Nasik . .	819,675	1,619	305	1,924	1,193	234	1,427	58	...	58	...
8	Satara . .	1,146,521	748	755	1,498	371	122	493	...	9	9	...
9	Bijapur .	735,041	20,470	8,641	29,111	19,159	7,189	26,348	16,939	5,773	22,712	14,018
10	Belgaum .	994,209	10,113	3,974	14,027	8,523	3,727	12,550	2,371	3,727	6,098	1,611
11	Dharwar .	1,113,426	...	4	4	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY	9,135,287	80,505	50,347	130,852	60,930	44,940	105,870	41,048	30,985	72,033	32,692
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	12,635,581	82,420	51,104	133,524	62,909	45,537	108,446	42,817	31,497	74,314	34,345
	Central India States.											
1	Indore . .	1,099,000	...	664	664	...	664	664	...	664	664	...
2	Jaora . .	84,000	...	68	68	...	54	54	...	63	63	...
3	Ratlam .	83,000	...	44	44	...	44	44	...	45	45	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,266,000	...	776	776	...	762	762	...	772	772	...
1	Baroda . .	2,415,396	17,822	9,552	27,374	17,940	10,700	28,640	17,040	9,590	26,630	17,025
	Bombay Native States.											
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	7,113	1,755	8,868	7,606	1,510	9,116	2,457	1,129	3,586	6,921
2	Palanpur .	645,526	1,128	233	1,361	1,378	247	1,625	1,831	296	2,127	2,141
3	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	147	109	256	396	110	506	396	110	506	39
4	Aundh . .	65,146	50	26	76	42	26	68	45	25	70	46
5	Jamkhandi .	102,162	1,921	370	2,291	1,807	364	2,171	1,625	350	1,975	1,263
6	Jath . .	71,443	1,684	461	2,145	1,241	426	1,667	430	...	430	252
7	Daphlapur .	8,343	46	7	53	44	7	51	48	7	55	51
8	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	55	6	61	10	6	16	15	...	15	13
9	Sangli . .	238,945	3,755	244	3,999	827	62	889	872	65	937	853
0	Mudhol .	61,815	997	823	1,820	1,094	682	1,776	969	770	1,739	835
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4,714,777	17,119	4,154	21,273	14,715	3,560	18,275	8,688	2,752	11,440	12,414
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	8,396,173	34,941	14,482	49,423	32,655	15,022	47,677	25,728	13,114	38,842	29,439
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES .	21,031,754	117,361	65,586	182,947	95,564	60,559	156,123	68,545	44,611	113,156	63,784

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the sta gures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

NTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City f BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1901, and from 1st January to 30th September 1901, and in the orresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

ence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in September											
l and River—												
n	...	10	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14,
al	3,554	1,386	2,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,554	1,386	2,43
/. P. & Oudh	10,158	3,778	27,168	4,554	3,926	7,915	...	...	...	14,712	7,704	35,08
ab	4,231	485	3,387	5,229	...	743	1,549	...	281	11,009	485	4,41
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	...	3,955	2,125	...	3,95
& C. India	3,836	...	2,024	13,399	264	9,766	...	...	...	17,235	264	11,79
bay	...	...	...	36,147	18,570	52,433	...	...	...	36,147	18,570	52,43
. Provs.	1,088	1,563	2,012	1,711	1,073	2,785	...	...	...	2,799	2,636	4,79
r	4,002	3,557	225	9,920	8,564	12,306	...	...	...	13,922	12,121	12,53
m's Territory	...	...	...	1,317	4,216	2,625	...	...	...	1,317	4,216	2,62
ras	...	...	...	2,004	1,832	370	...	...	...	2,004	1,832	37
ore	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
TOTAL	26,869	10,779	37,395	74,481	38,445	88,943	3,674	...	4,236	105,024	49,224	130,57
—												
gal	963	791	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	963	791	82
bay	1,787	620	...	4	...	10	...	35	...	1,791	655	1
	...	...	...	2,922	162	1,978	...	...	...	2,922	162	1,97
ras	4,363	...	...	1,682	...	965	...	...	...	6,045	...	96
a	8,627	1,258	2,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,627	1,258	2,3
Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	32,258	5,834	16,271	...	...	...	32,258	5,834	16,2
gn countries	...	2	...	1,981	18,402	6,964	...	...	...	1,981	18,404	6,9
TOTAL	15,740	2,671	3,193	38,847	24,398	26,188	...	35	...	54,587	27,104	29,3
L IMPORTS	42,609	13,450	40,588	113,328	62,843	115,131	3,674	35	4,236	159,611	76,328	159,9
	Imports to end of September											
ail and River—												
am	4,967	11,928	17,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,967	11,928	17,7
gal	40,561	88,053	84,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,561	88,053	84,4
W. P. & Oudh	199,427	43,824	184,190	232,667	257,903	278,705	...	...	...	432,094	301,727	462,8
jab	40,052	38,073	30,109	61,531	139,772	115,747	165,160	194,131	264,820	272,749	372,576	416,6
	...	4	...	...	...	303	148,640	62,712	167,395	148,640	62,716	167,6
. & C. India	43,567	11,931	10,584	666,862	301,864	319,687	...	...	35	710,429	313,795	330,3
mbay	...	38	31	2,445,240	481,584	2,082,340	...	...	...	2,445,240	481,622	2,082,3
it. Provs.	11,639	5,404	51,344	365,513	201,296	638,294	...	...	...	377,152	200,700	689,6
ar	93,627	8,606	26,202	1,320,456	151,294	1,840,004	...	...	...	1,414,083	159,960	1,840,2
am's Territory	...	...	...	32,082	45,920	129,406	...	...	...	32,082	45,920	129,4
dras	...	4	...	17,647	57,501	17,086	...	...	...	17,647	57,505	17,0
sore	...	...	...	200	717	27	...	...	...	200	717	
TOTAL	439,840	209,425	410,653	5,142,204	1,637,851	5,401,599	313,806	256,843	432,250	5,895,850	2,104,119	6,244,5
eu—												
ngal	11,608	18,509	21,829	...	1,519	1,232	...	...	...	11,608	20,428	23,
nbay	21,447	4,641	3,656	23,226	2,419	2,095	350	2,266	...	45,023	9,326	5,
d	...	...	...	28,891	66,610	57,501	...	...	...	28,891	66,610	57,
dras	22,958	10,693	288	8,513	11,773	3,601	...	...	...	31,471	22,466	3,
ma	35,093	8,334	8,991	17	14,835	579	...	...	...	35,110	23,169	9,
n-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,164,415	265,259	298,670	...	...	...	1,164,415	265,259	298,
eign countries	239	5,720	1,546	20,704	250,493	63,910	...	148	201	21,003	256,361	65,
TOTAL	91,345	48,297	36,310	1,245,826	612,908	427,888	350	2,414	201	1,337,521	663,619	464,
TAL IMPORTS	531,185	257,722	446,963	6,388,030	2,250,759	5,829,487	314,156	259,257	432,451	7,233,371	2,707,738	6,708,

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **WHEAT** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUT of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1901, and from 1st January to 30th September 19 corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			T	
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	
	Imports in September										
By Rail and River—											
Assam	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	
Bengal	145,511	99,361	40,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	145,511	
N.-W. P. & Oudh	130,816	87,506	60,655	2,935	6,013	602	...	...	...	133,751	
Panjab	652	221	47,135	21,196	33,114	24,747	134,252	230,766	659,205	156,100	2
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,181	26,091	29,773	33,181	
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	6,477	284	1,460	...	...	...	6,477	
Bombay	...	...	...	48,156	801	2,057	...	...	...	48,156	
Cent. Provs.	702	...	...	6,962	866	1,122	...	...	...	7,664	
Berar	...	...	...	4	4	7	...	...	...	4	
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	277,919	187,088	148,714	85,730	41,084	30,595	167,433	256,857	688,978	531,082	48
By Sea—											
Bengal	...	...	...	13,753	388	...	...	...	...	13,753	
Bombay	...	...	...	..	..	156	...	...	...	...	
Sind	...	...	...	161,073	126,916	...	...	...	...	161,073	12
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	103,188	...	...	...	...	
Burma	...	...	...	...	3,985	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	7,493	...	5,036	...	...	...	7,493	
Foreign countries	...	49,546	...	400	28,233	...	...	791	...	400	7
TOTAL	...	49,546	...	182,719	159,522	108,380	...	791	...	182,719	20
TOTAL IMPORTS	277,919	236,634	148,714	268,449	200,606	138,975	167,433	257,648	688,978	713,801	69
	Imports to end of September										
By Rail and River—											
Assam	1,188	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	
Bengal	1,268,322	641,247	310,046	6	2,070	10	...	...	...	1,268,328	643
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,120,877	503,890	985,914	859,546	166,049	80,801	1,001,794	...	3,306	4,982,217	729
Panjab	9,101	232	178,022	479,607	81,734	320,124	5,156,142	1,210,660	5,523,089	5,644,850	1,292
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	871,016	554,226	796,825	871,016	554
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	210,880	18,721	17,700	2	...	1,741	210,882	18
Bombay	...	...	...	1,719,066	35,743	131,247	...	...	...	1,719,066	35
Cent. Provs.	702	...	5,639	943,828	15,584	20,739	...	...	...	944,530	15,
Berar	...	...	984	286	128	50	...	...	...	286	
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	12,423	7	75	...	...	...	12,423	
Madras	...	...	...	2,791	272	...	...	...	...	2,791	
Mysore	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...
TOTAL	4,400,150	1,205,882	1,480,605	4,230,808	320,308	570,746	7,028,954	1,764,886	6,325,021	15,659,952	3,291,
By Sea—											
Bengal	37	...	...	20,615	15,577	79	...	...	...	20,652	15,
Bombay	...	...	...	20,449	1,763	18,599	...	2	...	20,449	1,
Sind	...	...	...	431,782	1,093,634	902,808	2	...	151	431,784	1,093,
Madras	70	...	...	120	61	104,040	...	...	...	190	
Burma	..	7	...	...	37,685	848	...	...	...	...	37,
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	...	...	311,333	6,332	235,691	...	...	8,852	311,333	6,
Foreign countries	...	245,120	20,693	403	324,335	277,625	92	7,778	7,851	495	577,
TOTAL	107	245,127	20,693	784,702	1,479,387	1,539,750	94	7,780	16,854	784,903	1,732,2
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,400,297	1,451,009	1,501,298	5,015,510	1,799,695	2,110,496	7,029,048	1,772,666	6,341,875	16,444,855	5,023,3

UANTITY (in hundredweight) of **LINSEED** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the Ci of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1901, and from 1st January to 30th September 1901, and in t. corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in September											
Rail and River—												
ssam	10	369	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	369	1
engal	325,959	96,217	136,716	...	21	...	...	...	...	325,959	96,238	136,7
.-W. P. & Oudh	149,890	19,682	56,193	17,151	7,034	7,842	...	...	...	167,041	26,716	64,0
anjab	...	...	...	283	1,835	4,230	4,093	14,198	6,134	4,376	16,033	10,3
ind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
aj. & C. India	494	...	501	7,784	376	2,657	...	...	...	8,278	376	3,1
ombay	...	...	...	17,484	908	844	...	...	...	17,484	908	8
ent. Provs.	...	...	503	33,297	2,205	2,401	...	...	...	33,297	2,205	2,9
erar	...	...	...	2,806	43	8,779	...	...	...	2,806	43	8,7
izam's Territory	...	...	...	2,881	716	1,092	...	...	...	2,881	716	1,0
adras	...	...	...	549	73	653	...	...	...	549	73	6
ysore	...	...	...	...	133	16	...	...	...	...	133	
TOTAL	476,353	116,268	194,101	82,235	13,344	28,544	4,093	14,198	6,134	562,681	143,810	228,7
Sea—												
engal	...	...	49	...	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	
ombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ind	...	...	...	45	1,480	1,469	...	...	...	45	1,480	1,
adras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
urma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
on-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	155	274	878	...	...	...	155	274	
oreign countries	...	...	...	110	795	787	...	...	...	110	795	
TOTAL	...	...	49	316	2,549	3,387	...	...	...	316	2,549	3,
TAL IMPORTS	476,353	116,268	194,150	82,551	15,893	31,931	4,093	14,198	6,134	562,997	146,359	232,
	Imports to end of September											
Rail and River—												
ssam	99,381	42,248	40,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,381	42,248	40,
engal	3,676,745	2,860,033	1,967,579	19	10,921	2,565	...	...	..	3,676,764	2,870,954	1,970,
.-W. P. & Oudh	1,533,028	1,074,522	1,034,596	277,998	496,607	406,907	4,056	..	511	1,815,052	1,571,129	2,042,
anjab	249	...	2,059	290	7,989	19,720	10,700	30,924	35,164	11,239	38,913	56,
ind	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	15	137	492	15	
aj. & C. India	25,811	...	58,732	327,422	41,827	299,944	...	...	...	353,233	41,827	358,
ombay	...	...	...	546,595	18,505	169,010	...	...	...	546,595	18,505	169,
ent. Provs.	38,724	248	18,091	432,302	52,745	299,118	...	...	...	471,026	52,993	317,
erar	...	...	197	117,601	6,757	151,862	...	...	...	117,601	6,757	152,
izam's Territory	...	...	...	202,989	14,774	227,377	...	...	...	202,989	14,774	227,
adras	...	...	...	36,016	1,446	19,697	...	...	...	36,016	1,446	19,
ysore	...	...	...	3,672	791	391	...	...	...	3,672	791	
TOTAL	5,374,538	3,977,051	3,722,264	1,944,904	652,422	1,596,591	15,248	30,939	35,812	7,334,690	4,660,412	5,354,
Sea—												
Bengal	308	814	428	3	...	253	...	...	...	311	814	
Bombay	...	...	...	1,725	8	1,715	...	...	...	1,725	8	1.
Sind	...	...	...	086	5,309	19,730	...	...	...	086	5,309	19
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Burma	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	48,061	2,208	19,207	...	...	...	48,061	2,208	19
Foreign countries	...	...	...	748	2,696	4,001	13	9	...	761	2,705	4
TOTAL	308	814	428	51,223	10,221	44,906	13	9	...	51,544	11,044	45
TAL IMPORTS	5,374,846	3,977,865	3,722,692	1,996,127	662,643	1,641,497	15,261	30,948	35,812	7,380,234	4,671,456	5,400

QUANTITY (*in hundredweight*) *of* **INDIGO** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1901, and from 1st January to 30th September 1901, a the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1
Imports in September												
y Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal	50	37	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	37	
N.-W. P. & Oudh	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	
Panjab	...	...	...	2	...	...	906	602	309	908	602	
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	118	170	184	118	
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	30	...	..	...	...	...	30	...	
Bombay	...	...	...	177	1	1	...	...	...	177	1	
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	162	123	..	...	...	...	162	
Madras	...	...	...	51	...	121	...	...	...	51	...	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	86	37	7	260	163	245	1,090	720	479	1,436	920	
Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	
[illegible]	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	
Sind	...	...	...	787	298	354	...	...	...	787	298	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Foreign countries	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	
TOTAL	1	2	...	821	298	427	...	...	4	822	300	
TOTAL IMPORTS	87	39	7	1,081	461	672	1,090	720	483	2,258	1,220	1,
Imports to end of September												
Rail and River—												
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bengal	16,878	7,959	9,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,878	7,959	9,
N.-W. P. & Oudh	2,481	1,472	4,574	27	34	37	...	...	...	2,508	1,506	4,
Panjab	...	...	50	2	...	18	3,918	4,361	3,517	3,920	4,361	3,
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,021	3,012	2,481	4,021	3,012	2,
Raj. & C. India	...	...	4	137	44	3	...	...	...	137	44	
Bombay	...	...	...	1,422	163	23	...	...	...	1,422	163	
Cent. Provs.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Berar	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	741	359	...	...	...	...	741	
Madras	...	...	...	326	133	269	...	...	...	326	133	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	19,360	9,435	13,936	1,916	1,115	710	7,939	7,373	5,998	29,215	17,924	20,
Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	8	112	10	194	...	...	...	112	10	2
Bombay	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	4	
Sind	...	...	...	5,164	4,452	3,213	...	...	1	5,164	4,452	3,2
Madras	...	...	...	...	1	82	...	...	...	...	1	
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Foreign countries	1	1	...	35	3	24	...	...	...	36	4	
TOTAL	1	5	8	5,311	4,466	3,513	3	...	31	5,315	4,471	3,5
TOTAL IMPORTS	19,361	9,441	13,944	7,227	5,581	4,223	7,942	7,373	6,029	34,530	22,395	24,1

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page]

ANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, *and* RICE *imported by rail and river and by sea in CALCUTTA in September 1901, and from 1st January to 30th September 1901, and in the correspondi periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in September								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	296	2,109	168	121,666	135,160	155,318	8,179	6,848	
Bengal	2,638,571	3,288,733	2,689,297	60,065	75,519	60,776	885,204	587,584	520,
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	...	147	184	1	469	14	249	
Panjab	...	...	...	276	313	...	6	17	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	10,
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	2,638,867	3,290,842	2,689,615	182,192	210,993	216,563	893,406	594,699	532,
By Sea—									
Bengal	...	...	...	1,365	1,283	1,049	9,566	1,072	3
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	47	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	61	80	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	3	...	...	10,763	9,747	17
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Foreign countries	...	...	...	133	140	41	...	11	..
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,563	1,503	1,137	20,329	10,830	17
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,638,867	3,290,842	2,689,615	183,755	212,496	217,700	913,735	605,529	71
	Imports to end of September								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	27,619	36,216	56,190	492,951	509,267	640,168	22,787	230,793	
Bengal	7,875,243	8,379,827	9,887,756	227,508	249,127	229,854	8,121,895	9,634,029	6,2c
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	265	170	706	2,911	1,398	2,023	889	1,204	
Panjab	...	...	...	1,437	978	621	147	94	
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	13	1	2	1	1	...	..
Bombay	...	...	...	1	15	9	...	...	..
Central Provinces	...	1,038	723	1	...	1	36,370	...	1
Berar	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
TOTAL	7,903,127	8,417,251	9,945,388	724,811	760,787	872,677	8,182,089	9,866,121	6,2
By Sea—									
Bengal	9,647	1,684	20,126	10,075	5,020	3,443	115,845	191,300	1
Bombay	...	...	...	1	1	47	...	...	
Madras	...	234	30	133	205	202	14	34	
Burma	71	...	1,540	6	6	2	28,803	382,017	7
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Foreign countries	125	...	67	1,180	795	929	88	99	
TOTAL	9,843	1,918	21,763	11,395	6,027	4,623	144,750	573,450	9
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,912,970	8,419,169	9,967,151	736,206	766,814	877,300	8,326,839	10,439,571	7,1

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Stati

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1900.	During official year 1900-01.	1900.	1901.	17th November 1900.	16th November 1901.	1900.	1901.	17th November 1900.	16th November 1901.			17th November 1900.	16th November 1901.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
ast Indian	667	660	1,873	1,873	14,08,599	13,55,000	752	723	2,49,80,989	2,6[illegible],85,000	17,01,011	...	4,22,98,382	4,47,13,000	24,[illegible]	...
engal Central	201	188	139	139	26,177	25,800	188	181	5,89,231	6,08,000	18,719	..	8,99,404	9,35,000	[illegible]	...
engal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″) (2)	148	174	1,560	1,607	2,14,375	1,80,000	138	112	41,32,004	38,0[illegible],000	...	3,51,604	85,28,767	71,85,000	[illegible]	13,43,767
reat Indian Peninsula system	392	472	1,561	1,551	7,72,579	5,45,000	495	350	93,93,079	1,02,08,000	8,14,921	...	1,90,00,451	2,26,90,000	36,89,549	...
ndian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	181	215	868	872	1,97,434	1,6[illegible],000	239	185	27,00,308	25,12,000	...	2,48,908	56,53,822	51,30,000	...	[illegible]
ezwada extn. (East Coast State)	316	316	21	21	6,590	3,600	309	17.	1,17,105	89,000	...	27,305	2,21,652	1,85,000	...	[illegible]
orth Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	189	196	3,079	3,125	6,36,555	7,48,000	207	239	1,12,05,615	1,55,75,000	43,[illegible]9,385	...	1,90,32,899	2,67,88,000	77,55,[illegible]	...
rdh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	189	209	1,046	1,115	2,01,103	2,28,000	192	204	36,00,531	45,0[illegible],000	8,9[illegible],169	...	68,11,408	82,43,000	14,31,[illegible]	...
stern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	450	390	843	854	4,2[illegible],558	3,6[illegible],000	505	432	73,5[illegible]947	69,71,000	...	3,87,627	1,08,14,625	1,08,90,000	...	[illegible]
mbay, Baroda and Central India	632	695	461	461	2,47,763	2,44,000	537	529	55,4[illegible],491	43,97,000	..	11,51,494	1,05,00,050	98,18,000	...	[illegible]
dras	253	239	844	874	2,17,202	1,37,000	257	225	41,51,875	4[illegible],73,000	46,125	...	69,9[illegible]206	70,34,000	34,[illegible]	[illegible]
,, North-East line (a)	142	152	493	508	74,241	69,000	151	136	12,79,272	16,6[illegible],000	3,84,728	...	21,90,086	28,59,000	6,[illegible]	...
ndwar-Dehra	141	114	32	32	3,914	4,700	122	147	67,342	70,400	9,[illegible]58	...	1,17,257	1,36,000	18,743	...
jputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5′ 6″)	252	245	1,786	1,786	5,08,232	3,73,000	285	209	85,54,100	85,32,000	77,900	...	1,69,39,262	1,72,29,000	2,89,738	...
agpur-Deesa	46	46	17	17	19[illegible]	600	11	35	10,594	9,800	...	794	23,231	21,500	...	1,731
ntral Indian	165	169	1,034	1,034	1,81,30[illegible]	1,68,000	175	16[illegible]	32,35,226	37,52,000	4,75,774	...	56,23,757	64,40,000	8,16,243	...
avaram-Mutupet	86	86	54	54	7,037	5,200	130	96	92,530	1,11,000	18,470	...	1,53,673	1,92,000	38,327	...
thern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	102	113	1,165	1,165	1,16,173	90,500	100	78	22,84,399	21,00,000	...	1,84,399	43,11,995	38,73,000	...	4,38,995
ore section (Southern Mahratta)	85	94	296	296	23,759	26,000	80	88	4,85,541	5,31,000	45,459	...	9,[illegible]09	8,87,000	...	33,669
gal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	113	136	1,162	1,251	1,52,584	2,42,000	131	193	23,89,792	30,01,000	6,11,208	...	48,66,617	59,48,000	10,81,[illegible]	...
know-Bareilly	103	118	200	200	18,027	17,[illegible]00	90	80	3,62,830	[illegible],98,000	35,170	...	7,37,191	8,15,000	77,[illegible]	...
m-Bengal	70	74	430	581	40,044	43,000	92	74	6,23,432	7,20,000	96,518	...	10,21,458	12,54,000	2,32,542	...
[illegible]																
[illegible]patra-Sultanpur	172	197	1,124	1,178	2,08,636	2,16,000	185	183	36,80,074	38,79,000	1,98,926	...	64,05,537	67,75,000	3,[illegible]	...
[illegible]pali-Balpur (British section)	64	57	59	59	4,045	3,300	69	56	67,028	85,800	18,772	...	86,970	1,24,000	38,030	...
	13	29	...	124	...	16,500	...	85	...	91,900	91,900	...	...	1,24,000	1,24,000	...

uthern Punjab (Delhi-Samastu)	68	81	425	425	20,704	24,900	03	59	4,82,325	7,56,000	2,73,675	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,01,001	
jpura-Bhatinda	116	128	107	107	9,478	15,000	89	143	1,80,511	2,59,000	78,489	...	[illegible]	5,73,000	1,47,833	
doiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	...	...	...	80	...	2,200	...	23	...	74,300	74,300	...	...	(b)1,35,000	1,35,000	
a Nizam's Guaranteed State	249	268	334	334	82,362	52,700	247	158	15,85,939	12,91,000	...	2,94,939	29,77,575	[illegible]	...	5,06,576
ti Valley	64	79	156	155	8,789	9,000	55	58	1,74,914	1,68,000	...	6,914	3,88,933	[illegible]	...	87,938
ti-Lambay	129	131	13	33	1,355	1,500	104	45	25,232	36,500	11,268	...	49,060	70,600	[illegible]	...
Ujjain	89	103	34	34	2,760	1,500	81	44	55,410	29,800	...	25,6 0	1,28,780	70,300	...	58,480
Sona-Bárán	44	53	148	148	9,422	3,800	64	20	1,34,914	8[illegible],000	...	48,914	3,07,029	1,62,000	...	1,45,0 9
Ujjain	102	133	114	114	13,501	7,900	121	69	2,27,927	1,6[illegible],000	...	67,927	5,35,680	3,22,[illegible]00	...	2,13,680
Coal-fields	400	436	10	10	4,980	4,200	498	420	89,020	88,500	...	520	1,38,989	1,35,000	...	3,989
hilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	126	66	66	9,186	7,700	139	117	1,74,344	1,89,000	14,656	...	2,88,494	3,33,000	44,506	...
wli-Raxaul	27	30	18	18	716	600	40	33	6,087	12,[illegible]00	6,013	...	14,225	22,300	8,075	...
mensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	60	60	53	53	3,130	3,700	59	70	60,[illegible]00	63,900	3 434	...	96,755	95,900	143	...
gal-Dooars	220	178	36	36	8,231	6,700	229	186	1,58,494	1,29,000	...	29,494	2,23,721	1,87,000	...	[illegible]721
gal-Dooars Extension	16	14	28	75	946	6,000	34	89	8,858	1,09,000	1 00,142	...	(c)9,277	1,40,000	1,30,723	...
ra-Sadiya	218	220	78	78	15,045	17,100	193	219	3,44,624	3,75,000	30 376	...	5,83,387	6,43,000	59,613	...
gri	212	240	17	17	2,097	3,700	123	218	55,846	80,700	24,854	...	1,18,144	1,53,000	34,856	...
medabad-Parantij	78	85	55	55	3,131	2,000	57	3[illegible]	78,320	45,900	...	32,426	1,53,403	99,000	...	[illegible]
Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	89	93	93	9,244	3,800	99	41	1,19,980	1,02,000	...	17,980	2,32,497	2,28,000	...	[illegible]
hápur	78	87	29	29	2,305	1,[illegible]00	80	55	46,461	37,400	...	9,061	86,331	74,700	...	[illegible]
ivantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M Nanjangúd)	57	66	67	67	3,001	3,800	45	57	78,329	84,600	6,271	...	1,48,790	1,44,000	...	[illegible]
ti-Shimoga	30	31	30	38	605	1,200	10	32	22,825	21,800	...	1,025	41,183	37,300	...	[illegible]
derabad-Gódávari Valley	73	75	386	392	35,349	32,200	92	82	3,92,758	6,03,000	2,10,241	...	6,26,133	12,42,000	6,15,867	[illegible]
ynagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	88	102	334	334	30,550	19,[illegible]00	91	57	5,59,794	4,05,000	...	1,54,794	11,57,520	9,02,000	...	[illegible]
alar-Rajkot	77	84	46	46	4,584	2,700	103	59	70,723	51,100	...	19,623	1,28,520	99,000	...	[illegible]
nagar	45	54	54	54	3,213	1,900	60	35	44,245	42,700	...	1,545	96,087	80,300	...	[illegible]
ngadrá	42	48	21	21	709	500	34	24	14,610	11,[illegible]00	...	3,2[illegible]6	30,817	27,300	...	[illegible]
hpur-Bikaner	55	64	470	612	34,632	32,100	73	52	5,12,980	6,43,000	1,30,020	...	11,11,191	10,73,000	...	[illegible]
hpur-Chitor	69	76	67	67	4,052	3,900	60	58	92,163	70,300	...	15,863	1,75,626	1,28,000	...	[illegible]
rjeeling-Himalayan	286	294	51	51	14,742	15,000	289	294	2,82,495	2,87,000	4,505	...	5,33,094	5,09,000	...	24,094
ch Behar	55	57	34	34	1,883	2,000	55	59	35,925	40,900	4,972	...	58,950	92,300	33,350	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	52	58	79	79	2,924	3,800	37	48	62,447	63,[illegible]00	653	...	1,36,550	1,55,000	18,450	...
ipipla	20	24	37	37	653	500	18	14	14,434	11,300	...	3,134	29,541	28,300	...	1,241
rvi	79	85	94	94	8,035	4,[illegible]00	85	51	1,41,582	1,07,000	...	34,882	2,65,179	2,16,000	...	49,179
ti	79	172	21	21	1,947	900	93	43	29,082	33,500	4,418	...	65,460	88,900	23,434	...
TOTAL	100	110	3,882	4,170	4,04,706	3,98,600	104	97	71,30,165	76,12,800	4,82,635	...	1,37,32,691	1,42,2[illegible],800	4,97,109	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	249	24,063	24,990	60,99,759	57,26,500	253	229	10,41,94,523	11,22,41,000	80,46,477	...	18,79,55,558	20,39,54,000	1,59,98,442	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State Railway have been added in proportion to the mileage transferred.
(b) From 10th April to 16th November, 1901.
(c) From 20th April to 17th November, 1900.

N. PRIESTLEY,
Offg Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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